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THE CITIZEN'S

HANDBOOK OF BOMBAY.

BY

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Vol. I.

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BOMBAY.

1898.

R.T.-3-0

PREFATORY NOTE.

The purpose of the present publication is to render accessible to the citizen in a concise and handy form information which he could only obtain at the cost of much time, trouble and money. The work is divided into two Volumes each being subdivided into 5 Parts. The contents of both the Volumes are given below from which the scope and usefulness of the work can best be gathered—

VOLUME I.

Part I. *Descriptive*:—Name, Geography, Area, Temperature Winds, Rain, Seasons, Divisions, Native town, Fort, Places of interest, Buildings and objects of interest, History, Gate of India, Land tenure, Population, Trade, Government, Municipality *Administrative* Proclamation of 1858, Proclamation, of 1877, Lord Ripon in the Viceregal Council 1893 Lord Dufferin on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee 1887, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress in reply to the Bombay Municipal Corporation's Jubilee Address, The Queen Empress, the House of Lords, the House of Commons, Questions in Parliament, Petitions to the House of Commons, the Ministry, the Privy Council the India Council, Petitions to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and Viceregal Council, Rules for the election of members to the Viceregal Council by non-official Members of Council, Petitions to the Government of India, Government of Bombay, Rules for the Election of Members to the Bombay Legislative Council, Legislative functions, Classes of Bills, Discussion of Bills, Discussion of Financial statement. Right of Interpellation, Secretariat, Indian appointments, Civil Service, Simultaneous Examinations, Provincial Service, Medical Service, Engineering College, Public Works Department, Telegraph service, Forest service, Police service, Educational Department, Expenses of [illegible] England, Rules for the conduct of public servants, Imperial Finance, Provincial contracts and Provincial Budget.

Part II. *Municipal*—Members of the Corporation, History of

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Descriptive.

1.—Name. 2.—Geography. 3.—Area. 4.—Soil. 5.—Temperature. 6.—Winds. 7.—Rain. 8.—Seasons. 9.—Diseases. 10.—Native Town. 11.—Port. 12. Places of Interest. 13.—Buildings and Objects of Interest. 14.—History. 15.—Gate of India. 16.—Land Tenure. 17.—Population. 18.—Trade. 19. —Government. 20.—Municipality. 21.—Books (on this subject) worth referring to.

General Description.

1. Name.—Bombay or *Bombaim*, as it is called by old writers, has been naturally supposed by Europeans to derive its name from the Portuguese, and to have denoted an advantage of its geographical position. But Briggs declares that in ancient days, part of the island was called *Mahim* and part *Mumbaye*, from an idol, Mumba-Devi, which formerly stood on the plot now called the Esplanade.

As, however, the place really had no history before the Portuguese occupation, it is useless to discuss the origin of the name. Bombay, which if it be interpreted to mean "good harbour," is, at all events, a most felicitous title.

2. Geography.—The Island of Bombay, with an area slightly in excess of 22 square miles, is situated in 18° 55′ 5″ north latitude and 72° 53′ 55″ east longitude. It consists of a plain about eleven miles long by three miles broad, flanked by two parallel lines of low hills.

3. Area.—The area of the City is about 11,231 acres.

4. Soil.—A very large part of the soil of the Island is a mass of trap covered with a thin layer of alluvium in the valley, the débris of the hills on the sides.

5. Temperature.—The mean temperature of the air of Bombay, as recorded at the Colaba Observatory, is about 79·1°; the range of temperature has varied from 100·7° as an extreme maximum to 53·3° as an extreme minimum.

6. Winds.—Regarding the direction, velocity, and frequency of winds, Mr. Baldwin Latham gives an interesting table (reproduced under Statistics) as the result of his abstracts from the observations at Colaba for 15 years (1[illegible]—1887), which shows the enormous preponderance of winds having a westerly component, viz., 72·73 per cent.

7. Rain.—The average rainfall for 47 years (1843—1889) was given by Mr. Latham at 70·97. The average of the hourly rainfall was 20·1, the average of all the greatest daily rainfall, 7·65 inches; the greatest horal fall, 4·22 inches; and the greatest diurnal fall, 16·10 inches. Rain falls (on an average of 47 years (1843—1889), as recorded at Colaba) 108 days every year. The largest rainfall recorded in any one month was 52·75 inches (July, 1828). The largest quantity of rain that fell in any one year was recorded at Byculla in 1878, when 123·10 inches fell. The least amount of rain falling in any one year, according to Byculla record, was 35·10 inches in 1855.

8. Seasons.—The seasons are as follows:—November to February, cool; March to May, hot; and June to October, rainy.

9. Fort and Native Town.—The City consists of two parts; the Native town and the Fort.

10. Native Town.—The Native Town is separated from the Fort by a large open space through which runs a road about a mile long, planted with trees on both sides. The houses in this part of the town are very irregular. Some being huts, while others are very high, rising to between three and six storeys. The ground floor of many houses is a shop which opens flush into the street. Here and there standing back from the street is a Hindu Temple, a Mahomedan Mosque, or a large Parsi house, 5 or 6 storeys high.

11. Fort.—The Fort is now merely a name for that part of the Island where the European Mercantile Houses, Banks, and other Public Offices are situated.

12. Places of Interest.—The chief places of interest are:—The Harbour, Apollo Bunder, the Cotton Green, The Victoria Gardens, [illegible] and Albert Museum, The Esplanade, The Elphinstone [illegible], Malabar Hill, Mahalaxmi, Government House at Parel, The [illegible], the Hindu and Mahomedan Burning and Burial Grounds, [illegible] Towers of Silence, &c.

13. Public Buildings and Quarters of Interest.—The principal buildings [illegible] interest are:—The Lunatic Asylum, The Gun Carriage Factory, [illegible] Club, Sailors' Home, Young Men's Christian Association

Municipal Legislation, Divisions of the City, Electorate and Elections, Duties of the Corporation, Rules of Procedure, Government control or Bludgeon Clauses in the Municipal Act. Municipal Standing Committee, Statutory provisions, Duties of the Standing Committee, Members of the Standing Committee Other Committees, Discussion regarding Executive Committees, the Joint Schools Committee, Statutory provisions. Rules and regulations, the Municipal Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, the Municipal Secretary, Assessor and Collector, Revenue and Refund officer Chief Accountant, List of officers, Rules regarding Pension, Leave &c., General tax, Water tax, Halalcore tax, Horse and Wheel tax, Town Duties, Valuation of property, Complaints, Refunds and Drawbacks, Short History of Drainage & Sewerage Schemes, Mr. Latham's Report on the sanitation of Bombay, Drained and Undrained districts, History of House connections, Staff, Drainage Law, water works, Sources of water supply, History of water works, Vehar, Tulsi, Tansa, Quantities of water used, the proposed Water Meter System, Staff, Law relating to water supply, By laws re-Public water service, Power of Commissioner to cut off water supply, other Municipal Departments, Building law and bylaws, Law relating to Streets, some Streets, Lighting, Workshops, Fire Brigade, Gardens, Museum, Markets, Education, Notees for a comparative study of municipal Government in Glasgow and Bombay.

Part III. *Educational*—The Despatch of 1857, the place of the Vernaculars, the Scheme of State Education, the Education commission of 1882, the Present System, the Grant-in-aid Code, the University, the Act of Incorporation, Bylaws, University authorities, the Senate, the Syndicate, University Benefactions, Calender of Examinations, Examination Subject, Awards, &c, Matriculation, Previous, &c, &c, &c, Professional Study in Great Britain, University of Oxford, University of Cambridge, University of London, Medical Study and Diplomas, Legal Study, Scottish Universities, Medical Degrees in Ireland, List of Bombay Schools and Colleges, *Technical Education*, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Courses of Instruction, Fees, Scholarships, Examinations, Certificates, Budget, Technological Study in Great Britain, City and Guilds London Institute Examinations, Owen's College, Yorkshire College.

Part IV. *Commercial*—Important provisions of the Indian Companies Act, the Factories Act, and Rules thereunder, the Boiler Act and Rules thereunder, the Tariff Act, the Cotton Duties Act, the Merchandise Marks Act and Rules thereunder, the Indian Securities Act, the Income Tax Act, the Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Port Trust, The Bombay Millowners' Association, List of Joint Stock Companies.

Part V. *Corrigenda.*

VOLUME II.

Part 1. *Judicial*—The system, the High Court, Police Court, Small Causes Court, Police, Rules for the Examinations of Pleaders of the High Court and of the District Courts.

Part 2. *Biographical Sketches.*

Part 3. *Useful Information*—Reception to Lord Ripon, the Lord Reay Memorial, Riots, Famine, Plague, National Congress, Social Conference &c.

Forms of address, Hints on etiquette, Engineering, Medical, Judicial, General Memoranda, List of Government & other Public Offices. List of Firms, European Native, Names of Principal Inhabitants.

Part 4. *Calculators*—Exchange, Interest, Discount, Pay, Cotton, General.

Part 5. *Statistics*—Census, Municipal, &c. &c. &c.

Part 6. *Addenda et Corrigenda.*

Rooms, Elphinstone College, Secretariat, University Hall and Bu[illegible] High Court, Public Works Offices, Post Office, Telegraph Office, S[illegible] Mechanics' and Petit Institutes, The Cathedral, John Connon S[illegible], Frere Fletcher School, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Tata Buildings, Parsi Maternity Hospital, Cama Hospital, Cathedral High School, Sir J. J. School of Art, Crawford Markets, Police Offices and Courts, Victoria Terminus, Municipal Offices, Port Trust Offices, Mint, Town Hall, Customs Offices, Anjuman-i-Islam School, Tejpal Hospital, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla Club, the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops, the group of Mills at Parel, Grant Medical College and Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital, Wilson College, Jumma Musjid, The Hindu Temples of Walkeshwar, Mahalaxmi, and Mumbadevi, Queen's Statue, Prince of Wales' Statue, The Wellington Fountain, The Ratansi Muljee Fountain, &c.

14. History.—The Island was ceded by the Portuguese to the English in A. D. 1661, as part of the dowry of the Infanta Catherine on her marriage with Charles the Second, when the population was 10,000. It was transferred to the East India Company at an annual rent of £10, in 1668. During the first fifty years of the English occupation, the history of the Island is a record of constant disputes and fighting with the Portuguese, and subsequently, with their allies, the Sedees of Janjira, who, in 1688-89, besieged Bombay Castle and actually obtained possession of a considerable part of the Island. The progress of the town was also checked, to a great extent, by the dissensions between the old and new East India Companies and by mutinies among the troops, but finally in 1708, the two rival companies were fused into one, and Bombay became the seat of a Presidency under a separate Governor and Council, which position she has continued to retain ever since.

15. Gate of India ("Urbs Prima in Indis").—Bombay is perhaps best known not as the Capital of a Presidency, but as the seat of the great cotton trade of India, which first rose into importance [illegible] the American Civil War; with the extension of railways i[illegible] interior, and the facilities offered by its docks and reclamations [illegible] become one of the great trading centres of the world and for[illegible] gateway of India.

16. Land Tenure.—The oldest estates in Bombay are held [illegible] an agreement known as the *Pension* and *Tax* tenure, the [illegible] being the original assessment (1672) and the tax a further charge

[illegible]d in 1758, to pay for fortifications.* Government have foregone the right to increase the rent of pension and tax land. The greater part of the building land in the Island is held on what is known at "*quit* and *ground rent*" tenure, and came into occupation on various conditions and at many different dates during the 18th and 19th centuries. The rents, which are calculated per square yard, were originally made very low in order to attract settlers, and have rarely been increased.

Most of the building sites taken up in recent years are, however, held on regular leases.

The revenue of Bombay Town and Island is collected under a Special Act passed in 1876 (Act II. of 1876).

17. POPULATION (*see* CENSUS STATISTICS).—The Census of 1891 gives a population of 8,21,764 or 37,353 to the square mile, living in 56,519 houses (over 14 per house). Of the total population, 5,43,276 are Hindus, 1,55,247 Mahomedans, 47,458 Parsis, 45,310 Christians, 2,47,061 Buddhists and Jains, and the remainder of other religions.

18. TRADE (*see* TRADE).—Native Trade is chiefly in the hands of Bhattias, Banias, Marwaris, Khojas and Memons. Here the piece-goods, woollen manufactures, and metals of the West are received and distributed into the interior by railway, and to the subordinate posts by coasting steamers and native crafts. Here are collected the cotton, wheat, and seeds, which form the bulk of the export trade, and are despatched by ships and steamers to Europe, Africa, and distant parts of Asia.

19. GOVERNMENT (*see* ADMINISTRATION).—Bombay is the seat of the Government of the Presidency which bears its name, and in its government follows necessarily the general system of administration for the Presidency.

20. MUNICIPALITY (*see* MUNICIPAL).—Purely local affairs, *viz.*, sanitation, water-supply, &c., are entrusted to a Municipality constituted

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* The Island was taken over from the Portuguese without any record of royal [illegible] private rights, and encroachments soon became so common that an inquiry into titles was ordered. In 1672, the Government, however, accepted, as a compromise, the landholders' offer to pay 20,000 zeraphines—£ 1,200 per annum, in return for security in their holdings. This assessment was distributed over the several estates by a Committee of landholders, who also collected the revenue and paid it into the treasury; but no survey of the lands covered by the agreements has been preserved.

under a special enactment (Bombay Act III. of 1888). The Corporation consists of 72 members, 16 appointed by the Justices of Peace for the Town and Island, 16 by Government, 36 by the Rate-payers, 2 by the Chamber of Commerce, and 2 by the University.

21. *Books on this subject worth referring.*—Murray's Guide, Maclean's Guide, *Times of India*, Guide to Hindustan, Sheriff and Sons' Illustrated (Route) Catalogue, A B C Railway Guide, Bombay Administration Reports, Sir James Campbell's Gazetteer, Vol. XXVI., &c.

CHAPTER II.

Administration or Government.

22.—H. M 's Proclamation of 1858. 23.—Proclamation of 1877. 24.—Lord Ripon in the Viceregal Council, 1883. 25.—Lord Dufferin on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, 1887. 26.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress in reply to the Bombay Corporation's Jubilee Address. 27.—Books worth referring.

Administration—Principles.

Upon the assumption of the Government of the Country by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen in 1858, after the Mutiny, the following Proclamation was issued, which has been looked upon by the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India as their "*Magna Charta.*"

22. The Queen's Gracious Proclamation of 1858.

Proclamation by the Queen in Council, to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

Whereas, for divers weighty reasons we have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the territories in India heretofore administered in trust for us by the Honourable East India Company.

Now, therefore, we do by these presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon ourselves the said government, and we hereby call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom we may hereafter from time to time see fit to appoint to administer the government of our said territories, in our name and on our behalf.

And we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, Charles John Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be our first Viceroy and Governor-General in and over our said territories, and to administer the government thereof in our name, and generally to act in our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall, from time to time, receive from us through one of our principal Secretaries of State.

And we do hereby confirm in their several offices, civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Honourable East India Company, subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations, as may hereafter be enacted.

We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them, by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company, are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part.

We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that *all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law*; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us, that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge.

We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the Natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable

lemands of the State ; and we will that, generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India.

We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men, who have deceived their countrymen by false reports, and led them into open rebellion. Our power has been shown by the suppression of that rebellion in the field ; we desire to show our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been thus misled, but who desire to return to the path of duty.

Already in one province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood, and to hasten the pacification of our Indian dominions, our Viceroy and Governor-General has held out the expectation of pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those who in the late unhappy disturbances have been guilty of offences against our Government, and has declared the punishment which will be inflicted on those whose crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of our Viceroy and Governor-General, and do further announce and proclaim as follows :—

Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects.

With regard to such the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed ; but, in appointing the penalty due to such persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance, and large indulgence will be shown to those whose crimes may appear to have originated in a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men.

To all others in arms against the Government, we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences against ourselves, our crown, and dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

It is our Royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the first day of January next.

When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, *it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India*, to promote works of public utility and improvement, *and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward.* And may the God of all power grant unto us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people.

23. Lord Lytton at the Great Delhi Assemblage, 1st January 1877.

On the first day of November, in the year 1858, a Proclamation was issued by the Queen of England, conveying to the Princes and People of India those assurances of Her Majesty's good will which, from that day to this, they have cherished as their most precious political possession.

The promises then made by a Sovereign, whose word has never been broken, need no confirmation from my lips. Eighteen years of progressive prosperity confirm them, and this great assemblage is the conspicuous evidence of their fulfilment. Undisturbed in the enjoyment of their hereditary honours, protected in the prosecution of their lawful interests, both the Princes and the People of this Empire have found a full security for the future in the generosity and justice of the past.

We are now assembled to proclaim the assumption by the Queen, of the title of Empress of India; and it is my duty, as Her Representative in this Country, to explain the gracious intentions of Her Majesty, in adding that title to the style and dignity of Her ancestral Crown.

Of all Her Majesty's possessions throughout the world,—possessions comprising a seventh part of the earth's surface, and three hundred millions of its inhabitants,—there is not one that She regards with deeper interest than this great and ancient Empire.

At all times, and in all places, the British Crown has had able and zealous servants, but none more illustrious than those whose wisdom and heroism have won and kept for it the dominion of India. This achievement, in which all Her Majesty's subjects, European and Native, have worthily co-operated, has also been aided by the loyalty of Her Majesty's great allies and feudatories, whose soldiers have shared with Her armies the toils and victories of war; whose sagacious fidelity has assisted Her Government in preserving and diffusing the blessings of peace; and whose presence here to-day at the solemn inauguration of Her Imperial Title, attests their confidence in the beneficence of Her power, and their interest in the unity of Her Empire.

The Empire, acquired by Her Ancestors, and consolidated by Herself, the Queen regards as a glorious inheritance to be maintained and transmitted intact to Her descendants; and She recognises in the possession of it the most solemn obligations to use Her great power for the welfare of all its people, with scrupulous regard for the rights of Her feudatory Princes. For this reason it is Her Majesty's Royal pleasure to add to the titles of Her Crown one which shall be henceforth to all the Princes and People of India the permanent symbol of its union with their interests, and its claim upon their loyal allegiance.

The successive dynasties whose rule in India the power of the British Crown has been called by Providence to replace and improve, were not unproductive

of good and great Sovereigns; but the polity of their successors failed to secure the internal peace of their dominions. Strife became chronic and anarchy constantly recurrent. The weak were the prey of the strong, and the strong the victims of their own passions. Thus, sapped by incessant bloodshed and shaken by intestine broils, the great House of Tamerlane crumbled to decay; and it fell at last because it had ceased to be conducive to the progress of the East.

Now, under laws which impartially protect all races and all creeds, every subject of Her Majesty may peacefully enjoy his own. The toleration of the Government permits each member of the community to follow without molestation the rules and rites of his religion. The strong hand of Imperial Power is put forth, not to crush but to protect and guide; and the results of British Rule are everywhere around us in the rapid advance of the whole country and the increasing prosperity of all its Provinces.

Princes and Chiefs of this Empire,—which finds in your loyalty a pledge of strength, in your prosperity a source of splendour, Her Majesty thanks you for your readiness, on which She reckons, if its interests be attacked or menaced, to assist Her Government in the defence of them. In the Queen's name I cordially welcome you to Delhi; recognizing in your presence, on this great occasion, a conspicuous evidence of those sentiments of attachment to the Crown of England which received from you such emphatic expression during the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to this country. Her Majesty regards Her interests as identified with yours; and it is with the wish to confirm the confidence and perpetuate the intimacy of the relations now so happily uniting the British Crown and its feudatories and allies that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to assume the Imperial Title we proclaim to-day.

Native subjects of the Empress of India,—The present conditions and permanent interests of this Empire demand the supreme supervision and direction of their administration by English Officers trained in the principles of that polity whose assertion is necessary to preserve the continuity of Imperial rule. It is to the wise initiative of these Statesmen that India chiefly owes that steady progress in civilization which is a condition of her political importance, and the secret of her growing strength; and it is they who must long continue to form the most important practical channel through which the arts, the sciences, and the culture of the West (which have given to Europe its present pre-eminence in peace and war), may freely flow towards the East for the common benefit of all its children.

But you, *the natives of India*, whatever your race, and whatever your creed, have a recognized claim to share largely with your English fellow-subjects, according to your capacity for the task, in the administration of the country you inhabit. This claim is founded in the highest justice. It has been repeatedly affirmed by the greatest British and Indian Statesmen, and by the Legislation of the Imperial Parliament. It is recognized by the Government of India as binding on its honour, and consonant with all the aims of its

policy. The Government of India, therefore, notices with satisfaction the marked improvement during recent years in the character of the Native Public Service, especially in its higher grades.

The administration of this great Empire demands, from many of those to whom a share in it is entrusted, attributes not exclusively intellectual, qualifications to which moral and social superiority are essential. More especially, therefore, does it rest with those who, by birth, rank, and hereditary influence, are your natural leaders, to fit themselves and their children for the honourable duty which is open to them, by accepting the only education that can enable them to comprehend and practise the principles steadily maintained by the Government of The Queen, their Empress.

You must all adopt as your own that highest standard of public virtue which comprises loyalty, incorruptibility, impartiality, truth, and courage. The Government of Her Majesty will then cordially welcome your co-operation in the work of administration. For in every quarter of the globe over which its dominion is established, that Government trusts less to the strength of armies than to the willing allegiance of a contented and united people, who rally round the throne, because they recognise therein the stable condition of their permanent welfare.

It is on the gradual and enlightened participation of Her Indian subjects in the undisturbed exercise of this mild and just authority, and not upon the conquest of weaker States, or the annexation of neighbouring Territories, that Her Majesty relies for the development of Her Indian Empire. Her interests and duties, however, are not confined to Her own dominions. She sincerely desires to maintain the most frank and friendly relations with the Rulers of those Territories which, adjoining the Frontiers of this Empire, have so long owed their independence to the sheltering shadow of its Power. But, should the repose of that Power be at any time threatened from without, the Empress of India will know how to defend Her great inheritance. No foreign enemy can now attack the British Empire in India without thereby assailing the whole civilization of the East ; and the unlimited resources of Her dominions, the courageous fidelity of Her allies and feudatories, and the loyal affection of Her subjects, have provided Her Majesty with ample power to repel and punish every assailant.

The presence, on this occasion, of the Representatives of Sovereigns who, from the remotest parts of the East, have addressed to The Queen their congratulations on the event we celebrate to-day, significantly attests the pacific policy of the Government of India, and the cordiality of its relations with all neighbouring States. To His Highness the Khan of Kholat, and to those Ambassadors who have travelled so far to represent in British Territory the Asiatic Allies of the "Empress of India," as also to our honoured guest, His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa, and to the Foreign Consular Body, I desire to offer, on behalf of Her Majesty's Indian Government, welcome to this Imperial Assemblage

Princes and People of India,—It is now my pleasing duty to communicate to you the gracious message which The Queen, your Empress, has to-day addressed to you in Her own Royal and Imperial name. These are the words of the telegraphic message which I have this morning received from Her Majesty:—

"We, Victoria by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, Queen Empress "of India, send through our Viceroy to all our Officers, Civil and Military, and "to all Princes, Chiefs, and Peoples now at Delhi assembled, our Royal and "Imperial Greeting, and assure them of the deep interest and earnest affection "with which we regard the people of our Indian Empire. We have witness-"ed with heartfelt satisfaction the reception which they have accorded to our "beloved Son, and have been touched by the evidence of their loyalty and at-"tachment to Our House and Throne. We trust that the present occasion "may tend to unite in bonds of yet closer affection ourselves and our subjects; "that from the highest to the humblest all may feel that under our rule the "great principles of liberty, equity, and justice, are secured to them; and that "to promote their happiness, to add to their prosperity, and advance their wel-"fare, are the ever-present aims and objects of Our Empire."

You will, I am confident, appreciate these gracious words.

GOD SAVE VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Worth Reading:—Debate in the Houses of Parliament on the assumption of the Imperial Title. (Hansard.)

24. Lord Ripon in the Viceregal Council. Calcutta 1883.

"The document (Her Majesty's Proclamation) is not a treaty, it is not diplomatic instrument, it is a declaration of principles of Government which, if it is obligatory at all, is obligatory in respect to all to which it is addressed. The doctrine, therefore, to which Sir FitzJames Stephen has given the sanction of his authority, I feel bound to repudiate to the utmost of my powers. It seems to me to be inconsistent with the character of my Sovereign and with the honour of my country; and if it were once to be received and acted upon by the Government of England, it would do more than anything else could possibly do to strike at the root of our power and to destroy our just influence, because that power and that influence rest upon the conviction of our good faith more than upon any other foundation, aye, more than upon the valour of our soldiers and the reputation of our arms."

25. Lord Dufferin on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

"Glad and happy should I be if, during my sojourn among them (the people of India), circumstances permitted me to extend, and to place upon a wider and more logical footing, the political status which was so wisely given, a generation ago, by that great statesman, Lord Halifax, to such

Indian gentlemen as by their influence, their acquirements and the confidence they inspired in their fellow-countrymen, were marked out as useful adjuncts to our Legislative Councils."

26. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in reply to the Jubilee Address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1887.

"I accept with great satisfaction the address of the Corporation of the City of Bombay and the kindly expressions towards myself personally which it contains.

"Allusion is made to the Proclamation issued on the occasion of my assumption of the direct Government of India as the Charter of the liberties of the Princes and People of India. *It has always been and will be continued to be my earnest desire that the principles of that Proclamation should be unswervingly maintained.*"

27. *Some Books worth reading*:—Seeley's Expansion of England; Bright's Speeches in the House of Commons; James Geddes' Logic of Indian Deficit; G. H. Dick's Presidential Address at the opening of the Philosophical Society, Glasgow, 1898; Stead's Review of Reviews, April Number (1898); *India* Newspaper, &c., &c., &c.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION OR GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

28.—The Queen-Empress. 29.—The House of Lords. 30.—The House of Commons. 31.—Questions in the House of Commons. 32.—Petitions to the House of Commons. 33.—The Ministry. 34.—The Privy Council. 35.—India Council. 36.—Petitions to the Secretary of State for India.

28. *The Queen-Empress*

Has power to make war and peace; to pardon a convicted criminal; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament; to coin money; and to confer nobility. The assent of the Sovereign is also necessary to every new law. But these prerogatives are now exercised by the Sovereign under the advice of the Ministry for the time being; or by the Ministry in the name of the Sovereign.

29. *The House of Lords*

Comprises the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal; and *The Lord Chancellor* acts as President or Chairman of the House. Any Bill, except a Money Bill, may originate in the House of Lords. The present House is composed as follows:—6 Princes of the Blood Royal, 2 Archbishops (Canterbury and York), 22 Dukes, 22 Marquesses, 122 Earls, 30 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 315 Barons, 16 Scottish Peers and 28 Irish Peers; Total 586. Speaker or President—Lord Halsbury, P. C. Lord High Chancellor.

30. *The House of Commons*

Consists of representatives of the Counties, Boroughs, and Universities.

The Chairman of this House is called *The Speaker*, because he is the Spokesman or representative of the Commons in approaching the Sovereign. Any Bill may be introduced in the House of Commons; and money Bills can originate in this House only. Thus, commanding the source of supply, it can effectually control the Sovereign. In great emergencies, it can also control the House of Lords; for a Ministry, strongly supported in the Commons, may advise the Sovereign to create a sufficient number of new peers, to give its party a majority in the House of Lords. The threat of this measure has generally induced the Lords to yield to the wishes of the Commons.

Analysis of the Representation.

	No. of Constituencies.	No. of Representatives.	Political Parties.						No. of Electors.
			Con.	L.	U. L.	P.	A.		
England and Wales (Counties)	253	253	142	85	26	...	...	...	2,880,633
Cities, Boroughs, Groups.	214	237	156	56	24	...	1	...	2,180,947
Universities	3	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	16,314
Total...	470	495	302	141	51	...	1	...	5,078,394
Scotland (Counties) ...	39	39	12	22	5	...	...	...	364,066
Cities, Boroughs, Groups.	30	31	5	18	8	...	...	...	279,656
Universities	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	18,840
Total...	71	72	19	40	13	...	...	...	662,562
Ireland (Counties) ...	85	85	12	1	2	6	64	...	613,036
Cities, Boroughs, Groups.	16	16	3	...	2	5	6	...	110,619
Universities	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	4,452
Total...	102	103	16	1	5	11	70	...	728,107
Counties	377	377	166	108	33	6	64	...	3,357,735
Cities, Boroughs, &c. ...	260	284	164	74	34	5	7	...	2,571,222
Universities	6	9	7	...	2	...	...	...	40,106
Total...	643	670	337	182	69	11	71	...	6,469,063

31. *Questions put to Ministers.*

Questions are put to Ministers relative to public affairs with which they are officially connected, proceedings pending in Parliament, or any matter of administration for which the Minister is responsible.

Questions may also be put to other Members, relating to a Bill, Motion, or other public matter connected with the business of The House in which such Members are concerned.

A question must be put by the Member who places the question upon the Notice Paper, or by another Member at his request. An answer, however, may be obtained to a question containing statements affecting personal character, or conduct, and thus requiring prompt reply, in case the question be not put by the Member in whose name it stands.

A Minister also may, at his discretion, give the answer to a question on the Notice Paper, even though not put, upon the ground of public interest; and he may, for the same reason, decline to answer a question.

Notices of questions are given by Members in writing to the Clerk at the Table without reading them *viva voce* in the House, unless the sanction of Mr. Speaker to any particular question is previously obtained.

No written or public notice of a question addressed to Mr. Speaker is permissible.

A question may not contain statements of argument, inference or opinion, imputations, epithets, ironical expressions, and hypothetical cases; nor may a question refer to Debates or answers to questions in the same session. A question cannot be placed upon the Notice Paper which publishes the names of persons, or statements not strictly necessary to render the question intelligible, or containing charges which the Member, who asks the question, is not prepared to substantiate. Nor can the expression of an opinion be sought for by a question, nor the solution of an abstract legal case, or of a hypothetical proposition. A question must not be made the pretext for a Debate, nor can a question fully answered be renewed.

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32. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Government Resolution No. 2704, dated 15th July 1889.

Every Member presenting a Petition to the House must affix his name at the beginning thereof.

Every Petition must be written and not printed or lithographed.

Every Petition must contain a prayer.

Every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is written.

Every person signing a Petition must write his address after his signature, or his signature will not be counted.

Every Petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the Member who shall present it.

Every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else except in case of incapacity by sickness.

No letters, affidavits, or other documents, may be attached to any Petition.

No erasures or interlineations may be made in any Petition.

No reference may be made to any Debate in Parliament.

No application may be made for any grant of public money, except with the consent of the Crown.

No application may be made for a charge upon the revenues of India, except with the consent of the Crown.

All Petitions, after they have been ordered to lie upon the Table, are referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any question being put; but if any such Petition relate to any matter or subject with respect to which the Member presenting it has given notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after notice given, move that such Petition be printed with the Votes.

A Member cannot present a Petition from himself. It is quite competent to any Honourable Member to petition the House, but then his Petition ought to be presented by another Member.

MEMO.—*Every Petition offered to be presented to the House should be addressed "To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled."*

Petitions to Her Majesty and to Parliament are exempt from postage under sections 40 *and* 41 *of* 3 *and* 4 *Vic. Cap.* 26.

33. *The Ministry*

Is a body of advisers chosen from both Houses of Parliament, to whom it is responsible for the conduct of affairs and for the advice it gives to the Crown; and whenever it ceases to have the confidence of the House of Commons, the Sovereign must choose another body of advisers. The Head of the Ministry is the Prime Minister or Premier. The Sovereign chooses as Premier the recognised leader of the Political party, which has a majority in the House of Commons for the time, and entrusts him with the task of forming a Ministry from among his own supporters. The Chief Ministers form the Cabinet, which determines the general policy

of the Ministry and the measures which are to be proposed to Parliament. The present Cabinet consists of :—

Prime Minister	...Rt. Hon.	the Marquess of Salisbury, K. G., P.C.
Lord High Chancellor...	,,	Lord Halsbury, P.C.
Lord President of Council	,,	Duke of Devonshire, K. G. P.C.
Lord Privy Council	,,	Viscount Cross, P. C., G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	,,	Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.
Secretary of State, Home Department,	,,	Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bt.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs...	,,	The Marquess of Salisbury.
Colonial Secretary	,,	Joseph Chamberlain.
Secretary of State, War Department ...	,,	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I.
Secretary of State for India	,,	Lord George Hamilton.
Secretary for Scotland...	,,	Lord Balfour of Burleigh, P. C.
First Lord of the Admiralty	,,	George J. Goschen.
First Lord of the Treasury	,,	Arthur James Balfour.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ...	,,	Earl Cadogan, K. G., P. C.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	,,	Lord Ashbourne, P. C.
President of the Board of Trade ...	,,	Charles Thomson Ritchie.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. .	,,	Lord James of Hereford, P.C.
President, Local Government Board...	,,	Henry Chaplin.
President, Board of Agriculture ...	,,	Walter Hume Long.
Works and Public Buildings	,,	Aretas Akers-Douglas.

34. *The Privy Council.*

From very early times, the advisers of the Sovereign have been known as the Privy Council, the Members of which are dignified with the title of *Right Honourable*. The *Judicial Committee* of the Privy Council hears appeals from the decisions of the Indian High Courts, subject to certain rules. The Members of the Committee usually attending are :—

The Lord Chancellor—Lord Halsbury.

The Lords of Appeal in Ordinary—Lord Watson, Lord Macnaghtan, Lord Morris, Lord Field, Lord Shand, Lord James of Hereford, Davey, Lord Herschell, G.C.B., Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., Lord Ashbourne, Sir Richard Couch.

Registrar—Thomas Raleigh.

Appeals to the Privy Council.

Ordinarily, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council refuses to hear appeals from the decisions of the High Courts in India when leave to

file such appeal has not been granted by such Courts, or when a point of law is not present on which higher authoritative decision is necessary.

The India Office.

The Ministry nominates a Secretary of State for India, who looks after Indian affairs. He is assisted by a Council of fifteen Members each of whom is appointed for ten years. The Secretary of State for India is practically the supreme authority on Indian affairs. The present Council is composed of : —

President.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M. P.
Private Secretary Richard T. W. Ritchie.
Pol. A. D. C.—Sir Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, K. C. I. E.

Members.

Vice-President—Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K. C. B., G. C. I. E.
Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.
Field Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bt., G.C. B., G.C.S.I., C. I. E.
Sir James Braithwaite Peile, M. A., K. C. S. I.
Sir Charles H. Tod Crosthwaite, K. C. S. I.
Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K. C. S. I.
Sir J. Lyle Mackay, K. C. I. E.
Francis Charles Le Merchant.
General J. H. Gordon, C. B.
Sir Phillip Percival Hutchins, K. C. S. I.
Sir John Edge.

Under Secretaries of State.

Permanent Under Secretary—Sir Arthur Godley, K. C. B.
Private Secretary—Francis C. Drake.
Assistant Under Secretary—Sir Horace G. Walpole, K. C. B.
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State—The Earl of Onslow, G. C. M. G.
Private Secretary—J. E. Ferard.

Secretariat.

Financial... ... ... Sir Henry Waterfield, K. C. S. I., C.B.
Revenue and Statistics... Sir Charles Edward Bernard, K. C. S. I.
Military ... ... Gen. Sir O. R. Newmarch, K. C. S. I.
India, Museum ... ... Sir Geo. C. M. Birdwood, K. C. I. E., M.D., LL.D.
Political ... ... Sir W. Lee-Warner, K. C. S. I.
Public Works. ... ... Edmond Neel, C. I. E.
Judicial and Public ... Sir C. J. Lyall, K. C. I. E.

In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority, without consulting his Council, and in most other matters, can overrule the majority composing it.

36—*Rules*for the submission, receipt and transmission of memorials and other papers of the same class, addressed to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, or to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, by private persons or by Officers of all Civil Departments.*

I.—No memorial will be received or attended to unless forwarded as hereinafter prescribed.

II.—Every memorial should be accompanied by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

III.—Every memorial addressed to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should be forwarded, through the Local Government, under which the writer is residing or is employed.

IV.—Memorials to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State from persons in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies should be forwarded direct by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, except in the case of memorials which relate to any rules or standing order of the Government of India, or which, if granted, would cause expenditure for which the Imperial and not the Local Government would be primarily responsible, or which relate to any legislative proceeding of the Governor-General in Council or to an Act to which the Governor-General has assented or which relate to a case which has been previously under the consideration of the Government of India, whether on appeal or otherwise. Such memorials should be forwarded with a covering letter containing a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion to the Government of India in the Department having cognizance of the subject matter of such memorials, by which Department the memorials will be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

(Rules V. and VI. relate to Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces, the Panjáb, &c.)

VII.—No limit is fixed to the time within which an appeal from an order of the Governments in India must be preferred to the Home Government except in the case of appeals from a judicial decision in which the judge is a political officer, and in which the appeal ordinarily lies to Government in the Political Department. Such appeals* must be preferred within a period of twelve months from the date of communication to the persons concerned of the order to which objection is taken.

* When a judicial decision of the nature referred to has been communicated to the party or parties concerned before the 31st July 1877, he or they may appeal from such decision within 18 months from that date.

VIII.—Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

IX.—Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be for-

warded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist.

N.B.—It will be well for the transmitting office to examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, to notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

X.—It is not necessary that memorials should be forwarded in duplicate or triplicate. The originals will invariably be transmitted to England, a copy being made and retained by the Government of India, if necessary, for record.

XI.—As a general rule, the transmission to England of a memorial duly forwarded through the proper channel will not be delayed by the transmitting Government in India beyond a month after the receipt of such memorial.

XII.—Governments and Administrations in India are vested with discretionary power to withhold the transmission of memorials addressed to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases:—

1.—When a memorial is illegible or unintelligible.

2.—When a memorial contains disrespectful or improper language.

3.—When a second memorial is presented after a decision has already been given by the authority to which it is addressed and when no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case. A memorial addressed to Her Majesty by a person whose appeal to the Secretary of State has already been rejected, shall be held to be a second memorial to the same authority and shall not be transmitted.

4.—When a memorial is a mere application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.

5.—When a memorial is an application for employment under one of the Governments in India from a person not belonging to the covenanted service.

6.—When a memorial is a mere appeal from a judicial decision.

7.—When a memorial is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim to pension.

8.—When a memorial is an appeal against an order of a Local Government regarding the dismissal, removal, reduction or other punishment of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month; or when it is an appeal against similar orders of a Local Government confirmed by the Government of India from a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 250 a month.

9.—When a memorial is a mere appeal against the non-exercise by one of the Governments or Administrations in India of a dispensatory discretion vested in such Government or Administration by Law or Rule.

10.—When after the disposal of a first memorial, addressed either to the Secretary of State or to the Governor-General in Council, a second memorial addressed to the Governor-General in Council, which covers the same ground and adduces no fresh matter, is presented to a Local Government for transmission to the Government of India, the Local Government may in its discretion withhold the transmission of the second memorial.

XIII.—If a petition against the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council is prepared for presentation to Parliament it should be submitted to the House of Parliament to which it is addressed through the medium of some unofficial member of the House, and not through the Secretary of State.

XIV.—The Government of India may withhold the transmission of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State, unless the memorialist has previously memorialised the Government of India and the Local Government concerned on the same subject.

XV.—A list of memorials withheld under the discretionary power conferred by Rule XII. will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the case of memorials withheld by Local Governments under the same discretionary power, and by the Government of India in the Department concerned to the Secretary of State.

*N B.—These rules do not in any way affect or supersede orders issued on the same subject by the military authorities for the guidance of the Army.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT—(*continued*).

37.—Viceroy and Viceregal Council. 38.—Rules for the election of Members to the Viceregal Council by non-official Members. 39.—Rules regulating submission of Petitions to the Government of India. 40.—Government of Bombay. 41.—Rules for the election of Members to the Bombay Council. 42.—(Bombay) Legislative functions. 43.—Classes of Bills. 44.—Discussion of Bills. 45.—Discussion of Financial Statement. 46.—Right of Interpellation. 47.—Executive Departments. 48.—Secretariat.

37—*The Viceroy and his Council.*

The executive authority in India is vested in the Viceroy, appointed by the Crown and responsible to the Secretary of State for India. He is assisted by a Supreme Council, consisting of five Ordinary Members, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. For the purpose of framing laws and regulations the Viceroy and his Council is enlarged

into the Viceregal Legislative Council by the addition of not less than 10 nor more than 16 additional Members, each of whom holds office for a term of two years. The present Viceregal Executive and Legislative Councils are composed of:—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.—H. E. Lord Elgin—Viceroy and Governor-General.

Extraordinary Member—H. E. Gen. Sir William S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. Com.-in-Chief.

Ordinary Members.

The Hon. Sir A. C. Trevor, C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
The Hon. Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon. Mackenzie Fazell Chalmers.
Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Additional Members to make Laws and Regulations only.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
" Rai Bahadur Pundit Suraj Kaul, C. I. E.
" Pandit Bishawbar Nath Joy Gabind Law.
" H. E. M. James, C.S.I.
" M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
" Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
" Sir H. T. Prinsep
" Mr. C. C. Stevens, C. S. I.
The Hon. J. J. D. La Touche, C.S.I.
" F. A. Nicholson, I.C.S.
" Nawab Sir Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, C.I.E. Bahadur, Fakhar-ud-doulah Chief of Loharu.
" Sir Lakshmeshwar Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja, Bahadur of Durbhanga.
" P. M. Mehta, M.A., C.I.E.
" G. M. Chitnavis, C. I. E.
" Allan Arthur.

38—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 19, dated 23rd June 1893.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section 4, of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., Chap. 14), the Governor-General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in

Council, made the following Regulations for the nomination of Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India:

I.—Of the persons to be nominated Additional Members of Council by the Governor-General for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations not more than six shall be officials.

II.—The nominations to five seats shall be made by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the following Bodies respectively, namely,—

A.—The non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

B.—The non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

C.—The non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

D.—The non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

E.—The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

III.—The Governor-General may at his discretion nominate persons to such of the remaining seats as shall not be filled by officials in such manner as shall appear to him most suitable with reference to the legislative business to be brought before the Council and the due representation of the different classes of the community.

IV.—When a vacancy occurs, and is to be filled under Rule II of these Regulations, the Governor-General shall cause the proper Body to be requested to recommend a person for nomination by the Governor-General.

V.—The recommendation shall be made—

(*a*) in the case of the non-official Additional Members or non-official Members of a Local Council, by a majority of votes of such members;

(*b*) in the case of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, in the manner laid down in the rules of the Chamber for carrying resolutions recording decisions upon questions of business brought before it.

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by the non-official Additional Members or non-official Members of a Local Council that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the province for which such Council is appointed.

VII.—If within two months after receiving the request of the Governor General as provided by Rule IV the Body fails to make a recommendation, the Governor General may nominate at his discretion a person belonging to the province or class which the Body is deemed to represent.

VIII.—If the Governor-General shall decline to nominate any person who has been under these Regulations recommended for nomination, a fresh request shall be issued as provided in Rule IV, and the procedure laid down in Rules V and VII shall apply.

IX.—(*a*) As soon as conveniently may be after these Regulations come into force, five of the seats held by non-official persons shall be filled up by recommendation under Rule II.

(*b*) If there shall not be the full number of five vacancies available at once for this purpose, the Governor-General shall determine at his discretion which of the Bodies or groups mentioned in Rule II shall be requested to recommend the persons to fill up such vacancies as may then be available, and so whenever and as often as any further vacancies among non-official Members become available until the full number of five has been completed.

39—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1889.

No. 4321.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

"HOME DEPARTMENT."

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th October 1889.

No. 1812.—The following rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India are published for general information :

Note 1.—In these rules the words 'Local Government' includes a Local Administration, and also, except as regards Rule 3 (7), Section III., the head of a department directly under the Government of India.

Note 2.—These Rules do not apply to non-pensionable subordinate, clerical and menial establishments employed in the construction and working of State Railways, to whom Circular No. VI. Railway, Public Works Department, dated 1st June 1888, applies.

Note 3.—These Rules apply so far as may be to all memorials, letters, and applications, &c., addressed to the Governor-General in Council.

SECTION I.

Rules regulating the submission of Petitions to the Government of India by private persons or public bodies.

1. Every petition to the Government of India, whether it bears immediately on a matter of Imperial policy or has reference to the orders or the general policy and action of a local Government, should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the petitioner is residing or is employed. But there is no objection to the petitioner's forwarding simultaneously a duplicate copy of the petition to the Government of India, if he so desires, provided that he marks it as a 'duplicate.'

2. A petition may be either in manuscript or print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the petitioner, or when the petitioners are numerous, by one or more of them, and it must conclude with a specific prayer.

3. Every petition should be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Local Government requesting its transmission to the Government of India, and when any order of a Local Government is appealed against, by a copy of such order, as well as of any orders passed in the case by subordinate authorities.

4. Communications on matters connected with any Bills before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor-General in Council or in a letter to the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary to the Legislative Department. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered. Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communication from Courts, officials, or public bodies should be sent through the Local Governments.

SECTION II.

Special Rules regulating the submission of petitions by officers in civil employ.

1. Every officer wishing to petition the Government of India should do so separately.

2. Every petition should be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs and be forwarded by him through the usual official channel. But there is no objection to the petitioner transmitting a duplicate to the Government of India direct, provided that he marks it as a 'duplicate.'

3. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in such matter.

SECTION III.

Rules for observance by Local Governments in regard to the transmission or withholding of petitions.

1. Petitions should be forwarded to the Government of India by the Local Government with a concise statement of material facts and (unless there be special reasons for not doing so) an expression of opinion.

If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the papers submitted by the Local Government should show whether the charge against the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his defence was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the decision was in writing.

2. When the petition is not in English, the Local Government should transmit a translation with it.

3. Local Governments are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to the Government of India in the following cases :—

(1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a petition contains language which in the opinion of the Local Government is disloyal, disrespectful or improper.

(3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.

(5) When a petition is an application for employment from a person not in the service of Government.

(6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision with which the executive has no legal power of interference.

Note.—If the Government has reserved any discretion of interference or is concerned as a party to the suit or if the appeal is practically an appeal for mercy or pardon, the petition must be transmitted. But in the last mentioned case, the transmission of the petition will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments by the Home Department Resolution dated 14th October 1885.

(7) When a petition is an appeal against an order of the Local Government upholding on appeal the dismissal, removal, reduction, or other punishment of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month.

(8) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law or rule having the force of law is declared to be final.

(9) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded.

(10) When a petition is an appeal against an order or decision of the Local Government, and is made more than six months after the communication of such order or decision to the petitioner without satisfactory explanation of the delay.

(11) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in Article 995 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(12) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by the Local Government of a dispensatory discretion vested in it by law or rule.

(13) When a petition relates to a subject on which the Local Government is competent to pass orders and no previous application for redress has been made to the Local Government.

4. If a petition is withheld, the petitioner should be informed of the fact and the reason for it.

5. A list of petitions withheld under Rule 3, with the reasons for withholding them, shall be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the Department concerned.

41.—*The Government of Bombay.*

The existing Government of Bombay consists of a Governor and an Executive Council of two Members (appointed by the Crown). For Legislative purposes, the Council is enlarged by the addition of certain official and Non-Official Members not less than 8, nor more than 20. Their term of office is for two years. Under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, the privilege was given to the following Boards or Associations to recommend a member (each) for nomination to the Legislative Council :—

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay	1
The Municipalities of the Northern Division	1
The District Local Boards of the Southern Division ...	1
The Sirdars of the Deccan	1
The District Local Boards of the Central Division	1
The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay	1
The Zemindars of Sind	1
The Chamber of Commerce, Karachi...	1
The University of Bombay	1

The present Councils, Executive and Legislative, are composed of :—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—PRESIDENT.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble WILLIAM BARON SANDHURST, G.C.I.E, Governor and President in Council.

MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, J.P., C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General.
,, Mr. James Monteath, M. A., C.S.I., I.C.S.
,, Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal.
,, Mr. Phirozshaw Merwanji Mehta, M.A. (Bar.at-Law) C.I.E., J.P.
,, Mr. D. S. Garud, B.A., LL.B.
,, Mr. R. H. Macaulay.
,, Mr. Baba Sahib Ichalkaranjikar.
,, Mr. Paji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), J. P.
,, Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I.C.S., Bar.-at-Law.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, I.C.S.
" Mr. W. C. Hughes, M.I.C.E.
" Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S.
" Mr. T. R. McLellan.
" Mr. Mir Allahbakshkhan *walad* Mir Alibakshkhan Shahvani Talpur.
" Mr. E. Giles, M. A.
" Mr. Gokuldas Kandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B.
" Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna, L. M.
" Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, B.A. LL.B.
" Mr. H. M. Thompson, B.A., M.I.C.E., J. P.
" Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.
" Mr. S. L. Batchelor, B.A.,I.C.S., Secretary.

42. *Rules for the Election of Members to the Bombay Legislative Council.*

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At a Meeting of the Corporation on a motion (previous notice of which has been duly given), duly seconded, the name of the candidate is submitted and the result declared by the President after a show of hands.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A list of gentlemen eligible for the seat having been circulated, a day (not earlier than the 8th after the Circular aforesaid has been sent round), is fixed for the voting. Voting papers are issued to Members seven days previous to the date fixed as aforesaid, and the Ballot Box is kept open to receive the papers from 6 a.m. to 6 p. m. Two scrutineers are appointed to count the votes, and the person who has the largest number of votes is declared *elected*.

UNIVERSITY.—On receipt of a letter from Government asking the University to nominate a person for appointment the Registrar notifies the same to the Fellows requiring them to intimate within 14 days the names of the Fellows they desire to propose for election. The proposals having been duly received and seconded, the Registrar issues voting papers to all Fellows resident in India. These papers have to be returned duly initialled on a day fixed by the Registrar not earlier than 14 days from the issue of the voting papers. Fellows residing out of Bombay are required to sign the papers in the presence of a Magistrate. The Registrar then counts the votes and reports to the Syndicate the result. In the event of an equality of votes recourse is to be had to a drawing by lot. The result is communicated to Government by the Vice-Chancellor.

43. *Limitations on Legislative Functions.*

Subject to certain clearly defined restrictions the Council is authorised to make Laws and Regulations for the *peace and good government* of the Presidency.

The limitations imposed are as follows :—

It cannot make any law or regulation affecting the provisions of the Indian Councils Act or any other Act of Parliament in force in the Bombay Presidency, and it cannot, save with the previously obtained sanction of the Governor-General, make or take into consideration any law or regulation :—

(1) Affecting the public debt of India or any tax or duty levied by the authority of the Governor-General of India.

(2) Regulating the current coin or any bills, notes, or other paper currency.

(3) Regulating the conveyance of letters by the Post Office or of messages by the Electric Telegraph.

(4) Altering in any way the Indian Penal Code.

(5) Affecting the religion or religious rules and usages of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

(6) Affecting the discipline of Her Majesty's Military or Naval Forces.

(7) Regulating patents or copyright, or

(8) Affecting the relations of the Government with Foreign princes or States.

44.—*Bills, Classes of.*

1. Those which require the previous sanction of the Governor-General.
2. Those in respect of which the power of the Governor in Council is complete.

In the case of Bills falling under the First division, which include Bills containing Penal Clauses or creating offices which involve a charge upon the General revenues, on receipt of the sanction necessary, the Bill, if important, but not urgent, is reported to the Secretary of State for India. On the receipt of the reply of the Secretary of State the Bill, if sanctioned, is proceeded with.

45.—*Discussion of Bills.*

The first step is the introduction of the Bill into Council. This is done in two ways—either by publication in the Local "Government Gazette," or on the motion of a Member for leave to introduce it, made at a Meeting of the Council. Copies of the Bill, and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are then sent to each Member of Council and to the Press,

and a reasonable interval is allowed for the formation and communication of *opinions and useful criticisms* respecting the legislation proposed before it is taken up for first reading. A motion for the first reading is then made. Protracted discussion rarely occurs on the motion for the first reading of a Bill, the criticism being confined to the principle of the Bill. After the first reading the Bill is, as a general rule, referred to a Select Committee, which usually consists of the Mover of the Bill and four or five other Members. A period is fixed, within which the Committee to report on the Bill, and is also determined whether such report is to be translated and published in the Vernacular. The Select Committee's report is printed and published in the "Government Gazette" and sent to each Member of Council. After the lapse of a reasonable interval the Bill and Report are taken into consideration and the Member at charge moves the second reading of the Bill. It is at this stage that the most important discussion ordinarily arises, and where the second reading is carried the principle of the Bill is considered to be affirmed. The next step is the consideration of the Bill in detail going through it section by section. When this close examination is finished, and all the amendments deemed necessary made, the Bill is taken up for reading a third time, which is more or less formal, and is then passed.

Under the rules now in force, notice of a motion or amendment must be given seven clear days before the date of the Meeting at which it is to be moved.

46.—*Discussion of the Financial Statement.*

A copy of the Annual Financial Statement, together with a copy of the Detailed Civil Budget, is sent to each Councillor, and after the lapse of a reasonable time, usually more than 15 days, it is taken up for discussion at a meeting of the Council. The Financial Member of Council makes an explanatory speech and then each member is at liberty to offer any observations he may wish to make on it, but the discussion is limited to those branches of the Revenue and Expenditure which are under the direct control of the Local Government. It is not permissible to enter upon a discussion of Imperial Finance. The Finance Member has the right of reply and the Governor usually winds up the discussion with a speech.

47.—*Right of Interpellation.*

The right of interpellation may be exercised by any member (of the Legislative Council) subject to the following limitations :—

The question must relate only to public affairs with which the

Government is officially connected or to matters or branches of administration under its control and for which it is responsible.

As to matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State and the Government of Bombay, no question may be asked or answered, except as to matters of fact.

No question must be argumentative.

Any question which, in the opinion of the President, cannot be answered consistently with the public interests is disallowed.

48. *Executive Work.*

With a view to diminish the pressure of business, advantage is taken in the discharge of the executive and judicial functions of the special acquirements of the different members of Government. Thus, for example the Governor may dispose of the business of the General, Marine Ecclesiastical, Public Works Educational and Political (except Judicia appeals) Departments ; the Judicial Member, that of the City and District Police, the Judico-Political appeals, Medical ; and Municipal, and the Revenue Member, that of the Revenue, Financial and Railway Departments.

Questions which present no special difficulty are finally disposed of by the Member in charge of the Department in which they occur ; on more important questions and on questions involving expenditure of any large amount, the opinion of the second Member is sought, and should there be a difference of opinion, or should any case of peculiar difficulty or general public interest arise, the matter is settled according to the balance of opinion either as recorded by the different members, or after discussion at a meeting of the Executive Council. In matters before the Council in their judicial capacity and in the making, repealing, and suspension of the ordinary rules of Civil Administration, the opinion of the majority is decisive ; the powers of each Member being equal, and the President having no casting vote. But on any grave political emergency affecting the safety or tranquility of British rule, the Governor can set aside even the unanimous opinion of his Councillors, and his orders, in such a case, though he is alone responsible for them, operate as the orders of the entire Council.

All papers connected with public business reach Government through the Secretariat, where they are arranged and submitted to the Members in charge of the Department to which they belong, together with all

available materials for coming to a decision. The strength of the Secretariat is as follows :—

Revenue, Financial, Separate ...	Chief Sec., Under Sec., Assist. Sec.
Political, Special, Judicial, Legislative	Sec., Under Sec., (2) Assist. Secs.
General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical	Sec., Under Sec., Assist. Sec.
Public Works	Sec., Under Sec., Assist. Sec.
Railway	Sec., Under Sec., Assist. Sec.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Joseph John Heaton, I.C S., J.P. *Private Secretary.*

Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary.

Capt. Henry Granville Heneage *Aide-de-Camp.*

Lieut. Berkeley John Talbot Levett, Scots Guards, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Capt. H. P. Young, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Risaldar Shaik Abdul Karim, Native *Aide-de-Camp.*

Surg.-Major H. Martin, M.B., Medical Officer.

Lieut. C. C. Leveson Gower, Commandant of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.

Lieut. John Hasket Crawford, *Aide de-Camp.*

SECRETARIES, &C., TO GOVERNMENT.

The Hon'ble James Monteath, M.A., I.C.S, in charge of Rev. and Fincl. Depts.

A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., J.P., Under-Secy., Revenue and Fincl. Depts.

Krishnarao Antoba Chemburkar, B. A. (Bo.), J.P., Assist. Secy., Revenue and Financial Depts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Geo. Wm. Vidal, Bar.-at-law, J.P., I.C.S, Secy. in charge Pol., Special, Judl. and Legislative Depts.—Pay Rs. 3,125; Actg. Chief Secy.

S. W. Edgerley, I.C.S., C.I.E., Secy., Pol., Judl. and Legis.

S. L. Batchelor, B.A., I.C.S., J.P., Under-Secy., Pol., Judl. and Legis.

F. A. Spencer, J.P., Pol. Assist. to the Secy. to Govt. in Pol. Dept. (also in charge of the Toshakhana).

Mervanji Nasarvanji Wadia, B.A. (Bo.), J.P., Assist. Secy., Judl. and Legislative Depts.

John DeCourcy Atkins, I.C.S., J.P., Junior Secy. to Govt., Edl., Genl., Marine, and Eccl. Depts.

A. C. Logan, I.C.S. Acting.

A. R. King, J.P., Asst. Secy.

H. M. Thompson, B.A., M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, 1st Class, and Ag. Secy., P. W. Dept.

E. O. Mawson, Under-Secy., P. W. Dept.

Janardhan Damodhar Kolatker, Asst. Secy.

W. Turner, J.P., Assist. Secy. P. W. Dept.—Pay Rs. 600.

Lieut.-Col. H. O. Selby, R. E., J.P., Secy., Railway Dept.

J. Wilcocks, Offg. Sec., Ry. Dt.

James Adam, Offg. Under-Secy., Railway Dept.—Pay as Executive Engr., 2nd Grade, House rent Rs. 45.

J. F. Pereira, Assist. Secy., Ry., Branch.

TRANSLATORS TO GOVERNMENT.

Mirza Abbas Ali Beig, B.A. (Bo.), C.S., Oriental Translator.

F. X. DaSilva, Portuguese Translator.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION OR GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

49.—Indian appointments. 50.—Civil Service. 51.—Simultaneous Examination. 52.—Provincial Service. 53.—Medical Service. 54.—Engineering College 55.—P. W. Department. 56.—Telegraph Service. 57.—Forest Service. 58.—Police Service. 59.—Educational Service. 60.—Expenses of living in England. 61.—Rules for the conduct of Public Servants.

49.—*INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.*

The Civil Administration is recruited from four sources—Competitive Examination in England, the Indian Staff Corps, patronage of the Secretary of State, patronage of the Local Government.

50.—*THE CIVIL SERVICE.*

OPEN COMPETITIVE (EXAMINATION).

DATE.—August in each year. Fee, £5.

QUALIFICATION.—Every Candidate must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners—(1) that he is a natural born subject of Her Majesty; (2) that his age will be above 21 and under 23, on the date of the Examination; (3) that he is free from disease or bodily infirmity, and that he is of good moral character.

SUBJECTS.—The following are the subjects for the Examination. No subjects are obligatory:—

English Composition (500 marks), Sanskrit Language and Literature (500 m.), Arabic Language and Literature (500 m.), Greek (750 m.), Latin (750 m.), English Language and Literature (500 m.), French (500 m.), German (500 m.), Mathematics, pure and applied (900 m.), Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *three* of the following—Elementary Chemistry and Physics (600 m.), Higher Chemistry (600 m.), Higher Physics (600 m.), Geology (600 m.), Botany (600 m.), Zoology (600 m.), Animal Physiology (600 m.), Ancient Greek History (400 m.), Roman History (400 m.), English History (500 m.), General Modern History (500 m.)

Logic and Mental Philosophy (400 m.), Moral Philosophy (400 m.), Political Economy and Economic History (500 m.), Political Science (500 m.), Roman Law (500 m.), English Law (500 m.).

MODE.—Paper and *viva voce* as may be deemed necessary.

RESULTS.—From the highest or first, down to such number as there are vacancies, are declared 'selected.'

FINAL EXAMINATION.

PERIOD OF PROBATION.—Selected candidates are on probation for one year, at the end of which they are examined in—(*a*) *Compulsory* Subjects—Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code (500 m.), the principal Vernacular of the province to which the candidate is assigned (400 m.), History of British India (300 m.). *Optional* not more than two of the following : Code of Civil Procedure and Indian Contract Act (450 m.), Hindu and Mahomedan Law (350 m.), Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Political Economy (each 400 m.), Riding.

RESULTS HOW ARRANGED.—The marks obtained in the two Examinations are totalled up, and the order of merit is regulated by this total.

APPLICATIONS—To be made to the Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners, London, S. W., at any time after 1st December, in the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from that Officer.

ALLOWANCE of £100 given to all candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, *viz.*, Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews' and Aberdeen, University College (London), King's College (London).

On arrival in India, the candidate must, within a specified period, elect to serve either in the Revenue or the Judicial branch of the Service. In the former branch the Lieutenant-Governorship of a province is the highest post which he can attain, and in the latter branch, a Judgeship of the High Court.

Pay, promotion, leave, &c., are regulated according to Civil Service Regulations.

51.—SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATION IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

On the motion of Mr. Pease, seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Navrojee, the House of Commons in 1892, passed a Resolution in favour of holding Simultaneous Examinations in England and in India for the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India was asked to report "as to the mode in which and the conditions and limitations under which it would be possible to give effect to the Resolution." On 1st November 1893 the Viceroy sent in his report, whereupon, on the 19th April 1894, Sir Henry Fowler, Secretary of State for India, in a despatch, observed :—

"Her Majesty's Government are most anxious that the Natives of the country should enjoy every facility, compatible with the maintenance of the efficiency of the administration and the safety of British rule, to enter the public service of India, and they have reconsidered the whole subject with a sincere desire to give full weight to the arguments in favour of a system of simultaneous examinations; but they have arrived at the conclusion that there are insuperable objections to the establishment of that system, and that by far the best method of meeting the legitimate claims and aspirations of the natives of the country is to bestow such of the higher posts as can be made available for them on those who distinguish themselves by their capacity and trustworthiness in the performance of subordinate duties."

52.—Abstract of Rules—Bombay Provincial Civil Service.

Date to be fixed by Government.

Qualifications.—Age not less than 21 or more than 25 years on the date to be fixed by Government for the examination.

Good moral character from the heads of such schools and colleges as they may have attended, or, in the event of their being already in the service of Government, from the head of the department in which they may be employed.

Note.—Conditions may be relaxed or dispensed with in the case of candidates already in the service of Government.

The examination.

Examiners.—A special Board under the general direction of the Educational Department of Government.

SUBJECTS.

A.—Obligatory.

I.—History and Geography of England and India.

II.—Mathematics, including—

(1) Arithmetic, up to and including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion and simple interest;

(2) Algebra, up to and including simple equations;

(3) Euclid, Books I and II.

III.—English Literature and Composition.

B.—Optional.

Not more than three of the following subjects:—

IV.—Either Natural Science:

Not more than two of the following branches:—

Chemistry, Physics, Geology, and Physical Geography, Botany.

Or Agriculture, together with the Sciences Geology, Botany, and Agricultural Chemistry.

V.—Moral Science—Mental and Moral Philosophy.

VI.—One classical language—Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic or Latin.

VII.—Political Economy.

VIII.—Higher Mathematics.

JUDICIAL BRANCH.

Presidency Proper.

VII.—No candidate will be appointed to the Judicial Branch whose age is less than 21, or unless he is already in Government service, more than 30 years, and who has not qualified for Subordinate Judgeship under Section 22 of Act XIV. of 1869;

Qualification.

and either

(*a*) been in full and continuous practice for three years as an Advocate, Vakil or Pleader in a Civil Court;

or

(*b*) served for three years as Honorary Assistant under the Government Pleader in the High Court or in a District Court;

Note.—The Legal Remembrancer will, upon application, assign qualified persons as Honorary Assistants to Government Pleaders.

or

(*c*) served with approval for three years in any of the Courts marginally noted as Clerk of the Court, Head Clerk, Sheristadar, Deputy Sheristadar, Nazir, or First Assistant to the Registrar or as Honorary Assistant under the Registrar or Clerk of the Court;

High Court.
Presidency Small Cause Court.
District Court.
Subordinate Court or Provincial Small Cause Court } at a Sadar Station.

Note.—Qualified persons desiring to be employed in a Civil Court should apply to the Registrar of the High Court or the Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, or the District Judge, as the case may be;

or

(*d*) exercised with approval magisterial powers for three years while holding office as a Mamlatdar or Head Karkun;

or

(*e*) performed successively for a continuous period of three consecutive years more than one of the duties specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

Where the candidate has acquired a qualification under Section 23 of Act XIV. of 1869, otherwise than by practicising for five years as an Advocate or Vakil of the High Court, the period spent in performing the duties specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) must be wholly subsequent to the acquisition of such qualification.

VIII.—Every candidate for appointment shall submit his application to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by satisfactory certificates—

Application for appointment.

(*a*) of nationality;

(*b*) that he is within the prescribed limits of age;

(*c*) that he is physically fit for the service of Government;

(*d*) that he is of good moral character;

(*e*) that he has such a knowledge of one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency—Gujarati, Marathi orKanarese (or of Hindustani)—as enables him to speak, read, write and translate with facility from the written character into English and *vice versâ*.

Note.—The certificate mentioned in (*e*) must be signed by the Presidency Medical Board, and those mentioned in (*d*) and (*c*) may be signed by a District Judge, by the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, by the Principal of a College or other institution recognised by the University of Bombay, by a Professor of the Government Law School, by the Chief Judicial, Executive or Political Officer of the British Government in a district outside the limits of the Bombay Presidency, or in a Native State, or by the Registrar of the High Court.

Selection of candidates.

IX.—In making appointments from among candidates qualified under clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of Rule VII, His Excellency the Governor in Council will be guided in his selection solely by regard to the special merits of the candidates; in other cases he will, except when it may for special reasons seem to him desirable to follow some other course, and except as hereinafter provided, select from among the candidates whose certificates are satisfactory, in order, according to the dates on which they severally obtained the degree of LL.B., or passed the examination prescribed by the High Court under Section 22 of Act XIV. of 1869, or were enrolled as Advocates or Vakils of the High Court: Provided that—

(1) any candidate who refuses any appointment, substantive or acting, that may be offered to him, shall lose his claim to the next three vacancies;

(2) any candidate who has passed an examination before the Central Committee in any of the three vernacular languages—Marathi, Gujarati or Kanarese—other than his own, shall obtain priority over other candidates, not having so passed, who became qualified in the same year.

Ordinary conditions of appointment.

X.—Except in special cases in which His Excellency the Governor in Council may otherwise order, every candidate will be appointed to the lowest grade of Subordinate Judges of the Second Class, and the appointment will be conditional on his passing, within two years, in one of the three vernacular languages other than his own, specified in Rule IX (2), if he has not done so before appointment.

General Rules.

Exceptional and temporary appointments.

XVI.—Nothing in any of the foregoing rules shall prevent His Excellency the Governor in Council, from appointing in exceptional cases any person whom they consider to be specially qualified to the Executive or Judicial Branch of the Provin-

cial Service by nomination pure and simple nor from making such arrangements for carrying on the duties of officers temporarily absent as may be convenient, nor be construed as an engagement on the part of Government, who reserve the right to vary the rules from time to time, with or without notice, as the public interests may require.

Probation.

XVII.—Unless otherwise expressly directed, every appointment to the Provincial Civil Service shall be probationary for two years and until the probationer has passed the departmental examinations, if any, prescribed for the Branch to which he belongs. Candidates appointed to the Executive Branch will be required to go through a prescribed course of equitation and obtain a certificate of proficiency before they are confirmed.

Dismissal.

XVIII.—After confirmation no member of the Service shall be dismissed, except on the result of a judicial or formal departmental inquiry.

Promotion.

XIX.—Promotion to appointments the salary of which is less than Rs. 500 a month will ordinarily be given according to seniority, subject to fitness and approved conduct. Promotion to appointments of which the salary is Rs. 500 a month and upwards will be based solely on fitness and merit, seniority being regarded only when the claims of two or more candidates of equal fitness and merit come into competition.

Power to transfer.

XX.—Subject to the proviso that no officer shall be transferred from the Executive to the Judicial Branch unless, in the Presidency Proper, he is qualified for a Subordinate Judgeship and has completed three years' service under Government, it shall be open to Government, on application or otherwise, to transfer an officer between the Presidency Proper and Sind and from one Branch of the Service to the other, and to determine his position in the Branch to which he is transferred.

APPENDIX A-1.

List of Appointments in the Executive Branch of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service in the Presidency Proper.

Serial number of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay. Rupees per mensem.
1	Magistrate and Collector	Rs. 1,600 or Rs. 1,200 according as the appointment is made to a Senior or Junior Collectorship.
2	Do. do	

APPENDIX A-1—*contd.*

Serial number of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay. Rupees per mensem.
4	Talukdari Settlement Officer	800
4	Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1st Grade	800
5—6	Two Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 2nd Grade	700
7—12	Six Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 3rd Grade	600
13—28	Sixteen Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 4th Grade	500
29—41	Thirteen Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 5th Grade	400
42—60	Nineteen Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 6th Grade	300

APPENDIX B-1.

List of Appointments in the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service in the Presidency Proper.

Serial number of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay. Rupees per mensem.
1	District and Sessions Judge	Rs. 1,600, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,000 according as the appointment is made to 1st, 2nd or 3rd Grade Judgeships.
2	Do. do.	
3	Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side	1,200
4	Judge of the Small Cause Court, Poona ...	900
5	Joint Judge and Sessions Judge	800
6	Judge of the Small Cause Court, Ahmedabad	800
7	Judge of the Small Cause Court at Surat and Broach...	800

APPENDIX B-1—*contd.*

Serial number of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay. Rupees per mensem.
8—10	Three Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, 1st Grade	800
11—14	Four Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, 2nd Grade	650
15	Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge	Rs. 600 or Rs. 500 according as the appointment is to the 1st or 2nd Grade.
16	Do. do.	
17—24	Eight Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, 3rd Grade...	500
25—43	Nineteen Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class 1st Grade	400
44—65	Twenty-two Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade	300
66—101	Thirty-six Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade	200
102—112	Eleven Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, 4th Grade	150

53.—*Indian Medical Service.*

DATE.—February and August.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Candidates must be natural born subjects of Her Majesty; between 21 and 28 years of age; of sound bodily health; must possess a Diploma or Diplomas, entitling them under the Medical Acts to practise both Medicine and Surgery in Great Britain or Ireland; must be certified by a gentleman of position as a man of steady and regular habits, and by a Magistrate as a man of good moral character.

SUBJECTS.—*Compulsory*—Anatomy and Physiology (1,000 marks); Surgery (1,000 marks); Medicine, including Therapeutics, and diseases of women and children (1,000 m.); Chemistry and Pharmacy, and a practical knowledge of Drugs.

VOLUNTARY SUBJECTS.—French, German, and Hindustani (each 150 m.), Natural Sciences (300 m.), which include Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, and Botany, with special reference, to Materia Medica.

MODE.—Written and practical.

RESULTS.—No candidate is considered eligible who shall not have obtained at least one-third of the marks obtainable in each of the compulsory subjects. Candidates are arranged in the order of merit, as finally determined by the total number of marks obtained in both the compulsory and voluntary subjects. Appointments are filled up from the qualified candidates, arranged in the order of merit, as above.

PROBATION.—One entire course of practical instruction at the Army Medical School in Hygiene, Clinical and Military Medicine, Clinical and Military Surgery, and Pathology of diseases incidental to Military Service.

FINAL EXAMINATION.—At the end of the above course by the Professors of the School.

No candidate is permitted to compete more than twice.

APPLICATIONS—To be made so as to reach the Military Secretary, India Office, Westminster, at least a fortnight before the date of the examination, in prescribed forms obtainable at the India Office.

Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, London.

OBJECT.—To educate candidates for the service of Government in the Indian Public Works, Telegraph and Forest Departments. It is open to the extent of the accommodation available to all persons desirous of following the courses of study pursued therein.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS for whom room is available.—About 50 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS for admission; age between 17 and 21.—Candidates must have received a good general education and possess proficiency in Elementary Mathematics.

SESSIONS.—Commence in the latter part of September.

APPLICATIONS.—To be made to the Secretary of the College.

FEE.—£ 2 payable in May.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION—Held in the following subjects:—English Composition—Grammatical writing, correct spelling in a neat and legible hand. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra to Binomial Theorem. Geometry—books with easy riders, Mensuration, Elementary Plain Trigonometry to Logarithms. Classical or Modern Language. History and Geography.

COLLEGE COURSE.—In Engineering, 3 years; Forestry, 36 months; Telegraphy, 2 years.

FEES.—Annual, £183, payable in 3 instalments of £61. Deposit of £5. Fees include tuition, boarding, and lodging.

COLLEGE SUBJECTS.—Descriptive Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Geometrical Drawing, Estimating, Accounts, Exercises in Design, Workshop Practice, Mechanical Laboratory, Applied Mechanics (pure and applied), Mathematics, Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical), Physic (Mathematical and Practical), Geology and Minerology, German, Freehand Drawing, Botany, Entomology, Forestry; Telegraph Construction, Telegraph Signalling.

FINAL EXAMINATION,—Held at the end of the Course, with the help of outside Examiners.

DIPLOMAS—Granted for proficiency.

55.—*Indian Public Works Department.*

QUALIFICATIONS.—Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who are of sound constitution, and free from any serious physical defect, and who have reached the prescribed standard of qualification, *viz.*, the completion of the Engineering Course at the Royal Indian Engineering College.

PROBATION.—Selected candidates may be required to go through a course of practical Engineering, under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, before proceeding to India. Expenses borne by the Secretary of State. The course to last for a year.

SELECTION OF SERVICE.—Selected candidates are allowed to choose the province and branch in which they wish to serve.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.—Certain prescribed Departmental and Language Examinations have to be passed in India.

56.—*Indian Telegraph Appointments.*

Made in the same way as the Public Works appointments.

57.—*Indian Forest Service.*

DATE.—June.

FEE.—£4.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Natural-born British subjects between 17 and 20 years of age; must be unmarried. Applicants must produce, (*a*) satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, name and parentage, and the consent of his guardian; (*b*) a statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good moral character during the previous four years. Applicants must pass a Medical Examination of physical fitness, conducted by a Board of Examiners.

Applicants who have successfully stood the Medical test will be required to pass an Examination in subjects prescribed are, Geometrical and Freehand Drawing, Surveying, Forest Engineering, Accounts, German, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Entomology, Botany, Drill and Gymnastics.

RESULTS.—Candidates are selected according to their order of merit as probationers to enter the Engineering College, where they are further trained for the Forest Service of India.

FEE.—£183 per annum, in three instalments of £61 per term, and a Deposit of £5, on entrance.

58.—*The Indian Police Force.*

Similar in most respects to the Indian Forest (Department) Service Examination. Reading is a compulsory subject of examination.

59.—*Educational Appointments.*

The Higher Educational appointments, such as the Principalships and Professorships of Colleges, and Inspectorships of Schools, are made by the Secretary of State as vacancies occur. Gentlemen selected are usually distinguished graduates (laymen) of Universities in the United Kingdom, who have had some experience in teaching. They must be certified by the Medical Board as regards physical fitness.

APPLICATIONS—To be made to the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India.

60.—*Estimate of Expenses of Living.*

The cost of board and lodging for a student in London depends on the kind of accommodation and on the locality. In some districts he can find one room at from 15s. upwards a week; two rooms at from £1 to £2, or more. For his meals and extras he will have to pay from £1 to £2 or more a week. There are also boarding-houses, where all have meals together at fixed hours, at which the cost is from £1 5s. to £3 3s. a week (for board and lodging). Or a student may live with a family (at £100 or £150 a year and upwards), in which case he can better gain acquaintance with English life and habits. He may, with great economy, live in London on from £120 to £150 a year. This sum is independent of educational and professional fees, and only includes necessary expenses. In Edinburgh and other cities of Great Britain the expenses of living are less than in London.

Indian students must allow for expenses of railway and other conveyance, dress, &c., being larger than at home. They must not expect to be able to maintain themselves in any degree by means of teaching Eastern languages, or any other subjects, during their stay in England.

Students ought to bring with them from India at least £30 or £40 in cash (after paying the expenses of the voyage) for clothes and other necessaries required on arrival in England. They should, if possible, keep through their stay a deposit of not less than £50 in the bank to meet cases of accidental delay (which frequently occur in the transmission of remit-

tances). It may be added that it is very unadvisable to purchase article of dress in India for use in England.

61.—RULES *re* THE CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

All servants of Government, covenanted or uncovenanted, are prohibited, subject to certain exceptions, from receiving complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form, or testimonials of any kind, and from attending public meetings or complimentary entertainments of a formal and public character held in their honour.

2. The Government views with disfavour all similar manifestations in the case of retired officers, when following immediately upon their retirement from active service and designed as an acknowledgment of acts done by them while in the service of Government.

3. It is not intended to prohibit such an expression of regard for the private or official character of an officer retiring from service or leaving his station or district, as is involved in a farewell entertainment supported by his personal friends, enough though some of these may be his official subordinates. The proceedings on such occasions to be substantially of a private and informal character. Medical officers are not precluded from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, provided the previous sanction of Government is obtained by them.

A Government officer may sit for his portrait, bust or statue in compliance with the request of a public body, in recognition of his meritorious services, provided the same is *not* intended for presentation to him.

The participation of Government officers in raising funds for the foundation of scholarships, or for procuring a portrait, bust or statue as a spontaneous recognition of the services of a Government officer is not forbidden.

I.

Acceptance of presents by public servants, covenanted or uncovenanted, in whatever department, is strictly prohibited under 13 George III., Chapter 63, sections 23, 24 ; 33 George III., Chapter 52, sections 62, 63 ; 3 and 4 William IV., Chapter 85, section 76.

This prohibition extended to retired officers also, but it does not apply to presents to medical officers, made *bonâ fide* for service rendered. (*Government of India Resolution No.* 1299-*G*, *dated* 20*th June*, 1876, *Foreign Department*.)

II.

Acceptance of an offer, or the attempt to obtain any consideration beyond the legal remuneration of any person in the service of Government, is punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

III.

Covenanted Civil servants, Military officers in Civil employ, and all persons holding Civil offices, ordinarily held by covenanted or commissioned officers of the two classes above mentioned, are prohibited from acquiring or holding land within the province in which they are employed, or with the administration of which they are concerned, whether that connection be permanent or temporary. They are also prohibited from holding lands in a Native State for any purpose whatever.

IV.

Servants of Government are required to abstain from speculative investments. (*Government of India Resolution, Home Dept., No.* $\frac{21}{797-806}$, *dated* 13*th May* 1885.)

V.

Receipt of Testimonials and Addresses by Government servants prohibited under Government of India Resolution No. $\frac{29}{1029-45}$, dated 22nd July 1887.

VI.

Advances are made by Government to Civil officers for purposes of building suitable houses for the personal residence of the officers concerned ; the same are to be recovered by monthly instalments and no interest is to be charged thereon. (*Government of India Resolutions Nos.* 5506, *dated* 26*th August* 1874, *and* 20465, *dated* 26*th May* 1876.)

VII.

An officer shall not act as an arbitrator in any case without the sanction of his immediate Superior, &c., unless he be directed so to act by a Court having authority to appoint one.

VIII.

(*a*) A public servant arrested for debt, or having recourse to the Insolvent Court, will be deemed to have forfeited his appointment, unless it can be proved that his embarrassment was the result of unforeseen misfortune or of circumstances over which he could have no control. (*Government of India Resolutions No.* 100, *dated* 12*th January* 1856, *and No.* 300, *dated* 8*th February* 80, *Home Dept.*)

(*b*) Every case should be reported to Government with a copy of the schedule filed in the Insolvent Court, when recourse is had to that Court.

(*c*) Heads of Departments are enjoined to take severe notice of the misconduct of clerks and other employés who allow themselves to fall into embarrassed circumstances. If they voluntarily contract debts or obligations, which they are unable to meet, they render themselves liable to summary dismissal. (*Government of India Resolution No.* $\frac{2}{77-102}$, *dated* 19*th January* 1884.)

IX.

No officer of Government should take part in the proceedings of a political meeting or in organizing a political meeting or agitation. (*Government of India Resolution No.* $\frac{11}{67989}$, *dated* 18*th March* 1890, *Home Dept.*)

X.

Officers not to be Directors of any Bank or Public Company, save and except Solicitors to Government, Government pleaders, Crown Prosecutors, Coroners, Diocesan Registrars, non-gazetted and ministerial officers in Government employ. *Government of India Resolutions, No.* 13-18, *dated* 14*th March* 1889, *F. D., and Secretary of State's Despatches No.* 73, *dated* 19*th July* 1883, *No.* 25, *dated 7th February* 1889, *and No.* 53, *dated* 14*th May* 1891.

XI.

Inquiries into the behaviour of Public servants is regulated according to the provisions of Act XXXVII. of 1850.

XII.

Under Regulation No. VII of 1823, all Civil Servants are prohibited from lending money directly or indirectly to any proprietor or farmer of land, dependent talukdar under farmer or ryot or their sureties, and from borrowing money from persons subject to their official authority and influence.

XIIA

All Government servants are prohibited from submitting joint memorials. They can do so separately, and not in concert with each other. They should be in manuscript and not printed.

XIV.

No officer of Government is permitted to have recourse to the Courts for the vindication of his public acts, or of his character as a public functionary, from defamatory attacks, without obtaining the authorization of the Government to which he is immediately subordinate. (*Government of India Resolution No.* $\frac{30}{1076\text{-}1086}$, *dated* 5*th September* 1890.)

(*a*) All Government officers, who hold gazetted appointments, are prohibited under pain of dismissal from taking loans from, or otherwise placing themselves under pecuniary obligations to, persons subject to their authority. (*Government of India Resolution No.* $\frac{22}{6373\text{-}1053}$, *dated* 16*th March* 1888, *Home Dept.*)

(*b*) They are likewise prohibited from entering into pecuniary arrangement with Members of the service or department to which they belong, in connection with the resignation of any appointment held by them. Violation of these orders will be severely visited on the offender. (*Government of India Resolution No.* $\frac{55}{1861\text{-}73}$, *dated* 29*th December* 1883, *Home Dept.*)

XV.

Act No. 15 of 1889 prevents the disclosure of official documents or information—

(*a*) No officer of Government, either Civil or Military, can make public or communicate to individuals, without the previous sanction of Government, any documents, papers, or information of which he may have become possessed in his official capacity.

(*b*) No officer in the service of Government is permitted, without the previous sanction of Government, to become the proprietor of any newspaper or periodical publication, or to edit or manage any such newspaper or publication. Such sanction will only be given in the case of newspapers or publications mainly devoted to the discussion of topics relating to art, science, or literature.

Government officers can contribute to the public press, provided their position makes it incumbent to confine themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion, and they are prohibited from making public, without the previous sanction of Government, any documents, papers, or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity.

No officer attached to any Secretariat of the Government of Bombay, or to any of its connected offices, shall become the accredited correspondent for any newspaper without permission in writing of the Chief Secretary to Government, as well as of the head of the office in which he is serving.

XVI.

Dismissal of Government Servants.

Native subordinate officers are not to be dismissed on account of unfavourable opinions entertained towards them by their superiors, for *slight* reasons, but on proof only of tangible delinquency in such matters, as fraud and dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, and all offences involving moral disgrace.

They should be brought before the enquiring officers in person, informed of the charges they have to meet, and the evidence and arguments in support thereof.

An enquiry in judicial form should precede an order or recommendation for dismissal. No subordinate should be dismissed, except on grounds capable of being stated. (*Resolution of the Government of Bombay*, No. 7170, *dated* 16*th October* 1883, *Judicial Dept.*)

Imperial Finance.

Imperial Budget.

Revenue.

		1887-1888	1897-98
		Rx.	Rx.
1.	Land Revenue	23,141,300	25,601,800
	Forest	1,121,700	1,753,000
2.	Tributes	743,600	901,600
3.	Opium	6,089,100	3,156,200
4.	Salt	6,636,200	8,698,800
5.	Stamps	3,832,000	4,732,600
6.	Excise	4,501,000	5,553,800
7.	Provincial Rates	3,027,400	3,616,000
8.	Customs	1,316,800	4,375,900
9.	Assessed Taxes	1,411,500	1,836,800
10.	Registration	310,200	439,700
11.	Miscellaneous	986,700	366,800
	Total... Rx.	53,117,500	61,183,000

Expenditure.

		1887-88	1897-98
		Rx.	Rx.
1.	Collection of Revenue, viz.—		
	(*a*) Land, Forest, Taxes and Assignments	6,787,900	8,271,000
2.	Debt Services	4,695,200	2,708,700
3.	Civil Services—(*a*) Debts, (*b*) Miscellaneous, and (*c*) Buildings and Roads..	19,061,900	22,940,300
4.	Military Services—(*a*) Army, (*b*) Military Works, (*c*) Special Defence ...	21,004,800	24,514,800
5.	Commercial Services—(*a*) Post Office, (*b*) Railways, (*c*) Irrigation.	3,053,500	2,728,700
6.	Railway Construction	81,000	7,300
7.	Famine Relief and Insurance	91,400	3,666,200
	Total... Rx.	54,775,700	64,837,000

Provincial Finance.

Prior to the year 1870, though the executive responsibility of Government was distributed among the several Local Governments, so far as the financial responsibility was concerned, the whole burden rested solely on the shoulders of the Government of India, which was supposed to gather in all the receipts, and sanction all the disbursements, large and small, for the whole empire, as well as for each separate province. In the words of the Government of India Resolution No. 3334, dated 14th December 1870, which first announced a change of policy in the direction of decentralization, the Local Governments had little liberty, and but few motives for economy in their expenditure. The Government of India alone had to control the growth of charges, to meet which it had to raise the revenue. The result was that the Local Governments, which were deeply interested in the welfare of the people entrusted to their care, and not knowing the requirements of the other Provinces or of the Empire at large, were liable, in their anxiety for administrative progress, to allow too little weight to fiscal considerations, while the Government of India, which was responsible for the general financial safety, was obliged to reject many demands in themselves deserving of encouragement, and was not always able to distribute satisfactorily the resources actually available. The Supreme and Local authorities regarded all measures involving expenditure from different points of view, and the division of responsibility, being ill defined, led to conflicts of opinion injurious to the public service. The only way to avoid this conflict was to devise an arrangement by which the obligation to find the funds necessary for administrative improvement should rest upon the authority which desired those improvements. The urgency of this arrangement was forced upon the Government by the fact that the resources of the Government of India did not suffice to meet the growing wants of the people of this country. Moreover, the Government of India was not in a position to understand fully the local improvements, nor had it the knowledge necessary for the successful development of local resources. Each province has its own special wants, and it may have the means of supplying them, which could not be made generally available for imperial purposes. A tax, adapted to the circumstances of one part, may be distasteful or inapplicable elsewhere, and local or provincial rates might properly be levied to supply local wants, which could not be appropriated to increase the imperial revenue. Provincial taxation had been, of late years, levied by the different Local Governments to provide for urgent administrative wants, such as local roads, primary education, local police, vaccination, etc., and it was not expedient to intercept these funds for objects the cost of which had been

following nine departments, viz. (1) Jails, (2) Registration, (3) Police, (4) Education, (5) Medical Service, except Medical establishment, (6) Printing, (7) Roads, (8) Miscellaneous public improvements, and (9) Civil buildings, as being parts of the Administration in which the Local Governments were expected to take special interest. It will be seen from this enumeration that these were all spending departments, the revenues realised being comparatively small, as against the expenditure incurred in connection with them. The expenditure in 1870-71 for these services incurred by the Government of India was £5,019,512. A sum of £330,801, subsequently raised to 35 lakhs, was deducted from this total, and it represented the relief given to the imperial exchequer by the assignment of the financial charge for these nine services to the Local Governments. The balance was thus distributed, rateably among the eight provinces,—£206,948 for Oudh, £261,263 for Central Provinces, £275,332 for Burmah, £1,168,592 for Bengal, £640,792 for N.-W. Provinces £516,221 for Panjab, £739,488 for Madras, and £880,075 for Bombay.

The actual permanent assignment for Bombay for the nine departments, which constituted the services transferred in 1871, was thus £ 880,075. The Resolution provided that the assignments, so made to the several Provinces, would not be classified in the financial statement, and in the imperial estimates and accounts; but that they would hereafter appear only under a single new head called the Provincial Services. It was further laid down that unless some great fiscal misfortune happened, such as a great war, or famine, or fall in the opium revenue, the amounts assigned for provincial services would not be interfered with. The Local Governments were required to prepare, on the basis of these assignments, their own local budgets, and to distribute, at their discretion, the assignment given to the several departments concerned. If any savings were effected by local management, they were to remain at the disposal of the Local Governments, and not to lapse to the Government of India. The local budget was to include, besides the assignment thus given, the local funds provincially raised for different purposes. These local budgets, it was directed, should be published in the local Gazettes for general information, accompanied by a financial exposition of the accounts, which exposition should be, if possible, made before the local Legislative Councils. If any deficiency was apprehended, the local Governments were expected to devise ways and means for filling it up.

Lastly, it was provided that the enlarged powers and responsibilities, thus conferred, were to be exercised by the Local Governments subject to the following conditions, viz :—(1) that no new appointment should be created, nor addition made to an old appointment, where the salary exceeded

Rs. 250 a month, without the previous sanction of the Government of India; (2) that without the same sanction, no classes or grades of officers were to be created or abolished, and the pay or grade of no class of officers should be raised; (3) no moneys were to be removed from public treasuries for investment; (4) no additions were to be made to the pay or allowances of any individual or class of officers that would lead to an increase in the emoluments of any public servant, doing duty in the same province, whose pay or allowance was charged to the Government of India. The Government of India also retained the power to forbid any alterations in rates of pay and allowances, &c., which would produce inconvenience in other provinces; (5) no change was to be effected in the services now rendered to other departments at the charge of departments provincialised, and a similar rule was to bind the non-transferred departments to render the usual services to the provincialised departments; (6) leave, deputation, and superannuation rules, framed by the Government of India, were to be observed; and lastly, (7) returns of accounts, etc., were to be submitted periodically to the Government of India.

The expectations entertained by the Government of India from this change of policy were, (1) that it would tend to greater economy. (2) It would introduce an element of certainty in the fiscal system, which was till then absent. (3) It would avoid friction, and promote harmony. (4) A greater and a wider object was also kept in view, viz:—that it would furnish opportunities for the development of self-government. (5) It would strengthen municipal institutions, and afford scope for the association of natives and Europeans to a greater extent than before in the work of administration. Difficulties and disappointments were expected in the actual working of the change, but the Government of India believed that as the object in view was the instruction of many peoples and races in a good system of administration, these difficulties would be surmounted by the Government enlisting the assistance and sympathy of many classes, who hitherto had taken little or no part in the work of social or material advancement.

REVENUE.

1	2	3
Major head.	Minor heads.	Provincial share.
I.—Land Revenue.	"Assessment of alienated lands less quit-rent."	The whole.
	All other minor heads	One-fourth.*

* The Provincial share is calculated on the gross collection, including the portion due to Irrigation.

REVENUE.—*continued*

1	2	3
Major head.	Minor heads.	Provincial share.
III.—Salt	"Rents of Warehouses" ... "Fines and forfeitures" ... "Miscellaneous" ...	The whole.
IV.—Stamps	All...	Three-fourths.
V.—Excise	All...	One-fourth.
VII.—Customs ...	"Warehouse and Wharf rents."	The whole.
	"Miscellaneous"	Items classified as provincial in 1891-92.
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	All, except "Tax on surplus profits of Railway companies"	One-half.
IX.—Forest	All...	One-half.
X.—Registration ...	All...	One-half.
XII.—Interest ...	"Interest on loans to Municipalities and other public bodies (excluding Presidency Corporations." "Interest on loans to land-holders and other notabilities." "Interest on advances to cultivators." "Interest on advances under Special Laws." "Interest on Government Securities."	The whole.
XIII.—Post Office ...	"District Post Collections."	The whole.
XVIA.—*Law and Justice*—Courts of Law.	All...	The whole.
XVIB.—Law and Justice—*Jails.*	All...	The whole.
XVII.—Police	All	The whole.
XVIII.—Marine	All	The whole.
XIX.—Education ...	All	The whole.
XX.—Medical	All	The whole.
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments. ...	All	The whole.
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances.	"Contributions for pensions and gratuities." "Miscellaneous"	The whole.

REVENUE.—*continued.*

1	2	3
Major head.	Minorheads.	Provincial share.
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	All	The whole, except receipts for the value of supplies from Central Stores to Railways and to the Berar Administration, Local Funds, Municipalities, and other independent bodies.
XXV.—Miscellaneous.	"Extraordinary items"	Items not in excess of Rs. 10,000.
	"Fees for Government Audits."	Items classified as Provincial in 1891-92.
	All other minor heads except— "Gain by Exchange." "Premia on Bills." "Unclaimed Bills of Exchange." "Recovery of Insurance and other charges on English Stores." "Revenue of Berbera and Bulhar," and "Revenue of Zaila."	The whole.
XXVI.—State Railways.	Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway ...	The whole.
XXX.—Minor works and Navigation.	Gokak Canal, 1st Section, including Storage Works.	The whole.
XXXII.—Civil works ...	All	The whole.
Contributions	Contributions from Local ...	The whole.

EXPENDITURE.

4	5	6
Major head.	Minor heads.	Provincial share.
1.—Refunds	The heads of which the corresponding receipts are wholly or partially Provincial.	The same share as in the case of the corresponding heads of receipts.
2.—Assignments and Compensations.	"Excise Compensations" ...	One-fourth.
	All other heads except— "Goa Subsidy," "Salt Pans in Portuguese India" and "Customs Tariff Compensation."	The whole.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

4	5	6
Major head.	Minor heads.	Provincial share.
3.—Land Revenue ...	All	The whole.
6.—Stamps	All	Three-fourths.
7.—Excise	All	One-fourth.
10—Assessed Taxes ...	All	One-half.
11.—Forest	All	One-half.
12.—Registration	All	One-half.
13.—Interest	"Interest on Provincial Advance and Loan Accounts."	The whole.
15.—Post Office... ...	"District post Collections." "Subsidies." "Refunds."	The whole.
18—General Administration.	"Civil Offices of Account and Audit."	Local Fund Establishment.
	All other minor heads except—"Currency Department," "Reserve Treasury," and "Allowance to Presidency Banks."	The whole.
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	All	The whole.
19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	All	The whole.
20.—Police...	All	The whole.
21.—Marine	All	The whole.
22.—Education	All	The whole.
24.—Medical	All	The whole.
25.—Political	All, except—	The whole.
	"Refugees and State Prisoners" and the heads under which are recorded the expenditure at— Aden. Baroda, the Persian Gulf, and Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila.	
26.—Scientific and Other Minor Departments	"Veterinary Charges."	The whole, except the charges for the Bacteriological Laboratory, Poona, and the salaries and allowances of officers on the cadre of the Civil Veterinary Department.
	All other minor heads, except—"Census" and "Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts."	The whole.

EXPENDITURE—*concld.*

4	5	6
Major head.	Minor heads.	Provincial share
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	"Superannuation and Retired Allowances," "Covenanted Civil Service Pensions." "Compassionate Allowances." "Gratuities." "Refunds."	The whole.
30.—Stationery and Printing.	All, except "Stationery purchased for Central Stores."	The whole.
32.—Miscellaneous ...	Extraordinary items	Items not in excess of Rs. 10,000.
	All, other minor heads, except— "Charges for Remittance of Treasure," "Discount on Bills," and "Loss by Exchange."	The whole.
33.—Famine Relief ...	"Famine Relief Charges" ...	The whole.
38.—State Railways Working Expenses.	Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway ...	The whole.
37.—Construction of Railways. 40.—Subsidized Companies 41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	All ... ... "Land" ... ... "Surveys	The whole, except in cases in which the outlay is specially incurred from Imperial Funds. But Provincial expenditure under these heads is permitted only under special orders of the Government of India in regard to each Railway.
43.—Minor Works and Navigation.	Gokak Canal, 1st Section, including Storage Works.	The whole.
45.—Civil Works	All, except Opium, Salt, Mint, Currency, Post Office, Telegraph, and Baroda Residency buildings and Works, on Somali Coast.	The whole.
Contributions	Contributions to Local ...	The whole.

NOTE.—In this Schedule the only heads considered are Imperial and Provincial heads; the Local Revenue and Expenditure are not affected by it.

Provincial Revenue and Expenditure by Major Heads for the years 1894-95, 1895-96 *and* 1896-97.

(In Thousands of Rupees).

Number of Account Head.	Major Heads of Revenue.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Budget, 1895-96.	Revised, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.
I	Land Revenue. { Provincial, ¼th share.	89,45	97,87	98,38	94,92
	Land Revenue. { Alienated ...	96,13	96,24	96,59	95,78
	Land Revenue. { Fixed allotment and adjustments.	71,34	76,97	82,37	76,46
III	Salt	57	54	54	54
IV	Stamps	43,57	43,35	45,90	45,90
V	Excise	27,52	27,45	29,00	29,00
VII	Customs	79	96	92	92
VIII	Assessed Taxes	17,97	17,83	18,44	18,61
IX	Forest	18,75	18,13	18,65	17,74
X	Registration	3,16	3,12	3,25	3,25
XII	Interest	2,93	2,03	2,97	3,24
XVIA	Law and Justice—Court of Law.	4,11	4,14	4,28	4,19
XVIB	Do. Jails... ...	1,74	1,95	1,77	1,79
XVII	Police	4,27	4,17	4,30	4,19
XVIII	Marine	69	64	66	66
XIX	Education...	3,12	3,07	3,15	3,15
XX	Medical	1,35	1,24	1,33	1,34
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	24	20	26	29
XXII	Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c.	2,31	2,35	2,32	2,36
XXIII	Stationery and Printing ...	67	68	73	70
XXV	Miscellaneous	1,30	56	51	56
XXVI	State Railways	1,46	1,40	1,60	1,40
XXX	Irrigation	17	24	24	24
XXXII	Civil Works	8,88	8,53	8,76	8,37
	Contributions from Local to Provincial	1,80	1, 79	1,86	1,79
	Total ...	4,04,29	4,16,45	4,28,78	4,17,39
	Opening Balance ...	40,26	30,43	30,01	4,19,13
	Grand Total ...	4,44,55	4,46,88	4,58,79	4,56,53
	Major Heads of Expenditure.				
1	Refunds and Drawbacks ...	2,03	1,94	1,87	1,83
2	Assignments and Compensations. { Cash ...	14,34	15,39	15,98	15,36
	Assignments and Compensations. { Alienations...	83,44	83,44	83,73	82,92
3	Land Revenue... { Cash ...	56,96	58,06	55,94	57,07
	Land Revenue... { Alienations...	7,73	7,84	7,86	7,86
6	Stamps	1,97	1,87	1,99	2,00
7	Excise	86	90	89	90
10	Assessed Taxes	27	26	26	27

Provincial Revenue and Expenditure by Major Heads for the years 1894-95, 1895-96 *and* 1896-97—*concld.*

(In Thousands of Rupees).

Number of Account Head.	Major Heads of Expenditure—*contd.*	Accounts. 1894-95.	Budget. 1895-96.	Revised. 1895-96.	Budget. 1896-97.
11	Forest	10,34	11,18	9,90	10,06
12	Registrations	1,44	1,45	1,45	1,49
13	Interest on ordinary debt ...	2,28	2,52	2,43	2,65
15	Post Office	1,03	1,04	1,01	1.03
18	General Administration... ...	14,59	14,36	14,28	14,68
19A	Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	46,02	47,51	46,80	46,68
19B	Do. Jails	6,60	6,94	6,65	6,85
20	Police ... { Cash	51,09	52,16	52,41	53,08
	{ Alienations... ...	4,96	4,96	5,00	5,00
21	Marine	60	40	43	41
22	Education...	16,72	18,67	15,00	20,09
24	Medical	15,48	16,30	15,61	16.45
25	Political	3,48	3,95	3,58	3,65
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments.	1,80	2,15	1,81	2,32
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	17,35	17,89	17,83	18,24
30	Stationary and Printing... ...	7,73	7,89	7,27	7,80
32	Miscellaneous	2,10	1,99	2,00	1,94
37	Construction of Railways ...	59	10	17	45
38	State Railways (Working Expenses).	1,07	1,10	1,19	1,10
43	Irrigation	9	62	18	57
45	Civil Works	33,31	34,73	34,09	36,11
	Contributions from Provincial to Local.	82,7	8,84	9,09	9,09
	Total ...	4,14,54	4,26,24	4,19,65	4,28,55
	Closing Balance ...	30,01	20,64	39,14	27,98
	Grand Total ...	4,44,55	4,46,88	4,58,79	4,56,53

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

MUNICIPAL OR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

1.—History of Municipal Legislation. 2.—Divisions of the City. 3.—Electorate and Elections. 4.—Members of the Corporation. 5.—Duties of the Corporation, discretionary and obligatory. 6.—Rules of Procedure. 7.—Government Control or Bludgeon Clauses in the Municipal Act.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, President.

Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhai.
„ Ardasir Framjee Unwalla.
„ Budrudin Abdula Kur.
„ Bhugwandas Narotumdas.
„ Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai.
Sir George Cotton, Kt.
Mr. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.
„ C. T. Burke, C. E.
„ T. W. Cuffe.
„ Darabshah Ratanjee Chichgar.
Dr. Dominick A. DeMonte.
„ Diogo Manual De Silva.
Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji.
Mr. Dinshaw Bomanjee Master.
„ Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
„ Dost Mahomed Alana.
Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram.
Mr. Fazabhai Jumabhai Lalji.
„ Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim.
The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.
Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan.
Commander T. G. R. Finny.
Mr. Goverdhundass Khatav.
„ H. G. Gell.
„ Hari Sitaram Dikshit.
„ Hassambhai Visram.
„ Harkisondas Narotumdas.
„ Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla.
„ Hormusjee Shapurjee Vakil.
Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
„ Jamsedjee Khursedjee Kama.
Mr. Kaikhusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee.
„ Kalabhai Lallubhai.
Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdas.
„ Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai.
„ Karsondas Chabildas.
Dr. Cowasjee Edaljee Dadachanjee.
Mr. K. M. Shroff.
„ Kazi Kabirudin.
„ Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia.
„ G. Lund.
„ A. McKenzie.
„ J. MacDonald.
„ Mir Aun Ali.
„ Mirza Hussein Khan.
„ Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya.
Prof. O. V. Müller.
Dr. Nanabboy Nowrojee Katrak.
Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia.
„ Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C. I. E.
„ Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Wadia.
The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta.
Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz.
The Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani.
Mr. Rastam K. R. Kama.
„ George Woodford Roughton.
„ Sorabjee Kharsetjee Dhondi.
„ Sundernath D. Khote.
„ Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy.
Dr. Edward F. Underwood.
„ Accacio Gabriel Viegas.
Mr. Robert William Edward Hampe Vincent.
„ Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vadekar.
„ Vithuldas Damuder.
„ Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

History of Municipal Legislation.

The history of the Bombay Municipality dates from the Statute of 1793 (enacted by Parliament), which empowered Justices of the Peace assembled at their general or quarterly sessions to appoint scavengers for cleaning the streets, to watching or repairing of the streets as they shall judge necessary, and to assess houses, buildings, and grounds, in order to defray the expenses, at a rate not exceding one-twentieth of their annual value. His Majesty's Justices of the Peace at that time consisted of the Governor in Council and of covenanted Civil servants, and other British inhabitants of Bombay appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The number of Justices of the Peace so appointed, in addition to the member of the Government, was in 1793, five; in 1798, nine; and in 1807, when the power of appointment was transferred to the Local Government, sixteen. In 1812, a court of Petty Sessions was appointed, consisting of Justices of the Peace, and including the two Police Magistrates; and the regulations framed by the Government during the following twenty years imposed Municipal functions sometimes on the court of Petty Sessions, and sometimes on His Majesty's Justices of the Peace at their quarterly sessions. In 1832 Parliament passed an Act authorising the appointment of any person, not being a subject of a foreign state, to be a Justice of the Peace, and as soon as the nomination of natives to be Justices had thus been legalised, the Bombay Government, in 1834, enacted that the Court of Petty Sessions should thenceforth consist of not less than three Justices of the Peace, of whom one should be a Police Magistrate, one a European, and one a Native of India. Municipal matters continued to be managed in Bombay partly by the Court of Petty Sessions, partly by the Police Magistrate, and partly by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Sessions assembled, until, in 1845, a Municipal Fund was for the first time established, and a Board of Conservancy was appointed to administer it. This Board consisted of seven members, *viz.*, the senior Magistrate of Police as Chairman, the Collector of Bombay, and two European and three Native resident Justice of the peace elected by the Bench of Justices. It existed for thirteen years, but it was not found to work satsifactorily, and in 1858 a new experiment was tried. This consisted in vesting the Municipal Fund in three Muncipal Commissioners, one the President, being appointed by Government, and the other two elected by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Sessions assembled. These three Commissions had very large powers, and were subject to very little check or control, but it was found that three Commissioners with equal powers, but divided responsility, almost unavoidably obstructed and counteracted each other. A Bill was accordingly introduced in the Council in 1865 by the Hon'ble Mr. W. R.

Cassels, during the time of Sir Bartle Frere, whereby all Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay were constituted a body corporate, with power to fix the rates of Municipal taxes and to sanction the Municipal Commissioner's Budget. This system continued in force for seven years, but experience showed that the whole Bench of Justices formed too large a body for an efficient Municipal Council and that the check on expenditure provided by the Act of 1865 was insufficient. The result was the passing of another Act in 1872 by the Honble Mr. Tucker during the time of Sir P. Wodehouse. That Act maintained the position of the Municipal Commissioner vesting in him the entire executive power and responsiblity for the purposes of the Act. The Bench of Justices was displaced by a Corporation of 64 Members, 32 elected by ratepayers, 16 by the Justices, and 16 nomiated by Government ; and a third authority was created a Town Council, consisting of twelve members, 8 selected by the Corporation and 4 nominated by Government whose special function was to secure due administration of the Municipal Fund. This was the Muncipal constitution, until the passing of the Municipal Act of 1888, brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor, during the time of Lord Reay, which merely increased the number of members from 64 to 72, while the positions of the Corporation, the Town Council, and the Municipal Commissioner remained almost unaltered. The Draft Bill, it may be noted, proposed "to assimilate the Municipality to the English models by requiring the Town Council to distribute itself into Sub-Committees, each of which, with the Municipal Commissioner as Chairman, should have charge of one or more branches of the executive work of the Municipality." The Corporation disapproved of the proposed change and the Government did not press it.

List of Wards into which the City is divided.

Boundaries ...	On the North.	A line starting from the Harbour and extending along the north wharf of Carnac Basin, the south side of Carnac Road, and of First Marine Street and continuing thence to Back Bay.	
	On the South	... ...	The Sea.
	On the East	... ...	The Harbour.
	On the West	... ...	Back Bay.

WARD B.—MANDVI.

Boundaries ...	On the North.	A line starting from the harbour and extending along the south wharf of Clerk Basin, the south side of the Wari Bandar Road, and the east side of Hancock Bridge and of Mazagon Road to the junction of the latter with Babula Tank Road, thence along the south side of Babula Tank Road to Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road.

Boundaries ...	On the South.	A line starting from the Harbour and extending along the north wharf of Carnac Basin, and the north side of the Carnac Road, as far as Abdul Rehman Street.
	On the East.	The Harbour from the south wharf of Clerk Basin to the north wharf of Carnac Basin.
	On the West.	A line starting from Babula Tank Road and extending along the east side of Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, and the east side of Abdul Rehman Street as far as Carnac Road.

WARD C.—BHULESHVAR.

Boundaries. ...	On the North.	A line starting from the west side of Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, and extending along the souh side of Grant Road, as far as the north-west corner of Northbrook Garden.
	On the South...	The north side of Carnac Road from Abdul Rehman Street, and the north side of 1st Marine Street and a line continuing thence to Back Bay.
	On the East ...	The west side of Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, and of Abdul Rehman Street as far as Carnac Road.
	On the West...	A line starting from the north-west corner of Northbrook Garden, Grant Road, and extending along the east sides of Trimbak Parshram Street, Ardeshar Dadi Street, passing thence along the north-east side of part of Bhuleshvar Street to the junction of that street and Thakurdvar Street, and extending along the south side of the latter as far as Queen's Road, and continuing thence to Back Bay.

WARD D.—GIRGAUM.

Boundaries. ...	On the North...	A line starting from the north-west corner of Trimbak Parashram Street and extending along the south side of Grant Road as far as the B. B. & C. I. Railway and again from the B. B. & C. I. Railway level-crossing on Clerk Road along the south side of Clerk Road as far as the south end of Hornby Vellard.
	On the South...	Back Bay from a point opposite to Thakurdvar Street to Malabar Point.
	On the East ...	A line starting from Back Bay at a point opposite Thakurdvar Street, and extending along the north side of Thakurdvar Street, south-west side of part of Bhuleshwar Street, as far as the southern end of Ardeshir Dadi Street thence along the west side of the latter

Bonndaries ...	On the East ...	and Trimbak Parashram Street as far as Grant Road; again from the Grant Road Railway Bridge along the west side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line as far as Clerk Road level-crossing.
	On the Wes ...	The Sea from Malabar Point to the south end of Hornby Vellard.

WARD E.—BYCULLA.

Boundaries. ...	On the North.	A line starting from the harbour and extending along the south wharf of Bellair Basin, the south side of Sewri Road, and the south side of Kala Choki Road, as far as the Chinchpokli Station level-crossing on Arthur Road.
	On the South.	A line starting from the Harbour and extending along the north wharf of Clerk Basin, the north side of Wari Bandar Road, the west side of Hancock Bridge and of Mazagon Road to the junction of the latter with Babula Tank Road; thence along the north side of Babula Tank Road and Grant Road as far as the east side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line.
	On the East....	The Harbour from the north wharf of Clerk Basin to the south wharf of Bellair Basin.
	On the West...	A line starting from the Grant Road Railway bridge and extending along the east side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line as far as the Clerk Road level-crossing; thence along the south side of Clerk Road, and the east side of Arthur Road as far as the Chinchpokli Station level-crossing.

WARD F.—PAREL.

Boundaries ...	North... ...	The northern boundary of the City from the east side of the G. I. P. Railway Line as far as the Harbour.
	South... ...	A line starting from the Harbour and extending along the north wharf of Bellair Basin, the north side of Sivar Road, and the north side of Kalchowki Road, as far as the Chinchpokli Station Level-crossing on Arthur Road.
	East	The Harbour from the north wharf of the Bellair Basin as far as the northern boundary of the City.
	West	The east side of the G. I. P. Railway Line from the Chinchpokli Station Level-crossing as far as the northern boundary of the City.

WARD G.—MAHIM.

Boundaries. ...
- On the North. — The northern boundary of the City from the west side of the G. I. P. Railway Line as far as the Mahim Causeway.
- On the South... — The north side of Arthur Road and Clerk Road from the Chinchpokli Station level-crossing to the south end of Hornby Vellard.
- On the East ... — The west side of the G. I. P. Railway Line from the Chinchpokli Station level-crossing as far as the northern boundary of the City.
- On the West... — The Sea from the south end of Hornby Vellard as far as the Mahim Causeway.

Under Sec. 24 (2) of the Municipal Act, the Corporation may, with the sanction of Government, from time to time, alter the number and boundaries of the wards and reapportion the Councillors to be elected at ward elections among the wards but not so as that any such alteration or reapportionment shall first have effect at a ward election to fill a casual vacancy.

The Electorate and Elections.

The right to return Councillor to the Municipal Corporation rests with a certain class of Rate-payers, the Chamber of Commerce, the Justices of the Peace, the University, and the Local Government.

General Elections take place triennially.—The following is the order of holding General Elections:—(1) Rate payers or Ward Elections.—*Simultaneously* in all wards on a day to be fixed by the Municipal Commissioner. (2) Chamber of Commerce Election.—At an interval, not exceeding 21 days, after Ward Elections. (3) Justices Election.—At an interval, not exceeding seven days, after date of the Chamber Election. (4) Fellows (of the University).—At an interval,not exceeding 14 days after Justices Election. (5) Government.—Any time *after* the Justices Election, and *before* the end of March.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Persons are qualified to vote, who being of the age of 21, reside or are the owners of buildings or lands, and who either have been assessed for the half-year,from the 1st April to 30th September, at a rate of not less than Rs. 30 to the qualifying Tax (which means either the General Tax or the Tax on vehicles and animals, not plying or kept for the purpose of being let for hire). The Commissioner prepares a list of persons entitled to vote. This list is called the *Election-Roll.* No person whose name does not appear in this list is entitled to vote. But every person, who has a right to vote, may ask the Commissioner, before the final publication of the list, to have his name inserted. The last published Election Roll of 1897 gives the following summary :—

The Electorate.

ABSTRACT OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL.

WARDS.	Total Population.	VOTERS OF WARDS.								
		Europeans.	Portuguese and Eurasians.	Jews and Armenians.	Hindus.	Parsis.	Mahomedans.	Chinese.	Total.	Graduates (included in Total).
1. A Fort	64,819	208	11	20	210	558	78	...	1,115	146
2. B Mandvi	152,275	14	7	35	570	35	956	1	1,618	17
3. C Bhuleshwar	206,572	6	57	...	1,346	535	493	2	2,439	264
4. D Girgaum	97,320	142	50	6	703	516	82	...	1,499	468
5. E Byculla	180,425	131	45	10	269	179	314	...	948	46
6. F Parel	54,404	21	6	2	90	69	40	...	228	13
7 G Mahim	43,908	40	32	4	90	58	61	...	275	7
Total...	799,622	562	198	77	3,278	1,980	2,024	3	8,122	961
JUSTICES...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	555	...
FELLOWS	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	...
Grand Total...	799,622	562	198	77	3,278	1,980	2,024	3	8,884	...

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS.—Once in three years the Commissioner publishes (on or before the 1st October) an alphabetical list of the names of persons entitled to vote and the elections take place on dates fixed by the Commissioner (Sec 22). For seven days previous to the election, printed forms of nomination papers are supplied, free of charge, to any one entitled to vote (S. 26). These papers must be delivered at the Commissioner's Office, before 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of the day fixed for the election, and must state the name, &c., in full, and be subscribed by two persons entitled to vote at the election as proposer and seconder. When the election is contested, that is, when there are more candidates than there are seats, poll is taken by officers and at places appointed by the Commissioner. Equality of votes is determined by lot as determined in the presence of the Commissioner. (Sec. 28).

ELECTION BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The names of candidates having been circulated, the Committee, with the concurrence of the Municipal Commissioner, appoints a day, which is duly advertised, and the ballot takes place on that day from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. The votes may be given in person, or through any Member of the Chamber, duly authorised by means of voting papers. The Committee appoints two scrutineers who

count the votes and declare the result. Nominations must be sent in 7 days previous to the day fixed for voting, and are circulated at least 3 days before that day.

ELECTION BY THE JUSTICES.—Takes place at a meeting called for the purpose in the Municipal Hall, by means of voting papers, which are filled in and handed over to two or more scrutineers appointed at the meeting, and the result is declared by publication in the newspapers.

ELECTION BY THE FELLOWS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The election is conducted by the Registrar on a day fixed for the purpose. Ten days' notice of the date fixed is given. Nominations must be sent on at least four days previous to the day fixed. The election is by ballot, by means of voting papers delivered personally to the Registrar by the Electors between 4 and 6 p. m. on the day fixed at the Convocation Hall. Each Elector is entitled to as many votes as there are seats, but he shall not give more than one vote to one person. The Registrar opens the ballot box after 6 p.m. and counts the votes in the presence of such proposers and seconders as may be present. The candidates having the highest number of votes are then declared elected. If there be an equality of votes the election is determined by lot to be drawn by the Registrar.

APPOINTMENTS BY Government are made by notification in the *Government Gazette.*

DUTIES OF THE CORPORATION.— Sections 61-62 of the Municipal Act, provides:—

"It shall be incumbent on the Corporation to make adequate provision by any means or measures which it is lawfully competent to them to use or take, for each of the following matters," *viz*:—(1) Drainage, (2) Water works, (3) Scavengering, (4) Reclamations and Removal of Nuisances, (5) Regulations of places for disposal of the dead and provision of grounds for same, (6) Registration of Births and Deaths, (7) Prevention of spread of Diseases, (8) Provision &c., of Markets and Slaugter-houses, (9) Regulation of Dangerous and Offensive Trades, (10) Fire Brigade, (11) Removal &c., of dangerous buildings, (12) Streets, bridges and the like, (13) Lighting, Watering and Cleansing of Streets, (14) Removal of Obstructions and Projections, (15) Naming of Streets and Numbering of Houses, (16) Primary, Education (17) Maintenance of Municipal Office, Monuments and other Property, (18) Contribution to cost of Police, (19) Cost of granting Licenses for Land Conveyances.

DISCRETIONARY POWERS OF THE CORPORATION:—Section 63 of the Municipal Act provides.—"The Corporation may, at their discretion,

provide from time to time, either wholly or partly, for all or any of the following matters,"*viz*:—

(*a*) Public Vaccination, (*b*) Educational objects (other than Primary), (*c*) Libraries, Museums, Art Galleries, (*d*) Park,Gardens, Botanical and Zoological Collections, (*e*) Trees, (*f*) Surveys, (*g*) Registrationof Marriages, (*h*) Census, (*i*) presentation of addresses,(*j*) any measure of public safety, health or convenience or instruction, (*k*) Ceremony or Entertainment.

Disqualification.

Absence from the meetings of theCorporation for *three* successive months except on account of temporary illness, or other cause,approved by the Corporation, disqualifies a Councillor continuing in the Corporation.

Government Control.

Chapter XX. (Secs. 518, 19 and 20) of the Act provides for Government interference in certain cases—*viz*.,(1) If the Corporation make default in duly carrying out any of the *obligatory* duties prescribed in the Act. (2) If any portion of the Vehar water works is not in a sound and effective condition.

The Corporation being called upon to do the needful in the matter, within a certain period, if it fail, Government may get it done at the expense of the Corporation—a Bill drawn by one of the Secretaries to Government being full discharge to the Bank in which any portion of the Municipal Fund is deposited.

Rules for Conduct of Business.

MINUTES.—Minutes shall be taken as read unless the majority of members present request that they be read.

If any member draws attention to any portion of the minutes as being erroneously entered such amendment as to the Chairman seems proper shall be made.

PRIORITY.—With the consent of the majority of the members present the Chairman may give priority to any item or items of business.

DIVISION OF MOTION.—The Chairman has power to divide any motion or amendment into two or more distinct propositions; such propositions need not be moved or seconded more than once.

SPEECHES.—The Proceedings to be in English, but one member may speak on behalf of another who cannot express himself in English.

Written speeches may not be read without the permission of the Meeting.

POINT OF ORDER.—The Chairman shall decide summarily all points or order or procedure.

Members to stand when speaking and at the request of the Chairman to sit down.

A member called to order is to resume his seat, but the Chairman may allow him to speak on the point of order raised.

If the ruling of the Chairman is disobeyed the Chairman may at once adjourn the Meeting.

MOTIONS.—A member who proposes to move any substantive resolution or motion shall give to the Secretary at least three clear days, notice before the date of the Meeting.

Copy of motion to be delivered to the Chairman.

Mover shall, if he desires, speak first in support of the motion. Seconder may reserve his remarks for a later stage of the debate.

Members shall speak once, but either mover or seconder may reply at the conclusion of the debate. The Chairman may at his discretion, allow a member who has already spoken to make a brief explanation.

AMENDMENT.—Any number of amendments may be moved: motions and amendments can only be withdrawn by permission of the Meeting.

Amendments as well as motions may be spoken on.

Whenever there is a proposition to adjourn the meeting or to postpone the consideration of a particular question that proposition shall always take precedence.

Amendments shall be put on the reserve order in which they have been moved. The amendment which is carried shall be put as a substantive proposition as against the last but one amendment and so on.

VOTING.—Every question voted on shall be put both for and against.

Voting to be by show of hands but a poll may be demanded.

ELECTION.—The election of members of the Standing Committee to be by ballot; and the nomination for election to be made at least 3 days before ballot.

LIMITATION.—A question once disposed of is not to be reopened within the next three months.

QUORUM.—Twenty members to form a quorum. If a member draws attention to the want of quorum and the Chairman is satisfied, he shall adjourn the meeting to some future day.

PUBLIC.—Meetings of the Corporation to be open to reporters of the public press and, at the discretion of the President, to the public.

Any person not a member of the Corporation may be ejected out of the building who interrupts the business of the Meeting in any way.

CHAPTER. II.

Municipal Standing Committee.

8.—Statutory Provisions.

9.—Duties of the Standing Committee.

10—Personnel of the Standing Committee.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—G.=Government; C.=Corporation. 8 Government & 4 Corporation=12 Members.

CHAIRMAN.—Ibrahim Rahimtula, Esq.

MEMBERS.—Dr. A. G. Viegas, L. M. & S. (*c*); G. W. Roughton, Esq., (*c*) Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, L. M. & S. (*c*); Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, G. G. M. C. (*c*); Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, M. D. (*c*); Dr. N. N. Katrak, L. M. & S. (*c*); K. N. Kabrajee, Esq. (*c*); R. H. Vincent, Esq. (*g*); Hon, Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E.; Muljee B. Barbhaya, Esq. (*g*); Mr. M. N. Wadia, B. A., Acting. Secretary.

The Standing Committee.

The following are the principal Statutory provisions *re* election meetings, &c., of members of the Standing Committee (Section 42 to 50).

At its first meeting in April after the General Election, the Corporation elects 8 members of the Standing Committee, and one week after such election, the Government appoints 4 members.

At its first meeting in each year the Standing Committee elects its own Chairman—a past Chairman being eligible for re-election.

One-half the number of members appointed by the Corporation and a similar number appointed by Government retire by lot at noon on the first day of April next following the date of their appointment, and the remaining half retire on the 1st April following the date just above mentioned. Vacancies however, caused, are filled in the same way as the first elections.

The Committee is bound to meet at least once a week.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee is bound to call a meetings, within 24 hours of the receipt of a written requisition by the Commissioner for the transaction of any business which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, cannot be delayed until the next ordinary meeting of the Committee.

The quorum necessary at the meeting of the Committee is 6. Questions are decided by a majority of votes of the members present, the Chairman

having a casting vote. The Standing Committee may delegate any of its powers or duties to any Sub-Committee (which shall consist of not less than 3 members) with such instructions as the Committee may deem fit. No business can be transacted by any Sub-Committee unless $\frac{2}{3}$rds. of the members are present from beginning to end.

Members are forbidden to vote on any question in which theyare directly or indirectly interested. Every member of the Committee is entitled to receive a fee of Rs. 30, for each meeting of the Committee, at which a quorum is present, and business is transacted, provided that no more than one fee shall be paid to any member for his attendance at all such meetings in any one week.

PRINCIPAL DUTIES.—The following are among the principal duties of the Standing Committee :—

To direct the manner and form in which the accounts of the Corporation shall be kept (Sec. 123).

To publish weekly, under the signatures of two of its members and of the Municipal Secretary, an Abstract of the Accounts of the Corporation (Sec. 125).

To consider Budget Estimates prepared by the Commissioner(Sec.126)

To fix the rates and taxes leviable under the Act (Sec 128).

To examine and review the audited Accounts (Sec. 137).

To sanction or vary contracts exceeding Rs. 5,000 (Sec. 69).

And generally to exercise financial control in Municipal matters.

CHAPTER III.

Municipal Joint Schools Committee.

11. Statutory Provisions, 12.—Personnel, 13—By-Laws, 14,—Rules.

Joint Schools Committee.—G = Government ; C = Corporation 4 Government and 4 Corporation. Total 8 Members.

CHAIRMAN.—Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A. (G)

MEMBERS.

(G) Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgur.
(G) Chimanlal ¾H. Setalwad, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
(G) Grattan Geary, Esq.
(C) Nanu N. Kothare, Esq.
(C) K. N. Kabrajee, Esq.
(C) Prof. O. V. Muller, B.A.
(C) Ibrahim Rahimtula, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Nanabhoy B. Massani.

SECTION 39, OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—Two Senior Members—one appointed by Government and one nominated by the Corporation—retire annually and the vacancies so caused (as also any other vacancies), are filled in by the Government and the Corporation, as the case may be.

In every case, the nomination must be gazetted by the Municipal Secretary.

The Committee has the power of electing its own Chairman and the Chairman has the privilege of the casting vote. The Corporation is bound to provide the Committee with a competent Secretary and the necessary establishment. The Committee administers the School Fund and is bound to provide thereout for the accommodation and maintenance of the Corporation's Primary schools and the aiding of other Primary schools in accordance with By-Laws sanctioned by the Corporation and approved by Government. The Act provides for the investing of the Committee in case of necessity with the full powers of the Corporation.

THE SCHOOL FUND.—Section 120 of the Municipal Act.—The School Fund consists of :—Grants made by Government for the maintenance or aiding of Primary education. Fees levied in the Municipal Schools. Such contribution from the General Revenue of the Corporation as the Corporation shall from time to time determine, the same not being less, in each official year, than a sum of such amount as added to the fees levied as aforesaid in the same year would be equal to double the Government for that year. The balance unexpended if any of the School Fund of the previous official year, All sums made over to the Corporation by way of endowment or otherwise for the promotion of primary education.

JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE BY-LAWS.—By-laws made by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, under Section 461 (*u*) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, assigning the functions of the Joint Schools Committee under Sub-Section (10) of Section 39 of the said Act, regulating the exercise by the said Committee of its functions so assigned, and of the functions assigned to it under Sub-Section (9) of the said last mentioned Section, and regulating the administration by the said Committee of the School Fund, passed by the Corporation at their Meeting of the 1st February 1890, and confirmed by the Government of Bombay, under Notification No. 402, Educational Department, dated 12th February 1890.

General system of Administration.

1. In the administration of the City of Bombay Municipal Primary Schools, the principles and system of school management, the course of instruction to be followed, and the rates of salary to be given to the various grades of

masters shall be those hitherto adopted under the authority of Government: provided that, with the previous sanction of the Corporation, the Joint Schools Committee may adopt such modifications therein as may be found to be necessary or desirable, reporting such modifications to the Director of Public Instruction. In case of any difference of opinion arising between the Joint Schools Committee and the Director of Public Instruction in regard to any such modification, there shall be an appeal to Government, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

Provision of Schools.

2. Municipal Primary Schools shall, subject to the priviso in By-law 1, be provided for all castes and classes of the community, and shall be open to inspection and examination at all times by the Government Inspecting Staff.

Pension Contribution.

3. Every member of a school establishment who has been, or may be transferred from the Educational Department, and who is in receipt of a salary which would entitled him to pension under the Uncovenanted Service Rules, shall be deemed to continue to be a member of the Educational Service of the Presidency, and the Joint Schools Committee shall contribute to Government for his pension to such extent as may be required by the rules in this behalf from time to time in force; and in all questions relating to pension, leave and pay and acting allowances, the rules from time to time in force for the Government Uncovenanted Service shall be applicable to such member.

Certificated Teachers.

4. In the Municipal Schools those persons only shall be employed as teachers who hold certificates of qualification recognized by the Educational Department, or who are already in receipt of pensionable pay under Government, so long as such teachers are procurable. It shall be incumbent on the Joint Schools Committee engaging a teacher as aforesaid to make provision for his pensionary rights in accordance with the rules in this behalf from time to time prescribed by Government. In filling up places of non-pensionable pay, the Joint Schools Committee shall gave the preference to those who have passed an examination qualifying for the Public Service or who have been useful teachers.

Powers of Joint Schools Committee over all School Establishments.

5. Subject to Rules 3 and 4, the appointment, promotion, punishment, suspension and dismissal of all members of the establishments of the Municipal schools shall rest with the Joint Schools Committee: provided that no officer in receipt of a salary exceeding ten rupees per month shall be dismissed except by a resolution of the Joint Schools Committee at which 5 members at least shall vote for such dismissal; provided also that no teacher transferred from Government service shall be dismissed, except with the consent of the Director of Public Instruction or the Educational Inspector.

School-fees.

6. All changes made with the previous sanction of the Corporation by the Joint Schools Committee in the scale of school-fees payable in the Municipal schools, or in the rules of the Educational Department as regards free students shall be reported to the Director of Public Instruction, and in case of any difference of opinion arising between the Joint Schools Committee and the Director of Public Instruction in regard to any such change, there shall be an appeal to Government, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

Grant-in-aid Schools.

7. With a view to the development of private enterprise in education and to the making of adequate provision for aiding schools for primary education required by law, the Joint Schools Committee shall keep a register of schools in Bombay which apply for grants-in-aid, and shall, as far as the funds appropriated to this purpose will allow, administer aid to such schools as comply with the necessary conditions in accordance with the provisions of the Government Grant-in-Aid Code, subject to such modifications, if any, as may be made in the said Code from time to time by the Joint Schools Committee, with the sanction of the Corporation. Provided that all such modifications as are hereinbefore referred to are reported to the Director of Public Instruction, and in the event of any difference of opinion regarding them arising between the Joint Schools Committee and the Director of Public Instruction, are approved by Government.

Visiting, inspection and examination of Municipal and Aided Schools.

8. It shall be incumbent on the Joint Schools Committee to make efficient arrangements for the periodical visiting and supervision of every Municipal school, and for the examination in accordance with the rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code, with a view to the administration of grants-in-aid of every primary school registered by the Committee for the receipt of grants-in-aid.

Statistics and information.

9. A detailed statement of all employés in the Municipal schools with their salaries and all other items of recurring expenditure, shall be maintained by the Joint Schools Committee, and shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Government Educational Inspector, and the Joint Schools Committee shall furnish all returns, statistics and any other information relating to the Municipal schools which may be called for by the Director of Public Instruction, or by the Corporation.

Annual Budget Estimates.

10. The School Fund defined in Section 120 of the Act shall be administered by the Joint Schools Committee in accordance with an annual Budget Estimate of receipts and charges to be drawn up in the Form No. 1 hereto annexed.

Municipal Contribution from General Revenue.

11. In framing the Budget Estimate the Joint Schools Committee shall provide for the Committee's having at its credit at the end of the official year a balance of not less than ten thousand rupees. The Budget Estimate shall be prepared on or before the tenth day of October, and the Joint Schools Committee

shall inform the Municipal Commissioner on or before the fifteenth day of October, of the amount of contribution required from the Municipal Fund to enable the Committee, with the other receipts, to make up the total amount of income required for the purposes of the Budget, and the Municipal Commissioner shall include such amount in his estimate of expenditure to be laid before the Standing Committee under Section 125 (*a*) of the Act. As soon as may be after the adoption by the Corporation of "Budget grant" for primary education, the Budget Estimates shall be re-considered and passed by the Joint Schools Committee, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Municipal Secretary, to the Municipal Commissioner, to the Educational Inspector, and to the Director of Public Instruction.

The School Fund.

12. The School Fund shall be kept in the same Bank in which the Municipal Fund is kept under section 112 of the Act.

Disbursements from School Fund.

13. All disbursements from the School Fund shall be effected by the Chairman of the Joint Schools Committtee in accordance with the provisions of sections 39 and 40 of the Municipal Act, and for this purpose a quarterly statement of the charge to be defrayed during the quarter in accordance with sanctioned rates and the Budget provision shall be submitted by him to the Joint Schools Committee for sanction in Form No. 3 hereto annexed.

Procedure at Meetings of the Joint Schools Committee.

14. The Joint Schools Committee shall meet together and shall from time to time made regulations consistent with the Act and with these rules with respect to the place, day, hour, notice, management and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction of business as they think fit, subject to the following conditions, namely:

(1) That one meeting at least shall be held in every month for the disposal of general business.

(2) That the Chairman may at any time, and shall, upon the written request of any three members, call a special meeting.

(3) That 48 hours' notice at least shall be given of every meeting and of the business to be transacted thereat.

(4) That no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least three of the members are present from the beginning to the end of such meeting.

(5) That every meeting shall be open to the public unless a majority of the members present deems any inquiry or deliberation pending before the Joint Schools Committee such as should be held in private.

(6) That the Secretary shall keep minutes of the names of the members present and of the proceedings at each meeting in a book to be provided for the purpose, and shall furnish each member with a copy of such minutes.

15. The accounts of the Joint Schools Committee shall be audited by the Municipal Auditors, and, after audit, copies of the said accounts shall be submitted to the Corporation and to the Director of Public Instruction.

FORM No. I.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOL FUND FOR THE YEAR 189 .

RECEIPTS.	Estimate, 18 .	Revised Estimate, 18 .	Actuals, 18	Estimate of 18 compared with 18 .		EXPENDITURE.	Estimate, 18 .	Estimate, 18 .	Actuals, 18	Estimate of 18 compared with 18 .	
				Increase.	Decrease.					Increase.	Decrease.
1. Estimated balance on the 1st of April 18						A—SCHOOLS.					
2. Government Grant to Primary Education						1. Head Masters and Teachers					
3. Fees from Municipal Schools						2. Servants					
4. Contribution from the General Municipal Fund ...						3. Travelling Allowances ...					
5. Government Grants-in-aid towards Buildings ...						4. Rent					
6. Interest on Endowments or Investments						5. Cost of Class Books ...					
7. Miscellaneous						6. School Furniture					
						7. Prizes					
						8. Contingencies and Miscellaneous					
						9. Scholarships in Schools ...					
						10. Stipends of Students under training as Vernacular Teachers ...					
						11. Inspection and Supervision					
						12. Grants-in-aid to Primary Schools					
						B—BUILDINGS.					
						1. Municipal Original Works					
						2. Repairs to Municipal School Houses					
						Balance on 31st March 18 ...					
Total...Rs.						Total...Rs.					

OFFICE OF THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE,

Bombay, _____

_____ *Chairman, Joint Schools Committee.*

_____ *Secretary, Joint Schools Committee.*

Memorandum showing how the Estimated Balance on the _____ *April* 18 , *has been arrived at.*

Actual Balance on the 1st April 18 ... ... Rs. _____

Add—Estimated receipts for 18 ... ... Rs. _____

Deduct—Estimated expenditure for 18 ... ... Rs. _____

Estimated Balance, 1st April 18 ... ... Rs. _____

Chairman, Joint Schools Committee.

Secretary, Joint Schools Committee.

FORM No. II.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOL FUND FOR THE YEAR 18 .

RE-APPROPRIATION STATEMENT OF BUDGET GRANT.

Items requiring Re-appropriation.				Budget Item from which Re-appropriation is proposed.		
Budget Head.	Particulars.	Amount of sanctioned Estimate.	Amount of proposed Re-appropriation.	Budget Head.	* Item of Budget Estimate.	Amount
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.

OFFICE OF THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Bombay, ——————— 18 .

Chairman, Joint Schools Committee. *Secretary, Joint Schools Committee.*

FORM No. III.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL CHARGES on account of Municipal Primary Schools in the City of Bombay for the Quarter from ——————— 18——, to ——————— 18——, inclusive, as per By-law 17 of the Joint Schools Committee By-laws under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

Name and Locality of School.	Description of charge. (If any Establishment charge, description of appointment and other particulars to be entered.	Amount of Monthly Charge.	Increase over last Quarter.	Decrease below last Quarter.	REMARKS.

OFFICE OF JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE,
Bombay, ——————— 18 .

Chairman, Joint Schools Committee. *Secretary, Joint Schools Committee.*

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE RULES.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S OFFICE,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, FORT,

Bombay, 19*th February* 1896.

THE following rules passed by the Joint Schools Committee are published for the information and guidance:—

1. The Secretary shall be responsible for the conduct and management of the Joint Schools Committee's Office. He shall be in charge of all the books, papers, bills and vouchers belonging to the Commiteee, and as the Executive Officer of the Committee, he shall be the medium of communication of all the orders and instructions of the Committee to the parties whom they may concern.

2. All disbursements out of the School Fund, sanctioned either by the Chairman or the Committee, shall be made by the Secretary, and he shall pay into the Bank all monies received on the very day on which they are paid into the Committee's Office, unless the payments have been received after the Bank hour.

3. The Secretary shall be responsible for the funds ganerally, and shall keep regular account of all receipts and disbursemaunts, showing separately the accounts of the Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu Municipal Schools, and of the Aided schools.

4. The Secretary shall prepare for the informatiou of the Committee a monthly statement of income and expenditure under each budget head, and shall also prepare statement, showing the Committee's total income and expenditure up to date, and the balance, which shall include an estimate of the monthly fees and other receipts, available for the rest of the year.

5. The Secretary shall keep a Fee Book and a House-rent Book for the Municipal Schools, a book of grants paid to Aided schools, a Cash Book, a Ledger and a Journal.

6. The Secretary shall also prepare lists of schools, Municipal and Aided containing all necessary information regarding them, such as the locality of the schools, date of establishment, standards taught, number of pupils, rate of fees, number of teachers and their salaries, house-rent, &c., noting from time to time the changes that may occur under any of these heads.

7. The Secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee, and shall forward a copy to each of the members, as soon as may be, after they have been approved and signed by the Chairman.

8. The Secretary shall, under the direction of the Chairman, prepare quarterly statement of educational charges according to Form No. III prescribed under the Joint Schools Committee By-law 13, and the Inspectors may make any recommendations they think fit regarding school charges for submission to the Committee.

9. The Secretary shall prepare for submission to the Committee the annual budget estimate of the School Fund to be drawn up in Form No. I annexed to the By-laws.

10. All cheques upon the School Fund shall be signed by the Chairman and the Secretary, and in the Chairman's absence, by one of the members of the Committee and the Secretary,

11. The Secretary shall take legal vouchers for all payments made by him and the vouchers shall be duly numbered and arranged in a file.

12. The Inspectors shall prepare and submit to the Secretary the monthly Leave Return of the schools in their charge on the 1st of every, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to check with the Pay Abstract showing the net amount due to each teacher on leave.

13. The head master shall prepare and submit to the Secretary on the 1st of every month, the Monthly Return (Masik Patrak) for the previous month, containing all the information required in it, such as the number and attendance of pupils, the communities to which they belong, the fees charged and realized in each standard, &c. A duplicate shall be sent to the Inspector and another copy shall be kept in the school.

14. All bills for the payment of house-rent and other charges shall be scrutinized by the Secretary, who shall see that they are regularly paid every month.

15. The Secretary shall visit the Municipal and Aided schools, as well as other Primary schools conducted entirly by private charity or enterprise. He may also go to a Municipal school on receiving any complaint from the head master of any nuisance, inconvenience or misconduct, and make inquiries on the spot, before submitting his report to the Committee.

16. The Secretary shall keep a record of his visits in a book, and communicate the result to the Chairman.

17. The Secretary shall prepare a report at the end of each half-year showing the financial position and prospects of the Committee, together, with such remarks and suggestions on the state of primary education as he may be enabled to make from a study of the monthly and other returns, and from his own personal observation.

18. The Secretary shall keep the Service Record Book of the teacher filling them in up to date, and shall inform the Committee of the cases in which the teachers have fully served out their period for pension

19. The Secretary shall lay before the Committee any proposals for prize distributions in any of the schools which may be submitted to him.

20. All applications for appointment as teachers or for admission to the Training College shall be made to the Committee, and the Secretary shall keep a register of all such applications to be submitted to the Committee for disposal. On the occurrence of a vacancy, the Inspector may submit proposals involving the transfer or promotion of existing teachers, in consequence of such vacancy.

21. All proposals regarding the promotions and transfers of teachers consequent upon the occurrence of any vacancy, temporary or permanent, shall be formulated by the Inspector and submitted to the Committee.

22. A list of all teachers employed in Municipal schools, including particulars regarding their qualifications, if any, their age, length of service, the promotions received by them and the dates on which they were given shall be prepared and kept in the Committee's Office. The list shall also include a record of fines, reduction or any other punishment inflicted upon teachers.

23. The Secretary shall carefully look into all the reports relating to the examination of schools sent in by the Inspectors, and as to Aided schools he shall examine the reports with special regard to the assessment of grants to be paid to each of these schools, and to the funds available for the purpose.

24. The Secretary shall call on Inspectors for any information that he may require in connection with the schools,

25. The Inspectors shall submit their annual report to the Committee within a month after the end of the official year.

26. The Inspectors shall submit every year to the Committee a list of prize and class books required for the schools.

27. All such correspondence between the Inspecters and the Educational Department, or any other Department or person, as may directly or indirectly affect the Municipal and Aided schools in Bombay, shall pass through the Committee.

28. The Inspectors shall send to the Committee's Office a copy of all the orders and instructions issued by them to the teachers.

29. The Inspectors shall submit every month their Employment Return, showing specifically the work done by them during the previous month.

30. All correspondence between the head master and the Committee shall pass thraugh the Inspectors, except when the Secretary wants some information direct from the master.

31. The head master shall report immediately to the Secretary the occurrence in his school of any epidemic or contagious disease, such as measles, cholera, whooping cough, small-pox, &c., and the Secretary shall at once report the matter personally to the Chairman. The head master shall also report to the Secretary the insanitary condition of the school-building or its surroundings, if he considers it likely to effect the health of the pupils.

32. The Secretary shall, before the begining of each year, prepare and submit for the sanction of the Committee a list of holidays for the year on which the schools shall ce closed, and forward the same to the head master.

RETURNS TO BE PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY.

Monthly Returns.

1. Detailed Bill of all Contingent Charges.
2. General Pay Abstract of School Fund Establishment.

Qqarterly Returns.

1. Quarterly Statement of attendance and proposed charges for Municipal Schools.

Annual Returns.

1. Detailed Statement of Establishment paid from the School Fund, with accompaniments.
2. Annual Report,
3. Annual Table III. for Primary Schools.
4. Pension Statement.
5. Indent for Furniture.
6. Indent for Standard Forms (Educational).
7. Annual Superannuation Statement.
8. Indent for Standard Forms (General).

Miscellaneous Returns.

1. School Fund Budget Estimate.

RETURNS TO BE PREPARED BY INSPECTORS.

Monthly Returns.

1. Employment Return.
2. Salary Bill of Inspector's Establishments.
3. Leave Return to accompany No. 2.
4. Return of new appointments, Promotions and Transfers made during the month.
5. Return of Fines, Reductions. and Dismissals.

Annual Returns.

1. Indent for Stationery
2. Annual Report.
3. Indent for Books, Prizes and Maps supplied to Municipal Schools.
4. Return of Dead Stock in Inspector's Offices.
5. Departmental Directory.
6. Directory of Municipal Teachers.

Miscellaneous Returns.

1. Inspection Report.

The Employment Return should show specifically the work on which the Inspector was employed during every day of the month, excepting Sundays and holidays.

Changes in the establishment charges of the Joint Schools Committee's Schools should, as far as possible, be made once year only, *viz.*, in the statement for the quarter commencing July 1st.

Whenever the average attendance of a school for any quarter shows a marked falling off, the cause of such decrease should invariable be noted in remarks column of the Quarterly Statement.

The Office Accounts, Records and Dead Stock list of the Inspectors will be annually examined by the Secretary, or such other person as the Committee may, in any special case, appoint.

OTHER COMMITTEES.

Under section 38 of the Act, the Corporation may from time to time appoint out of their own body such and so many committees consisting of such number of persons and may refer to such committees for inquiry and report or for opinion such special subjects relating to the purposes of the Act as they shall think fit ; and under section 65 the Corporation may at any time call for any extract from any proceedings of any committee or sub-committee constituted under the Act, and for any return, statement, account, or report concerning or connected with any matter with which any such committee or sub-committee is empowered by or under the Act to deal.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

18 Commissioner, 19 Deputy Commissioner, 20 Ex. Engineer, 21 Health Officer, 22 Secretary, 23 Assessor & Collector, 24 Revenue & Refund Officer, 25 Chief Accountant, 26 Auditors, 27 List of Municipa Officers, 28 Rules, Pension. Leave &c. rules.

18—THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The executive authority is vested in the Commissioner. He is appointed by Government and is liable to be removed by them on the vote of not less than 45 Councillors or by the Government themselves. He is permitted to act as a Port Trustee and may act on committees generally, subject to the sanction of the Corporation. His pay is fixed by Government, but he may, with the approval of the Corporation, be allowed an increase of pay. The questions of leave, retirement &c. in his case, are regulated according to the Civil Service Regulations. He is empowered to prescribe the duties of and to control all officers and servants, other than the Municipal Secretary and his subordinates. Subject to a Schedule prepared by him and sanctioned by the Standing Committee, the appointment of Officers and Servants rests with the Commissioner, except the appointment of the Health officer and the Executive Engineer which are made by the Corporation, subject to the confirmation of Government. The Commissioner has the power of executing contracts on behalf of the Corporation; and he is authorised by the Act to act on emergencies. The Commissioner is responsible to the Corporation who may require him to produce any record, correspondence, or other document, to furnish any plan, return, or statement or to make a report by himself or from any Head of Department subordinate to him, upon any subject concerned or connected with the main administration of the City. The Commissioner may however, refuse to produce such document &c. if its production is in his opinion, prejudicial to the interests of the Corporation or of the public.

19-THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Subject to confirmation by the Government, the Corporation may appoint a *Deputy* Commissioner, who shall be subject to the same liabilities, restrictions and conditions to which the Commissions is subject. He shall be subordinate to the Commissioner, and shall, subject to his orders, exercise such of his duties and powers as the Commission may from time to time depute to him. All acts and things done by the Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed to have been performed and done by the Commissioner.

20-THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Subject to confirmation by Government, the Corporation shall appoint an Executive Engineer for a renewable term of five years, who is bound to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office. He shall receive not more than Rs. 1500 per month and may be removed on the vote of 2/3 of the councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation. He is responsible to the Commissioner in matters relating to, Drains and Drainage works, Water supply and Water Works, Municipal buildings—their construction and maintenance, Regulation of Streets and Buildings, construction and maintenance of Roads, Public lightning, Workshops, Fire Brigade, Gardens, Museums &c. and is assisted by a competent staff of Deputies, chief of whom are the Drainage Engineer, (2) the Water Engineer, Superintendent of Workshops, Chief of the Fire Brigade, Superintendent of Gardens, and the Curator of the Victoria & Albert Museum.

21-THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

Subject to confirmation by Government, the Corporation shall appoint an Executive Health Officer (who must be a legally qualified medical practitioner) for a renewable term of five years, who is bound to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office. He shall receive not more than Rs. 1500 per month, and may be removed on the vote of 2/3 of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation. He is responsible to the Commissioner in matters relating to Public Health generally, including Registration of Births and Deaths, Markets and Slaughter houses, Licenses, Infectious Diseases, Hospitals &c. &c.; and is assisted by a competent staff of Deputies, among whom are the Assistant Health Officer, the Deputy Ex. Health Officers, the Superintendents of Licenses and Markets, the Medical officer in charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

22-THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY

is appointed by the Standing Committee and is the Secretary of the Corporation and the Standing Committee. He has the custody of all papers

and documents connected with the proceedings of the Corporation, the Standing Committee, & any Committee appointed by the Corporation. His salary is not to be less than 700, nor more than Rs. 1000 per month. He is responsible to the Standing Committee and may be removed by it with the approval of the Corporation. The Municipal Secretary subject to the orders of the Standing Committee controls and exercises supervision over the acts & proceedings of his subordinates and disposes of all questions relating to their service, pay, privilege & allowances.

23-THE ASSESSOR & COLLECTOR

is appointed by the Commissioner to whom he is responsible for the regular assessment & collection of Taxes, and is assisted by a competent staff of Deputies, among whom are the Assistant assessors; the registration and valuation of properties for purposes of assessment, the collection of Taxes, the granting of refunds and drawbacks, are the principal matters with which the Assessment and Collection Department is concerned.

24-THE REVENUE & REFUND AUDIT

ESTABLISHMENT EXAMINES

the Assessment Book and the Refund granted. It is headed by an officer who ranks next to the Assessor & Collector, and is also appointed by the Commissioner.

25-THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

is appointed by the Commissioner, and is responsible for keeping the Municipal accounts in the manner prescribed by the Standing Committee. Collection of the Municipal Fund are paid into his office and Disbursements made by him under the order of the Standing Committee and the Commissioner. He is assisted by a Deputy Accountant, and a staff of Book-keepers and account clerks.

26-AUDITORS.

The Municipal Accounts are examined and audited from week to week by Auditors specially appointed by the Corporation for each official year. Their remuneration is not exceeding Rs. 1,0000 per annum. Any material impropriety or irregularity which they may at any time observe in the expenditure or in the recovery of moneys due to the Corporation must be forthwith reported to the Standing Committee.

27. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

P C. H. Snow C. I. E., I. C. S. Munl. Commr. Rs. 3000 appointed by Government for 3 years.....

J. H. DuBoulay I. CS. Dy. „ Do. „ 1500 „ Corp. and sanctioned by Govt.....

Kn. Br. M.C. Muzban C.I.E. F.R.I. B.A. Ex. Engr. „ 1500 „ for5years.

Brig. Surg. Lt. Col. T. S. Weir I. M.D.Ex. Health—Officer 1500 „ „

M. N. Wadia B. A.	Ag. Munl. Secretary	800	by the Corp.
R. P. Brunton J. P.	Assr. Collr.	1200	„ theCommr.
W. W. Pearson J. P.	Rev. and Refund Audit.	800	„
T. Waite	Chief Accott.	800	„ the Commr.
J. Leask.	Ass. H. O.	900	„ „
D. Bennett	Supert. of Markets.		„
H. Holmes	Asstt. to the Commr.	500	„
S. B. Master	Supert. of Licenses	400	„
N. R. Rannia, A. Thomas	Auditors	5000 5000	p. a. by the Corporation.

28—OFFICE RULES.

(UNDER CLAUSE (a) SEC 267 OF THE MUNCIPAL ACT.)

1. The Office hours are 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

2. At 10-15 the Muster-Keeper to place muster on table of Head of Department.

3. Late comers liable to fine if cause of lateness unsatisfactory.

4. Habitual late comers may, in addition to fine, be refused leave or other indulgence.

5. Muster-Keeper to report at once the slightest attempt to tamper with register.

6 No person to leave office during day or at even 5 p.m. without permision.

7. No official document to be taken or sent out of office without the Commissioner's consent.

8. Official communications & information acquired in official capacity not to be communicated to others unconnected with the office without permission.

9. One month's notice to the Commissioner necessary before resigning appointment or withdrawing from duties thereof provided however that the Commission may dispense with such notice. Breach involves loss of pay and in the case of Halalcores, Begaries or labourers fine in addition.

10. Breach of descipline may be punished with fine not exceeding half a month's pay.

LEAVE RULES.

1. Commissioner to grant leave generally in accordance with Uncovenanted service rules of Government.

2. Casual leave not exceeding 20 days in a year, 4 days at a time or 6 days in a month, may be granted by Heads of Department on account of sickness, domestic occurrence or other satisfactory reason.

3. Applications to be in writing. Applicants, anticedents will be the guide.

4. Sick Leave—after 2 days illness proper medical Certificate must be furnshed or no pay will be allowed.

5. Record of casual leave to every servant to be kept and Heads of Department to see that the privilege is not abused.

6. Applications except for casual leave to be sent to Commissioner by the Head of Department through the Chief accountant. Application to contain full account of date of joining service. Leave of every kind except casual, already enjoyed and arrangement proposed to carry on applicant's work.

7. Chief accountant to state if applicant is entitled to leave asked and the pay absentee ought to receive.

8. Chief account to be in the same position in matter of leave as the Accountant General is under Government rules.

REGULATIONS.

(Under clause (F) Sec. 81. of the Municipal Act.)

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Every officer or servant who is above the age of 20 and under 35 (and if above 35 by special sanction of the Standing Committee) and is certified by the Municipal Medical Examiner as fit for service is entitled to contribute to the Pension Fund. The rate of contribution is 1/2 anna per rupee of the monthly salary, exclusive of allowance. (3 & 9) No pension or gratuity is payable to officers or servants who are ineligible or who have not availed themselves of the right to contribute. (10) Pensions or gra

tuities are not payable in respect of less than 5 years service. (11)Pensions or gratuities are not payable to officers or servants voluntarily resigning before 55 (years of age) unless incapacitated, or to officers or servants dismissed for misconduct, (12) and no refunds of contributions to be made to such officers. (13) Applications for pension or gratuity to be submitted through the Commissioner for disposal by the Standing Committee. (14) (i) Pension or gratuity is payable on retirement or discharge to contributors who have attained 55 years of age or been certified as incapacitated or whose services have been dispensed with for no fault; (ii) Pensions and gratuities are payable at the following rates:—After 15 years service but less than 20 years' service a monthly pension of 1/3 of the average salary during the previous 5 years of service of the officer or servant applying for pension subject however to a maximum limit of Rs. 250 per mensem for pension. After 20 year's but less than 25 years service 5/12ths. Maximum Rs. 333-5-4 After 25 years service 1/2. maximum Rs. 416. 10. 8. After 30 year's service, a special good service pension of 1/12th max. Rs. 83. 5. 4. A gratuity in lieu of pension for over 5 year's but less than 15 year's service one month's salary for every year—max. 12 months salary.(15) Pensions to commence from the date of retirement or discharge. If the candidate be on leave and unable to rejoin his appointment from the date of the Medical Certificate and in every other case from such date as the Standing Committee may direct. (16) Privilege, Casual and ordinary furlough counts for pensionable service. (17) Service must be continuous. (18) Period of suspension after reinstatement may be counted at the discretion of the Commissioner. (20) Pensions are payable (1) monthly or quarterly, according as the pensioner resides in India or out of it (2) to pensioners in person or to their proxies on production of satisfactory certificate that the proxy is authorised to receive the pension and that the person certifying had seen the pensioner alive on or after the date on which the pension becomes payable. (21).

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.

Compassionate allowance not exceeding the amount of gratuity, is payable to the widow, children, or other relatives of or dependents on contributor who has died in Muncipal Service. It is also payable to a pensioner who dies before receiving pension for 12months to the extent of any balance of such pension upto 12 months. It is also payable in the absolute discretion of the Corporation to any officer or servant who may have been prematurely disabled or seriously injured in the discharge of his duties, or to his widow, & children or to the parents, brothers & sisters if he may have been in the discharge of his duties (22)

Schedule of *Officers & Servants not elegible to contribute & qualify* for *pension under the foregoing rules:—*

Government Officers and Servants in Municipal employ.

Municipal Officers and Servants contributing to or otherwise qualifying, or qualified, for the benefit of pension or pension rights under any other pension rules than those of the Bombay Municipality.

Municipal Officers and Servants whose time is not exclusively devoted to the duties of their respective Municipal officers.

Municipal Officers and Servants temporarily employed as such on work paid for out of capital, and having no lien or claim on any permanent office or appointment paid for out of the Municipal Revenues (subject, however, to the provisions of regulation2).

Municipal Officers and Servants who may be appointed to any new office or employment which may, after the date hereof, be created or established, and which the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Standing Committee, may declare to be a non-qualifying office or employment in the general office establishment.

IN THE GENERAL OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Attendants for supplying water.

Hamals, Plumber, Engine Driver, Firemen, and Fitter.

IN THE GARDEN ESTABLISHMENT.

Head Malis, Malis, Cart Drivers, Labourers, Women, Police Ramosis, Keepers (except the Head Keeper), and Sweepers.

IN THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

On General Supervision and Miscellaneous Duties.

Officers and Servants in the Workshops Establishment (other than the Foreman, Clerks, Overseer, Draftsman, Time-keeper, Shop-clerk, Ticket-clerk, Gate-keepers, and Peons, Stores Clerk, Stores Mukadam, or Overseer, and Stores Peons, who respectively are eligible to contribute).

IN DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

Mukadams, Chaukidars, Lascars, Blacksmiths, Plumbers, Carpenters, Masons, Labourers, Halalkhors, Watchmen, Sarangs, Sluicemen, Engine-drivers, Winch-drivers, Firemen, Oilmen, Packers, Fitters, Coalmen, Lightmen, Malis, and Care-takers.

IN WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Painters, Blacksmiths, Fitters, Carpenters, Plumbers, Masons, Connection-men, Porters, Line-men, Labourers, Ramosis, Sluicemen, Watch-

men, Firemen, Makadams, Lascars, Cleaners Malabar Hill Reservo ir Maistries, Divers, and servants on the Pawai establishment.

IN STREETS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

Lascars, Maistries, Mukadams, Chaukidars, Bhistis, Pipemen, and Persian Wheelmen, Masons, Carpenters, Malis, Labourers, Women Boys, Mesenger-peons, Steam-roller, Drivers, Steermen and Firemen.

IN PUBTIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Farriers, Mukadams, Halalkhor Mukadams, Ramosis, Registrars, Birth and Death Karkoons, Attendants at Disinfectors, Cart-drivers, Scavenging Men and Women, Refuse Kilnmen, Drain-cleaning Men and Women, Halalkhors (Men, Women, and Boys), Attendant Hindu Burial and Burning-ground Haines Road, Hearse-drivers, Grave-diggers and Labourers.

IN MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Labourers (Men and Women, Halalkhors (Men and Women), Lamplighter, Gardener, Farrier, Meat-van Drivers, and Cart Drivers.

CHAPTER. V.

MUNCIPAL TAXATION.

28. General tax, 29 Water, 30 Halalcore, 31 Horse and wheel, 32 Town Duties.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

A. General Tax of not less than 8 and not more than 12 p. c. leviable in respect of lands and buildings in the City, subject to the following Exemptions:—

(*a*) Buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or charitable purposes.

(*b*) Goverment properties. Govt. to pay a sum fixed (for 5 years) by a person appointed by itself–to value Government properties, the rate being 8/10 of the amount payable by the ordinary owner.

(*c*) Port Trust Properties—Port Trust to pay a sum fixed (for 5 yeas) subject to proportionate variation in value, the rate being 9/10 of the oridinary owner.

The tax at present levied is 9½ p.c. It is proposed to raise this to 11½ p .c

WATER TAX.

Leviable for premises to which a private supply is furnished, or which is connected with public works, or which are situated in quarters where the Commissioner has given public notice that sufficient water is available. The amount to be fixed by the Corporation at so many percent of the rateable value of the premises as the Corporation shall deem reasonable with reference to the expenses of providing a water supply for the City.

Water when delivered through meters is to be charged at the rate of annas 12 per 1000 gallons, provided the minimum charge is not less than a sum equal to half the tax on the value of the property supplied. Charitable Institutions are charged at the rate of 4 annas per 1000 gallons, at the compounded sum per quarter to be based on the average consumption for three years.

For water not supplied through meter:—4 per cent on valuation, except in special cases such as Temples, Clubs, Hotels &c., for which special sanction of the Standing Committee is obtained to charge at different rates.

HALALCORE TAX.

Not exceeding 3 p.c. fixed by the Corporation with reference to the cost of collection, removal and disposal, by Municipal agency of all excrementatious and polluted matter from privies, urinals, and cesspools, and for the efficient maintenance of Municipal Drains constructed or used for the reception of such matter. The minimum charge is 4 Annas per months. In respect of Hotels, Clubs and large premises the amount of the Tax is fixed under a special arrangement. The Tax is leviable in respect of properties situated in any part of the city where the Commissioner has declared by public notice that the Collection, removal and disposal of excrementatious or polluted matter will be undertaken by Municipal agency or in which, wherever situate, there is privy, urinal closet, bathing or coking place connected by a Drain with a Municipal Drain.

HORSE AND WHEEL TAX.

Sections 180 to 191 of the Muncipal Act provide for the levy of a Tax on Vehicles and Animals. Except (1) those employed for Municipal, or police purposes, (2) those exempted under sec 3 of the Municipal Taxation Act of 1881 (3) those exempted under sec. 25 of the Indian Volunteer's Act of 1869, (4) those belonging to the Secretary of State or to the Corporation, (5) those exempted under the Tramways Act of 1874, (6) those kept by bonafide dealers for sale and not used, (7) trucks used exclusively on a wharf, factory, workshop, warehouse or railway, (8) hand barrows having one wheel only and (9) Children's perambulators, all Vehi-

cles and Animals are subject to this Tax. Vehicles under repairs or standing at Carriage-makers are exempt. Animals unfit for use and not used are also exempt. Liability for the tax is determined by the period for which the person has owned or had charge of the Vehicle or Animal which periods is given in the act thus.—

(*a*) For not less than 30 days in any quarter–for the whole quarter; (*b*) for less than 30 days but more than 7 days-,,-for 1/3 *the tax for the* quarter (*c*) for not more than 7 days in any quarter, no liability for the quarter.

Every carriage or other vehicle, whether in charge of its owner or any other person is held to be kept for use unless it is entered in the Municipal return as kept but not for use and unless its wheels are taken off; and use once only in a quarter renders it liable to the Tax. The amount of the Tax as determined by the act and as at present levied is as follows:—

Each 4 wheeled Vehicle drawn or impelled by horses, ponies mules, donkeys, bullocks or machinery Rs 3. Each vehicle other than above Rs 2. Each horse, pony or mule 12 hands high or more Rs 6. Each horse, pony or mule less than 12 hands high Rs 2. Each bullock or buffalos kept for Draft or pack purposes Rs 1. Each donkey for draft pack or riding Rs 1.

TOWN DUTIES.

The following table exhibits the articles liable to Town duties and the rates of those duties as sanctioned by the act and as at present in force:—

Grain of all sorts	max. 6 ans. per Khandi.	present 4 annas.
Floor ,, ,,	75 p. c. of rate in articles from which floor prepared	75 p. c.
Wines and spirits ,,	4 annas per Im. gallon.	4 annas.
Beer ,,	6 pies ,,	6 pies.
Petroleum ,,	6 ,, ,,	6 pies.
Sugar Molaces and Gur	8 annas percent	8 annas.
Ghee	10 annas pc. Bom. Maund.	10 annas.
Timber exclusive of Ry. Sleepers	2½ p.c. of market value.	2½ p.c.
Firewood	2 annas per Khandi	1 anna.

It is proposed to raise the duty on grain to the maximum of 6 annas. The following Rules on the subject of Town Duties are in force:—

Cycles have been recently declared vehicles and a tax of Rs. 6 per annum has been levied per cycle.)

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

The Rateable value of premises is determined by ascertaining the amount of the annual rent for which the land or building might reasonably be expected to let and deducting therefrom a sum equal to 10 p. c. of the said rent as full allowance for repairs or on any other account whatever.

COMPLAINTS.

The Commissioner gives 15 days notice for lodging complaints against valuations and every complaint is required briefly but fully to set forth the grounds of such complaint. The Complaints are heard by the Commissioner or an officer deputed by him for the purpose. An appeal against the decision of such officer lies to the Ccourt of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

REFUNDS & DRAWBACKS.

When any building or land or any portion of any premises treated by the Commissioner as a separate property has been vacant for not less than 30 consecutive days and notice has been duly given of such vacancy, the Commissioner shall refund the amount of the Water Tax and Halalcore Tax if any paid for the number of days for which the vacancy lasted provided (1) that no refund of Water Tax shall be claimable except from such time as a written application shall have been made to the Commissioner to stop the water supply to the vacant premises (2) A fresh notice shall have been given of vacancy continued from one half year into the next. (3) No refund shall be claimable in respect of any holdings in respect of which the Commissioner has granted a Drawback of 1/5 of the general Tax on the ground of his having treated such holdings as one property under sec. 158 (1) & (2); (see also Rules on the subject of Town Duties).

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR LEVY OF TOWN DUTIES ON IMPORT. (See A.)

1.—By Sea or Road.

(*a*) Goods Generally.

Every importer of Goods shall prepare the following forms:–Forms A and B (Certificate of receipt of Town Dues.) with Customs' import document, shall be taken by the importer to the Superviser, who will check the application with the Customs' import manifest or entry, and shall give an order on Form A to the Wharf Inspector to weigh 10 per cent. of the goods if all the packages are of one size, but if of different sizes to weigh

Import manifesto.

10 per cent. of each size or sort; in case of dispute to weigh the whole consignment, and when the packages are less than 10 to weigh at least one package. The Inspector with the importer shall select, stamp, and send the packages so stamped to the scales for weighment, and the importer shall at his own expense carry to the scales the goods to be weighed. The Weighing Clerk shall ascertain the net weight and insert it in the application, which shall then be taken to the Supervisor, who shall order the Cashier to levy duty. The Cashier shall accordingly levy duty, sign bill (From B) and register it in a book, and shall send the bill B and register to the Supervisor, who shall check the bill with the register, and, if found correct, affix his signature to the bill B, and initial the item on the register. This being done, the bill B shall be handed over to the importer by the Cashier. The importer then shall present the bill B to the Inspector on the wharf, who shall examine all the marks and countermarks on the goods with the bill, enter the same in his memo. books, and allow the goods to be passed.

(*b*) Goods from Foreign Ports subject to Imperial Duty liable to Town Duty.—In this the Supervisor shall accept the weight and value admitted by the Customs' Authorities, and levy duty thereon. With the exception of testing weight, all other formalities as in the preceding case shall be observed in the collection of dues and the passing of Goods.

(*c*) The Town dues shall be collected at the following places and times *viz.*:—

Carnac Bunder	6	A. M. to 6	P. M.
Town Bunder (Custom House)	10	„ to 5	„
Sion	6	„ to 6	„
Mahim	8	„ to 6	„
Tank Bunder	8	„ to 6	„
Elsewhere, as hereafter appointed	6	„ to 6	„

(*d*) Tare will be allowed as by the Customs Rules at the following rates:—

Sugar, Bengal	8 lbs. per Bag.	
„ Mauritius	7 „ „	
„ China	8 „ „	or Dubota.
Sugarcandy	7 to 12* lbs. per Tub or Basket.	
„	7 lbs. per Bag of 1 Picul.	
Jagree	3 „ „	Rewa.
„	14 „ „	Chakla or Bund.

* *N. B.*—As the Tare in this case is allowed at different rates, the particular rate allowed must be noted in the Town Duty Bill.

Ghee in Coops ⅛ of the gross weight.

„ in cask 1 cwt. per cask.

II.—By Rail.

(*a*) The import duty bill shall be in Form B, with all the details as prescribed in Clause *a*. Section I A.

(*b*) Duty on imports by Rail is to be levied on gross weight as found by the Railway practice.

SECTION B, REFUNDS.

1. Refund on Export by Sea of Goods other than Grain:—

(*a*) When dutiable goods, on which refund is to be claimed, are brought on the wharf for exportation, the exporters must present to the Traffic Manager or his Assistant, together with the Customs' Export Shipping Bill, the Town duty export note as per Form C, showing original marks and countermarks, description of goods weight, number and description of packages, vessel's name, and port of export, and certified at foot by the *bonâ fide* exporter with his signature in full, that the goods were imported by sea or land (as the case may be) within six months of date of export.

(*b*) The Traffic Manager or Assistant will then give an order for examination on the town Duties Inspector. On receipt of this order, the Town Duties Inspector will count the number of packages, ascertain the nature of the goods, examine all marks and countermarks, and weigh 10 per cent of the goods if all the packages are of one size; but if of different sizes, he shall weigh 10 per cent. of each size or sort. When the packages are less than 10 in number, one package at least must be weighed. In case of dispute, the exporter shall have a right to claim that the whole consignment shall be weighed. The exporter shall, at his own expense, carry to the scales the goods to be weighed. In the event of the weighment showing a weight greater than the declared weight, refund shall be granted on the declared weight only; if less, on the ascertained weight only. Provided that, in case weighment shall show the actual weight to be 10 per cent, or over, less than the declared weight, refund on the entire quantity (unless otherwise specially ordered by the Municipal Commissioner) shall be refused.

(*c*) The Town Duty Inspector shall then endorse, with date, on the reverse of export note (Form C), his certificate of the result of his examination in detail, and that the goods left on the whar-

under his supervision; and return the note to the exporter. The Chief Officer of the vessel or the Agent shall then certify at foot of the note that the goods have been received on board, or the bill of lading must be produced.

(*d*) Within one month from date of Town Duties Inspector's endorsement on the export note, the exporter wishing to obtain refund shall present to the Refund Officer the following papers:—

1. Export note (Form C) duly filled up as above.
2. Application in Form D, duly stamped.
3. Receipt in duplicate Form E.
4. Import Town Duty Bill (Form B), as voucher that Town Duty on import has been paid.

(*e*) The Refund Officer or examiner will then compare the export note (C) and import bill (B), and ascertain that no material discrepancies exist between these town documents in respect of nature of goods, marks, countermarks, size and description of parcels, weight, and other particulars necessary to establish indentity between the goods imported and those exported. He will also compare the dates of import, export and application for refund. A discrepancy of over 10 per cent., between the certified export weight and the corresponding weight in the import bill, will render the claim for refund liable to rejection. The epaminer will then check the exporter's calculation of the amount of refund claimable, and will note, in a tabulated form in detail on the back of bill B, the amount admitted by him.

(*f*) The examiner will then forward the whole of the papers as above with the register G duly filled in, to the Traffic Manger, who, if satisfied of the correctness of the claim, will sign the register and receipt (E), and forward to the Auditor for audit.

(*g*) The Auditor, if satisfied of the correctness of the passed claim after examination, will certify and return all the papers to the examiner who will make out a return as per form H. After this return has been checked by the Traffic Manager with register G, and signed by him, copy will be filed, and the original forwarded to the Muncipal Chief Accountant. His original Duty bill will then be returned to the exporter with receipt form E and his receipt taken in a book. on presentation of receipt form E to the Chief Accoutant, the claim, after comparison with return H, is paid.

(h) Parties not desiring to apply in person on each occasion, may send written order if they have previously registered their signatures in a book kept for that purpose in the Chief Accountant's office for comparison.

II. Refund on Goods exported by Rail—

The exporter shall produce a certificate from Railway officials, as per form F, showing details of goods exported as per Section B, clause I. (a) above, which, with documents B, D, and E, shall be presented to the Refund Officer, by whom the claim will be treated as in the preceding clauses, Section B, I.

III. Tare—

On goods both imported and exported by sea, or imported by sea and exported by rail, refund is to be allowed on the nett weight by Customs' practice. On goods imported and exported by rail, or imported by rail and exported by sea on the gross weight, by Railway practice.

IV. No Town Duty shall be levied on goods imported by sea, and taken direct to the Railway Station, or goods brought down by rail, and taken direct to the Bunders for exportation under the supervision of the Town Duty officers, for whose services a fee will be charged as follows:—

For each consignment on which Town Duty

amounts to	from.....		Rs.	10 to	20...	Rs. 1-0-0
Do.	do.	do.	,,	20 to	30...	,, 2-0-0
Do.	do.	do.	above ,,		30...	,, 3-0-0

V. Should any package of goods, liable to Town Duty after being landed in Bombay, have through any cause to be repacked, necessitating the placing on such packages of fresh marks, all such re-packing and re-marking must be done in the presence of a Town Duty officer on payment of a fee of Rs. 2, who will certify on the import bill, the identity of the goods re-packed with those in the import bill. Failing this, no refund on such goods will be allowed. The same rule shall apply to goods breaking bulk for removal from the wharves, bunder, or railways to merchants, godowns, and to goods imported loose but pre-packed for export.

VI. Import parcels, the Town Duty on which amounts to less than Rs. 10, may be clubbed together for epport by one importer to form one consignment of one description of goods, on which refund, if over Rs. 10, may be claimed, provided that the fact of Town Duty

having been paid on each of the parcels so clubbed together be satisfactorily established in accordance with the Rules. Wines and spirits of different kinds, if shown in datail in the export bill and export note, shall be considered to be included within the term " one description of goods " in this rule.

VII. Several parcels exported on different dates, or on the same date but consigned to different places or persons, the refund on each of which amounts to less than Rs. 10, are not to be clubbed together in order to obtain refund.

VIII. No duplicate Town Duty bills will be issued to person losing the originals, except in cases where the goods *are not exported*, and when a duplicate bill has been applied for previous to export. If the officer at the head of the Town Duties collection is satisfied after due investigation into the matter, that the applicant's statement is correct, a duplicate bill may be issued by such officer on payment by the axplicant of a fee of Rs. 3 for each duplicate bill.

IX. Town Duty on goods liable to Town Dues, placed in bond under the Customs Act, shall be levied at the time of removal of the goods into town for local consumption.

X. All packages of ghee bearing marks, whether they be brought by sea or rail, must, before being removed to the warehouses in the town, be sealed; and on such of the packages as do not bear the seal, or those that have borne the seal, and the same is found to have been tampered with at the time of exportation, claims for refund will be treated as inadmissible.

XI. Refund on Grain Exported by Sea.

To obtain refund on grain exported by sea only, it shall not be necessary for the importer to produce the import bill as by Rule I, Clause (*d*) 4, nor need the examiner compare the export note (C) with the import bill as by Rule I. (*e*), the certificate of the *bondfide* exporter at the foot of the export bill that the goods were imported within six months of date of export (Rule I., *a*) being taken as sufficient to establish indentity in this case.

CHPTER VI.

DRAINAGE.

Short history of Drainage, &, Sewerage Schemes.—Mr. Latham's report on the subject. Dramal and Undrained districts.

House Connections (History of) Staff Drainage Law.

DRAINAGE.

It is impossible to give within a short compass the history of the Drainage & sewerage of Bombay. Suffice it to say that there have been from 1858 several schemes, which may be briefly enumerated:—

(1) Dr. G, Buist's scheme, reported on by Dr. James J. Berkley M. I. C. E, 1858 & 1860.

(2) Mr. Tracey's scheme, reported on by Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C. B. under the orders of the Secretary of State, 1861 and 1863. The whole scheme was to cost 33¼ lacs.

(3) Mr. Rupel Aitken's scheme submitted in 1866 and reported on by Mr. R. Rowlinson, C. B. tn 1867. The whole cost was estimated at 110 lacs and the working expenses at Rs 2½ lacs per annum.

(4) Captain H. Tulloch's first report on a project for the drainage of Bombay made in 1868. The entire cost was estimated to be 75 lacs. It was referred to a Commissiom appointed by Government under the presidency of Mr. (now Sir) Andrew R. Scoble, whose report was not altogether favourable.

(5) Mr. D. Sowerby's scheme, was sent to Captain Tulloch for report and condemned.

(6) Major H. Tulloch's second report on the drainage & sewerage of Bombay submitted in 1872, and subsequently modified by Messrs. Walton and Braham, and referred to a new Commission under the presidency of Surgeon General (now Sir) G. W. Hunter, who recommended in 1878 the adoption of Major Tulloch's scheme as modified by Mr. Walton.

(7) Major Ducat's scheme for main sewerage, rejected for want of plans and estimates.

The Municipality, with commendable promptitude took up the subject, and on 29 March 1878 resolved "to sanction the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the approved scheme" (Major Tulloch's No 6.) The principal outlines of the scheme have been described by Mr. Acworth as follows:—

" A salient feature of Capt. Tulloch's scheme was the complete separation of sewage and Storm water and the utilization for the disposal of the latter of the old Drains of the City. For the Sewage he proposed one main sewer from the Fort to the Flat 3′ 9″ by 2′ 6″ at commencement and 8′ 6″ by 5′ 8″ at termination and of the Ovoid Form. Two brick branch sewers to join it, one from Mazagon to Mumbadevi, the other from Parel Road near 'Sindalpara' to the Fats and these were each to be in size 3′ 9″ by 2′ 6″ They were to be fed by pipe drains in the streets of 9″ or 12″ which again were to be connected with 6″ pipes under the gulleys communicating with the 'waste water pipes' from the houses. These were to be provided with perforated sinks and syphons. When a water supply equal to 30 Gallons per head was available water closets were recommended. Sewage was to be lifted by pumping-engines at Love Grove of which he proposed three of 150 H P. each. '

Mr. Acworth further observes ' it is remarkable how closely the subsequent drainage policy of the city has followed the lines recommended by Captain Tulloch. "

As the works progressed, they became the subject of considerable criticism. In 1889, a committee was appointed by Govt. to inquire in to the nuisances in the Marine lines & the pipe seweir which was laid there, was examined. The Sanitary Commissioner, who was a member of this Committee wrote a sensational report on the sawerage of the city generally. Government however, did not consider this general indictment sustanable; but the Commissioner having regard to previous reports in circulation as also general expressions of doubt with respect to the Love grove outfall, deemed it necessary to obtain the opinion of an eminent Engineer on this controversial subject. Accordingly Mr. Baldwin Latham's services were engaged, and he commenced his work in Bombay in January 1890 & submitted his report in March 1890.

In a pamphlet, of over 80 pages, he goes into the subject with perspicuity, and deals in a masterly manner. He condemns the outfall on the Western side of the city, because that is the direction from which the wind blows. He is for emptying the discharge during ebb-tide, in order that the sullage may not be thrown back. Brick work in drains must be done away with, as it tends to diffuse poisonous gases. He also pointed out certain drains as unfit, being neglected for years, and disapproved their ventilation. There should be no agitation of sullage during its transit through drains, nor combination of Rainwater with sullage, and that the combined system of High land and lowland drainage should not be adopted, as tending to spoil the subsoil, as also the subsoil water of the latter District. And

as a caution, Mr. Latham insists that no inefficient and untrained men be employed to look after these drains. They must be competent persons as a rule. His suggestions, briefly expressed are the following;

(1) Separation of Rainwater from sullage.
(2) Draining of high lands surface water and low land surface water separately.
(3) Removal of the outfalls on the west.
(4) Provisions for an Outfall on the south side with an airtight reservoir for the storage of sewerage.
(5) Discharge of sewerage for 4 hours during ebbtide into the sea far away from the foreshore.
(6) Completion of the Drainage system, and House connections throughout the city.
(7) Abolition of the Halalcore system and adoption of a system of self-flushing closet and privies suited to the habits of the Native population.
(8) Thorough flushing of all Drains which are in many cases blocked through neglect.
(9) Proper ventilation of the sewers, the sewerage wherein ought *not* to be exposed to the influence of the sun and air.

SURFACE & SUBSOIL DRAINAGE.

Mr. Latham drew the attention of the Corporation very forcibly to this branch of Dranaige works and laid down two importrnt rules *viz.* (1) That all flood waters from highlands or lowlands above high water mark of the sea should have their storm waters intercepted from flowing off to lowlands by being carried away in the shortest and most convenient channels direct to the sea. (2) That to drain lowlands successfully the low water level of the sea should be brought the greatest distance inwards. He indicated the proper mode of procedure to be 1 stly to drain separately the flood waters of all high lands direct to the sea and 2 nd to bring the low water level of the sea inland as far as possible; and observed that it will be a matter of future consideration if additional sluices and deeper drainage channels should be provided at Love Grove or if new work on a much larger scale had not better be constructed at Worlee.

Mr. Walton late Ex. Engineer, worked out Mr. Latham's ideas and in 1891 submitted a scheme for Draining high and low lands separately but as the cost was estimated at over Rs 111 lacks, the then Municipal Commissioner did not think it desirable to place that scheme before the Corporation. The scheme provided for main High and Low Level Storm water Drains. The former were estimated to cost Rs 61,37,123 and the latter

Rs 49,85,864. The High Level Drains were designed for an hourly rainfall of 2 inches and were to carry off the storm water of all land above 88.42 T. H. D. direct to the sea. For the low level waters Mr. Walton proposed two main channels. No(1) to start 200ft from the north-side of Clerk Road pass under Haines Road and then come at to the rocky ground at the foot of Worlee Hill. No. (2) to start 320 ft. south of Dharavi Road to run in a general s. w. course till it had cleared the south corner of Mahim woods when it was to bend to the westward to join channel No. 1 at a point about 900 ft south of the existing Sluices. The Dharavi Sluinces were to be abandoned and the waters taken to new Sluices to be constructed at foot of Worlee hill. The sills of the Sluices were to be at 68·00 T. H. D. and a flood level of 84,00. The total storage capacity required was 73529580 c, ft. That of the open main drain and channels I and II. was estimated at 28649,400 and the strom water Reservoir 84879880 c, ft.

Mr. Smith the special Drainage Engineer was asked to submit a modification of Mr. Wallon's scheme such as would effect considerable improvement and yet would be within the financial capabilities of the corporation. Accordingly Mr. Smith has submitted a scheme for draining lowlands and the high land on the east of Khumbala Hill and a portion of Malbar Hill also for draining the Fats The cost estimated at nearly 14 lacs. The scheme is under the consideration of a committee of the Corporation.

List of Districts drained (*a*) compltely, (*b*) incompletely and (*c*) those which remain to be drained.

(*a*) Dhobie Talao, Khetwadi.

(*b*) Upper Colaba, Lower and Middle Colaba, Fort North and South, Esplanade, Mandvi, Chuckla, Umerkhadi, Dongry, Market, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, Mahaluxmi, Mazagon, Tarwari, 1st and 2nd Nagpada Kamathipura, Tardev, Byculla.

(*c*) Parel, Sewri, Sion, Mahim, Worlee.

The cost of the Drainage work has been met by Loans (for which See Chapter on Finance).

HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

The history of House connections originates with the able minute of Mr. Pedder issued in 1873, and entitled "Proposals for Improvements of the City of Bombay" in which the subject of sewerage and drainage was discussed minutely and at length. Mr. Pedder's views were developed in

detail by Mr. R. Walton and were appended to Mr. Pedder's report. The object was to take the sullage from cookrooms nafrius and the ablution water from privies into catch pipes and thence to carry it to drains in the street. The system was first introduced into Sonapur and the wish and intention of the Corporation were to construct house connections at Municipal expense, and when the matter came before the Corporation on 3rd November 1882 a resolution to the effect was passed by a majority Tenders were invited but the commissioner found that the office estimate was greatly exceeded. The matter came up again be fore the Corporation and on the 5th Sep. 1885 that body confirmed the principles ennuciated in their former resolution. Tenders were called anew with the same result. The Commisioner recommended the purchase of fittings from England at a cost of Rs 1,53,853 and that the work be proceeded with departmently in the Khetwadi section. This was agreed to by the the Town Council on 10th March 1886, and the work was duly commenced. It was finished by about a year, at a cost of Rs 72,490 for the Khetwadi section being some Rs 6000 in excess of the estimate. Doubts and suspicions were at this time prevalent as to the Sewrage system of the City and house connection work was stopped. The suspension was however partial, for in October 1888 the Corporation sanctioned a sum of Rs- 2,48,642 for House Sullage connections in that portion of the Agripada District which was provided with sewers and a large sum was being expended on a similar object in the Queen's Road and Girgaum Drainage sections. An alarmist report from the Health Officer as to the misuse and partial unsuitability of the form of house connections, backed by some influentially signed petitions, culminated in a special meeting of the Corporation on 30th June 1892 at which a committee was appointed to consider a subject and it was resolved to stay the work in the meantime. This Commttee after sitting for two years made a report which gave rise to a good deal of controversy. The matter has now been settled and the work will be again proceeded with shortly.

STAFF.

The Drainage. Department Staff consists of:—

1	Drainage Engineer. Rs. per annum =	12,000.	
14	Office Clerks.	7080	
8	Surveyor's	6300	
13	Peons.	1596.	26,976.
165	Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Mukadams. Lascars Clerks—outdoor work.		40,014

98	Inspector, Mucadam, Carpenter &c. for Cleansing of Drains–outdoor work.	13,284
67	Sluices and Pumping Stations Staff	20,088
366		1,00,362

The total annual cost for 1898–99 has been estimated at Rs.2,37,466 6/8 to which may be added for general Supervison about 15 o/o or 1/7 = 33,924 -12-4 = Total Rs-2,71,390-2-9.

STATUTORY PROVISION.

(Sec. 220 to 260.)

(1) Municipal Drains to be under the control of the Commissioner. 220–21

(2) Drains to be constructed and kept in repair by the Commissioner 222

(3) Commissioner has power to construct or reconsonstruct Drains–provided 'as little damage as can be shall be done' and compensation paid to any person sustaining damage' 222

(4) Buildings &c not to be erected over drains without permission of the Commissioner. 223

(5) Commissioner has power to alter or discontinue Drains. 224

(6) Commissioner is responsible for the proper cleansing of drains. 225 225

(7) Drains of which the exclusive use or benefits belongs to a particular owner or occupier may be regarded to be cleansed and maintained by such owner or occupier 226

(8) Subject to the permmission of the commissioner, owners and occupiers of premises are entitled to drain into Minicipal Drains. 228

(9) Commissioner may enforce drainage of undrained premises within a hundred feet of a Municipal Drain or over where there is no Municipal Drain within a 100 ft. 231–32

(10) Drains connecting with Municipal Drains may be closed, discontinuned or destroyed by the commissioner or owner may require to use drain for stated purpose or to make new drain. 233

(11) Excerementitous another not to be passed into Cesspool. 235

(12) Sewage & Rain water to be distinct. 229
(13) Drains not to pass beneath building. 240
(14) No Cesspool to be beneath a place intended for human habitation nor within 20 ft from a well. 241
(15) All Drains & Cesspools to be properly trapped (covered and ventilated.) 243
(16) Affixing of pipes &c. Ventilation of Drains. 244
(17) Commissioner to appoint places for emptying drains and disposal of Sewage. But government may disallow Sewaje disposal in any place and in any manner. 245
(18) Privy accommodation for New buildings & rebuildings must be adequate & proper. 246
(19) Join occupation of privies may be allowed. 248
(20) The Commissioner to provide for Inspection of Drain. 253-256
(21) No person to alter, construct, destroy &c. any Drain, shaft, pipes, cesspool, privy, &c. without the permission of the Commissioner. 258
(23) The Municipalty may supply material & may carry out work for a owner on deposit of the cost. 259
(23) Licensed Plumbers only to be employed. 259
(24) Work may be done by Municipality with or without option to the owner to do it & cost to be paid by owner. 260

WATER WORKS.

Bombay is supplied with water from three important sources *viz.*

(1) Vehar.
(2) Tulsi.
(3) Tansa.

A brief history of these works, which have cost the Munisipality several lakhs of rupees will be interesting.

So late as June 1845, the Govt. of Bombay were alarmed in consequence of the deficiency of water in the town, and they appointed a Committee to report on the state of the wells, the quality of the water in them and and quantity remaining for, consumption.

The Committee (Dr. Graham and Leith) recommended that,

(1) The use of some wells in Girgaum should be secured for the public by compensating the owners.

(2) The wells on the Esplanade where cattle were watered should be reserved for man.

(3) All other wells in the same locality which had been closed, should be re-opened.

A fortnight thereafter, Mr. L. C. C. Rivett, C. S. prepared a Memo: on the practicability of obtaning a supply of good water for the Native town. He stated that in order to keep the tanks full up to a certain level during the whole year, rain water should be collected during the monsoon in a reservoir and conveyed to the Tanks. He first proposed to have one at Nowroji Hill, Mazagon, Chinchpugly, Parell or Malabar Hill but as these sites did not offer the necessary collecting area, he abandoned this scheme and proposed to have a reservoir at Trombay, the water from which might be conveyed in iron pipes *via* Shewree. The estimade for this project was about 7 lacs of rupees.

It appears that no action was taken on this proposition, as also on that of,

Colonel George Jervis, Chief Engineer, who suggesed to provide 3 reservoirs, viz.

(1) The Dhobi's Tank on the Esplanade.

(2) Some eligible spot to be purchased in the girgaum oarts.

(3) The cocoanut oarts of Mahim.

Then came the proposal of Capt. T. M. B. Turner which was to intercept the rain falling (1) on a portion of that side of Malabar Hill which faces Back Bay, (2) on the hill near that on which the Parsi Tower of silence stands, & (3) on some ground lying directly north of the Gowalia Tank, & have a 400ft square to be built close to Gowalia Tank.

This also fell through. In 1846 Captan G. H. S. Crawford submitted 3 projects—all outside Bombay. The first was to intercept the stream which took its rise near the village of Vehar, at Kurla, where the water was to be pumped up & brought under pressure in to Bombay by iron pipes. The second involved more details & the estimate was over 5 lacs.

In the interval, *i.e.* in 1847, nothing of importance was done & in 1848 Colonel Jervis again proposed that Govt. be asked to sanction the cunstruction, in some convenient part on the northern boundary of the

Esplanade of a Circular cut-stone well or reservoir, with one or two tunnels cut into the sandstone formation of the Esplanade, as feeders to the reservoir 100 yards in length, 6ft broad & 15ft deep, or more if practicable; the tunnels to be filled to within 6 feet of the surface with loose cobblestone, with a covering of rough stone slabs, levelled to the surface, with the soil excavated," but without any effect

In 1850, however, Captain Crawford launched his third project which ultimately merged into the Vehar water supply. In this, he was appointed with the Lo Dehisle, who in 1851 put forward his proposal to construct a Reservoir at Vehar. His estimate was 12 lacs of rupees. Govt. thanked these two officers, but called for information on the scheme. Captain Crawford was succeeded by Mr. H. Conybeare who submitted two reports on the subject one in 1853 and the other in 1854, It was on the latter that action was taken in 1855 and the Vehar water works were carried out, the cost of which was estimated at 25 lacs of rupees. The contract was given to Messrs Bhay, Son, and Champney of Leeds. Mr. Walker was appointed Resident Engineer, Major Crawford being Consulting Engineer to Govt. The Vehar Lake covers an area of 1400 acres with a gathering ground of 2550 acres. It is formed of 3 dams. The quantity of water supplied yearly may be taken at about 8,000,000 gallons a day, or nearly 10 gallons per diem per head of the present population. The cost of the works instead of being 25 lacs as originally estimated, amounted with interest, to 65½ lacs. Mr. Conybeare was sent to England and appointed General referee on all disputed matters between the Govt. and the contractors.

The works were commenced in 1856, the main line was completed in May and the other two lines in August 1858; by October 1859 the lake was filled up to about 9 feet from the top of the waste weir. The delivery of water commenced in March 1860. In July 1861, it was quite full, the water running over the weir.

After considerable correspondence, the Vehar water works debt was fixed at Rs. 87,30,053 and by the Vehar water works Act of 1863 it was agreed that an instalment of Rs. 175,000 annually, should be paid by the Municipal Commissioner in liquidation thereof.

Owing to the insecurity of the Vehar dams, and the insufficiency of its water supply there was a demand for obtaining a further supply either by extending the existing water works or having an independent water supply .

During the time of Mr. Arthur Crawford, the Municipal Executive Engineer, Mr.Rupel Aitken, was iustructed to report on the extension of the Bombay water works. He submitted in 1858, 4 schemes *viz.*

(1) Shewla scheme in the taluka of Murbad in Thana, 56 miles from Bombay the cost of which was estimated at..... 140 lacs.

(2) The Kennary..... 41½ „

(3) The Tulsee..... 16½ „

(4) The Powai..... 35½ „

Mr. Crawford recommended scheme No. 2 (Kennery).

At the beginning of 1859, Govt. nominated a commission under the presidency of the Hon. A. R. Scoble to report on the water supply and Drainage of Bombay. The Commission recommended the adoption of the Toolsi scheme. The Commission observed.

" He (Mr. Aitken) proposes the construction of a Dam in the river Tassoo just below the village of Tulsi whereby the water of the upper portion of the river will be diverted into the Vihar lake which would thus have its gathering ground increased by 1600 acres so that the present supply from Vehar might be increased by 5 or 6 gallons per head daily.— Mr. Aitken estimates the work at 16½ lacs."

Government concurred in the opinion of the Commission and the Municipal Commissioner ordred a survey of the valley. This was finished in June 1870, and Major Tulloch was ordered to submit the Toolsi project as soon as possible. Accordingly in July the plans and estimates were ready and the Bench of Justices appointed a Committee to report on this preliminary scheme. The Committee expressed themselves in favour of a detailed survey of the valley and the surrounding districts. Major Tulloch undertook the last promptly but just as the work was drawing to a close a sudden and severe illness compelled Major Tulloch's immediate departure to England on the 14th October 1871. His successor Mr. R. Walton was called upon to submit a report on the capabilities of the Toolsi valley. His 3rd project with some slight modifications proposed by Mr. Thomas Ormiston was approved by the Bench. Mr Walton proposed to impound water to such a height (74 ft) as to utilize the ridge of hills between Vehar and Toolsi as a waste weir, so that the surplus water after the new reservoir became full might pass into the Vehar lake. The capacity of the lake was to be 5,100,00,0 gallons equivalent to about six gallons per head per diem.

The want of sufficient pressure, however, to supply the higher parts of Bombay, was found to mar the completeness of the Vehar scheme. To remedy this, it was agreed that the Tulsi lake instead of being auxiliary to Vehar, should be made an indepenent source of supply. These additional works were undertaken in 1877. They consisted of a dam on the ridge between Tulsi and Vehar, a water-weir, an outlet and a 24 inch main from Tulsi to Bombay. This pipe is taken to the top of Malabar Hill, into the Reservoir there, 18 miles from Tulsi.

The works were designed by Mr. Walton Executive Engineer and carried out by Messrs E. Scott, Maclelland and Co. The outlay has been about Rs. 33,70,000. They were opened by His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart. G. C. S. I. Governor of Bombay.

The city still continued to increase rapidly in size, and in 1884, the the supply yielded by Vehar and Tulsi, which amounted to about 16 million gallons per day, was found to be insufficient. The Corporation then applied to the Bombay Government through the then Municipal Commissioner Mr. (now Sir) E. C. K. Ollivant, for an officer to revise and report on Major Tulloch's Tansa project. The services of Mr. William John Bard Clerke, who was then in the Public Works Department, were placed at the disposal of the Corporation in February 1885 and in August of the same year, he submitted a report with general plans and estimates of the work. In December, the Corporation determined to proceed at once with the execution of this project, and applied for the continuance of Mr. Clerke's services to carry out the work.

It was commenced in January 1886, and completed early in 1892. It was opened on the 31st March of that year by H, E. the Marquis of Lansdowne, then Viceroy and Governor General (of India).

TANSA.

The Tansa water in its passage from the lake, which is four hunred feet above Town Hall datum, and carried to Bombay by force of gravitation, passes through masonry conduits, metal pipe syphons, and tunnels. The masonry conduits are ducts of 25 miles in length and are in most places two hundred to three hundred feet above the level of the valleys. Owing to the precipitous character of the mountain sides deep cutting in the hard rock was necessary. This has been done by hand drilling, and then blasting by gunpowder or Dynamite. The masonry arched channel built into the cutting is eleven feet wide and nine feet high, and an

interior dimension of seven feet by seven feet three inches. These figures show of course, that the walls are two feet thick.

They are built of grey stone quarried out of the neighbouring hills. They are all cement painted, and are excellent specimens of stone works. The floors were first covered with concrete and then cemented over. The precautions of cement painting flooring was to prevent leakage of water either in or out of the conduit.

In many parts of the route of the duct from Tansa it was found advantageous to construct tunnels of a considerable length and number. The total length of these is over 4 miles, divided into 13, varying from 200 ft. to 8000 ft. and they are the most remarkable and difficult in India for their length in such a small section 9 ft. by 6 ft. Four of the longest of them have been driven by machinery and almost every kind of boilers is used: Lancashire, Cornish, Multitubulal, Vertical, and Roots with horizontal steam engines, with air compressors for driving complete sets of drills, steam pumps of various types for keeping the tunnels free from water, which rises very fast during the monsoons, are always in operation.

The drilling of these tunnels was much more difficult than railway tunnels on account of the small space for working in and carrying out the debris. In the longest tunnels the driving was going on 3000 ft. from the shaft and in parts of that tunnel the water was constantly up to the shoulders of the men. About 2000 men were employed in the tunnels, and worked in gangs night and day, all the year round.

There are three bridges constructed of wrought iron lattice girders, resting on cast iron cylinders, over Bassein Creek. These are for carrying two lines of pipe across it with a tramway in the centre. The lengths vary 400 to 500 feet in spans of 100 feet. The cast iron cylinders are 5 feet in diameter, and were sunk through the beds of the creek down to the rock, some of the cylinders being one hundred feet long. Divers were employed, in removing the hard debris from the inside of the cylinders that were sunk. The work was one of considerable difficulty, as the cylinders had to be fixed at this great depth with a 14 feet tide running 7 miles an hour. The divers were frequently engaged upon work 70 feet below the surface of the water. These bridges were completed in two years. There are twentytwo aqueducts aggregating sixty-seven spans of ten feet; twenty five aggregating thirteen spans of thirty feet. In addition to this colossal work there are one hundred culverts along the syphon track to provide for the drainge of the country.

MEMO OF QUANTITIES &c.

The quantity of water approximately supplied to the city at present is as follows:—

Tansa.	21½ million gallons daily.	
Vehar.	10 ,, ,, ,,	
Tulsi.	4½ ,, ,, ,,	
Total—36.		

It is thus distributed.

Sold by meter for Trade purposes		1,705,000 gall	4.74 p. c.
to Kurla & Bandora		128,000	.36
Used for street watering & flushing Drains.		80,000 747,000	2.3
For 821,000 persons.	Domestic Comsunption by meter	1,080,000	79.6
	without. ...	29,740,000	3.0
Leakage.		3,60,0,000	10.0
		36,000,000	100

Total Capital Outlay ~~Rs~~ 2,78,81,627. Revenue 14,99000. Expenditure 273,705

THE WATER METER SYSTEM.

The metering of water throughout the city has been recommended and the subject is under the consideration of the Corporation who have appointed a Committee to report on it. In an able report the Commissioner has pointed out that at present the supply is about 40 gallons per day per person that there are about 19400 connections; about 10 per cent *viz* 1940 of which are metered leaving about 17500 unmetered and that if meters were universally adopted the following direct advantages would ensue:— (*a*) The health of the City would be greatly benefitted, (*b*) the constant addition to the ever increasing subsoil water would be largely reduced, (*c*) efficient pressures could be maintained throughout the city both for domestic and fire extinguishing purposes, (*d*) the waste prevention staff as far as domestic consumption is considered might be reduced to almost nil while a smaller number of sluicemen would suffice and fewer leaks occur; thus reducing the cost of maintenance in so far that under

the meter system this establishment would be available for reading the meters, (*e*) the revenue as for as can be judged must benefit and the price of water be reduced for all purposes, (*f*) industries of all kinds would be promoted by a cheaper and more plentiful water supply. It is expected that the consumption would dwindle to 20 gallons per day per person.

STAFF.

	Staff.	Cost per annum.
1	Dy. Ex. Engineer	Rs 19,800
1	Assit. ,,	
11	Office Clerks.	6,300
7	Surveyors, Draftsmen	6,420
16	Peons.	1,980
362	Supet. Oversier, & other members of maintenance branch.	62,802
102	Inspector, Distributor & waste preventor.	38,760
87	Leaks, reservoirs & Filters Department.	17,892
4	Other Establishment.	516
591.		Total—1,54,470

The total cost of the water works department has been estimated for 1898-99, at Rs 2,41,042—2—8 to which may be added 15 o/o for General Supervsion or say 1/7 = 34434-9-7. Total Rs 275476-12-3.

LAW RELATING TO WATER SUPPLY.

Sections 261-277.

(1) Subject to the authority of the Corporation, works to be constructed, maintained, extended, Leased &c. by the Commissioner. 231

(2) Management & maintenance vested in the Commissioner 262

(3) The Commissioner & any person appointed by Government has power to enter &c., on any land for inspection or repair of water works. 263-264

(4) The water works to be open to Government Inspection at any time. 264

(5) Commissioner to maintain Fire Hydrants. 266

(6) Except with the written permission of the Commissioner no building, street, or railway to be constructed over any Municipal water main. 268

(7) All public Drinking Fountains &c. for the gratuitous supply of the people to be vested in the Corporation & under control of the Commissioner. 269

(8) Water taken from free supply to be used for private use and not to be sold on pain of a fine of Rs. 50 269

(9) Owners or others may be required to take municipal water for premises in districts where such water is available. 271

(10) Connections with main must be paid for by owner. 272

(11) Connections to be made by municipal officers. 273

(12) Size position &c. of pipes, fittings &c. may be prescribed by the Commissioner. 274

(13) Owner or occupier to repair pipes, meters, not being municipal meters &c. 275

(14) Meters may be let by the Commissioner. 276

(15) Meters may be supplied by consumer subject to Commissioner's approval. 276

(16) Register of meters *prima facie* evidence of consumption. 277

(17) Inspection of water connections &c. may be made and repairs required to be done by Commissioner. 278

(18) Private connections may be cut off for default in payment of tax, neglect &c.; see further on. 279

(19) Water pipes not to be laid where water may be polluted. Tank or well not be constructed within 20ft of cesspool &c. 281

(20) No person to fraudulently dispose of and none to carry off water. 282

(21) Licensed plumbers must be employed. 287

(22) Commissioner has power to supply water without the City. 288

BY-LAWS.

Under Clause (b) of section 267 of the Act.

PUBLIC WATER SERVICE.

1. No dirty pot, chatty or other vessel shall be used by any person or persons for drawing water from any of the public wells or tanks.

2. No pot, chatty or other vessel shall be rinsed out, washed, or cleansed in any of the said wells or tanks; and no water shall be thrown back into any such wells or tanks.

3. No horses, cattle, sheep, or other animals shall be washed in any of the said wells or tanks, except such as are allotted for that purpose.

4. No person shall bathe in any public well or tank supplied from the Municipal Water Works (unless such well or tank has been specially set aside for bathing purposes by the Commissioner), or in the Vehar or Tulsi Lakes.

5 No carts, horses, or cattle, with the exception of "water bullocks," shall be taken or allowed to go upon the pavement surrounding any well or tank, except such as are allotted for that purpose.

6. No water shall be drawn from any public well or tank for any other than domestic purposes, without permission of the Commissioner.

7. No person or persons shall be allowed to take their cattle within the limits of the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes, or use or in any way meddle with Municipal property without permission of the Commissioner.

OTHER MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS (ENGINEERING).

Building — 44 Law. 45 Bylaws. 46 Statistics. 47 Accidents. 48 Municipal Buildings.

Streets 49. Laws.

POWER OF COMMISSIONER TO CUT OFF WATER SUPPLY.

1*st*.—In default of payment of water rate within 15 days after the same shall have been demanded.

2*nd*.—If any house-owner or occupier, whose house is supplied with water otherwise than through meter shall permit any person or persons not living in the house to take water from his pipes, or shall give any water to them from his pipes, or use water for purposes in violation of the conditions on which granted. Provided that seven days' notice in writing be given previously.

3*rd*.—If the owner or occupier of any house shall wilfully or negligently damage his meter, or private service-pipe.

4*th*.—In cases of the leakage of pipes, meters or other defects in the private service arrangements. Provided that 48 hours' notice in writing is given previously.

5*th*.—If water shall be allowed to run to waste after the owner or occupier of the house has been warned, in a printed or written notice, not to allow it to do so.

OTHER MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

Building, Law, by-laws, remarks. *Streets*-Law, some streets, *Lighting*, *Workshops*, *Fire Brigade*, *Gardens*, *Museum*, *Markets*, *Education*.

BUILDING.

The Provisions of the Law in respect of building are:—

(1) Notice of intention to build or rebuild must be given to the Municipal Commissioner on a printed form to be obtained on payment from the Muncipal Office. 337-42

(2) Plans prepared by a Licensed Surveyor must accompany the application. 339

(3) No building to be commenced until the Commissioner has approved of the Plans & granted the application. 347

(4) The Commissioner may disapprove "buildings on site hetherto unbuilt upon unless and until new street has been drained, levelled &c. 348

(5) He may disapprove of building where streets have not been laid out or determined. 348

(6) The Commissioner or any person appointed by him may inspect, without notice, any building in course of erection and may by notice in writing require the work to be removed, altered or otherwise amended or improved so as to be in conformity with the sanction of approval granted by the Commissioner. 350 357-8

(7) The Commissioner has the power by written notice to require owner or occupier to pull down, secure &c. ruinous or dangerous structure. 354

Elaborate Bylaws have been made prescribing the materials to be used, the height of floors &c. which can be obtained from the Municipal office on payment.

The number of applications for permissions to build or rebuild during 1896-97. was 1261 of these 1226 were allowed wholly or partially & 35 rejected. 4119 notices were issued on house owners under various sections of the Act, of which the most important were:—926 intimation of intention to enter house; 586 demolishing insanitary property to prevent spread of Infectious disease; 904 to remove inflammable material in external walls & roof coverings; 325 to remove buildings erected contrary to law

321 to pull down ruinous houses; 294 to remove structures erected without applying to the Commissioner for permission; 288 to provide rain-water-eaves, gutters & down-take-pipes;

Daring the year 1896–97, 37 buildings or parts of buildings fell down. In 31 cases there was no injury to life but in the remaining 6, 10 persons were injured and 4 killed.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

A List of Municipal properties is given at pages 457 - 525 of the Municipal Commissioner's report for 96 - 97. Obviously it cannot be included here.

Municipal Buildings are classed as those in charge of (1) the Ex. Engineer, (2) Curator Victoria Gardens, (3) Chief of the Fire Brigade, (4) Superintendent of markets, (5) Ex Health Officer, (6) Drainage Engineer, (6) Water Engineer and are either public works, offices or servants quarters.

STREETS.

Streets are classified into Public and Private. Streets which have not been in the undisturbed use of the Public are Private Streets. Public Streets are vested in the Corporation and are under the control of the Commissioner (289). Widening or other improvement of streets which involves an expenditure of more than Rs. 5000 requires the sanction of the Corporation. The Commissioner with the sanction of the Corporation may close any street either wholly or partially by giving one month's notice to the residents, and the whole or part of the site of such street may be disposed of. The Commissioner with the sanction of the Corporation may make a new public street at the entire or partial cost of the Corporation, such street not being less than 40 ft. or if for foot traffic 20 ft. (294). Except arcades, verandahs, weather frames &c. no step or projection is allowed except with the permission of the Commissioner (294). The Commissioner when authorised by the Corporation may make an agreement to adopt and maintain bridge, viaduct, or arch and approches as part of a street (295), also for purchase of adjoining land for opening, widening, extending &c. streets or making new streets (296). Lines of street are to be prescribed and not to be built over except as aforesaid (297). When places are submitted for building or rebuilding or when buildings fall down, buildings may be set back by the Commissioner to the regular line and the land acquired (298) and after giving 7 day's notice land within the regular line occupied

by platforms, verandahs, steps &c. may be taken up (299). Buildings in rear of the line may be set forward, a wall being considered a building (300). If terms laid down by the Commissioner as to a set forward are not agreed to by the owner, and the latter so desires in writing, the Commissioner is to refer for decision within 15 days to Judge of the small Causes Court (301). In laying out private streets notice has to be given to the Commissioner, no new private streets to be made and buildings erected without the permission of the Commissioner (303) who may require owner to level drain and light the same (305) at the request of the owner, a private street may be declared a public street by the Commissioner (306). The Commissioner may by a written notice require the removal of projections (308). Permission may be given for creation of arcades, perandaps and the like from upper storeys (309). Owners may be required to alter doors, gates &c, on ground floor (310). No stall, chair, bench, box, ladder, to be placed in street or upon any open channel, drain, or well and no board or shelf &c. to be projected at a height less than 12ft. &c.; but this does not apply to deposit of building materials (313). If lawfully erected, the structure removed shall be paid for (315). Temporary Booths during festivals may be allowed by the Commissioner (317). For Municipal purposes streets may be broken up, closed wholly or partially provision for access to houses, water supply, drainage &c. being made and the streets restored with as little delay as possible (318-320). The Commissioner may allow building materials to be stored in part of street and may withdraw permission (322). The naming of street is within the power of the Commissioner subject to the sanction of the Corporation (327). The Commissioner may require owner or occupier of dangerous places to repair or protect such places and may before expiration of notice take the steps necessary at the expense of the Owner (329). Measures for lighting streets shall be taken by the Commissioner and lamps &c. maintained, the Corperation determing whether the lighting is to be by oil, gas, electricity or otherwise (330). Wilful damage to Municipal lamps treated as an offence (331). Accidental damage to be made good (331). Gas pipes are not to be laid in a day and are to be laid as far distance from water pipes as possible. If gas pipes has to cross water pipes the former to be laid over the latter (333). The Commissioner may alter the situation of gas pipes (334). Free passage to be allowed for gas (334). Watering of streets to be managed by the Commisisioner (336).

The following are improved old tracks which have been converted into handsome throughfares within comparatively few years:—

1. The colaba causeway widened and rebuilt at a great cost.

2. The new road to Colaba by Back Bay over the Baroda Railway constructed at the cost of that company.

The Esplanade Main Road from the Wellinton Fountain past the front of the new public buildings to the Money schools.

4. Rampart Row (west) and Hornby Row.

5. Junctions of Appollo Bunder with Marine street and Rampart Row.

6. Road from Church Gate street to Esplanade Main Road by the Queen's statue.

N. B.—These roads, 3, 4, 5, and 6 with certain cross roads, were constructed or improved by Government after the Fort walls were removed and Frere Town laid out.

7. Rampart Row Est, from the Mint to Fort George Gate, constructed by Government on the site of the ramparts and part of Mody Bay Reclamation.

8. Boree Bunder Road to Railway widened by the Municipality in 1865.

9. Market Road from Hornby Row to native town past the Arthur Crawford Markets.

10 and 11. Other roads round the Market.

N. B.—Nos. 9, 10, and 11 were widened and laid out by the Esplanade Fees Fund Committee in 1866.

12. Cruickshank Road.

13. Esplanade Cross Road.—Widened by Government in 1865 & 1866.

14. Bandstand Roads made by Esplanade Fee Fund Committee in 1866 and 1867.

15. The Queen's Road along Back Bay made by Government and the Municipality in 1870 on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit.

16. The Frere Road from Mody Bay to Mazagon over the Reclamation, and all the Elphinstone Land roads made by that company in the past seven years.

17. The Nowrojee Hill Road from Dongree cooly street, parallel to the railway, to Mazagon constructed by the Municipality in 1865.

18. Carnac Overbridge.

19. Musjid Overbridge.

20. Elphinstone Overbridge built in 1866—1867 at the joint expence of the Municipality and the G. I. P. Railway, Government finding the land.

21. Breach Candy, Mahalukshmi and Tardeo Road, widened and improved by the Municipality in 1866 and 1867.

22. Grant Road improved and completed by the Municipality in 1872.

23. Bellasis and Clare Roads.

24. Falk-land Road.

25. Cammatteepoora Forest Road.

26. Aurthar Road.
27. Clerk Road.
28. Delisle Road.

} Fares Roads over the Flats commenced by Government and the Municipality in 1862 and mostly finished by the Municipality in 1867 and 1868.

29. Kennedy sea Face is the new road on the Bank of the Back Bay which was completed in 1876.

30. Gibbs Road.

31. Pedder Road.

32. Ripon Road.

33. Connaught and Sussex Roads.

34. Road from Dadar to Matunga.

35. Frere Road running from Frere Roads to Kalachowki constructed atthe joint cost of the Municipality, the Port Trust, and the G. I. P. Railway.

Many of these handsome roads are 80 feet wide with broad foot Paths bordered with trees, of which many thousands have been planted within the last fifteen years.

Besides these principal roads, every opportunity has been taken since 1865 of improving all throughfares, widening, straightening, or cutting off corners, and some such improvement will be met with at every few hundred yards in driving through the city.

The Bombay Administration Report for 1896-97 observes:-during the year 1,00,94,919 square feet of roads were repaired at a cost of Rs 3,21,035 giving an average of 6 pies per square foot.

The Municipal Comissioner in his Report for the year 1896-27 points out:—

Under the provisions of the Municipal Act it is exceedingly difficult to have any control over the condition of private through-fares.

The usual establishment and plant for road-cleaning have been kept at work and road watering direct from the mains by means of hydrants has been gradually extended.

LIGHTING.

The Bombay Administration report for 1896-97. observes:—

Almost all the remaining ordinary lamps had been converted into incandescent lamps by the close of the year, and the total number of the latter was 3832. Rs. 207679 were expended during the year. The number of Kerosine oil lamps in the city at the end of the year was 1742, and the average net cost per lamp was Rs. 18. The Electric Light Installation for lighting the Crawford market and the Municipal offices worked satisfactorily.

WORKSHOPS.

"The Municipal workshops," observes the Municipal Commissioner in his report for the year 1896-97, "were responsible for the maintenance of 65 steam engines and steam pumps and 53 boilers. Repairs of all kinds were undertaken" and the workshops turned out very satisfactory work and made a clear profit of over Rs. 9000.

FIRES AND FIREBRIGADE.

The Bombay administration Report for 1896-97 gives the following:—

The strength of the Firebrigade was 149 and the equipment consisted of 8 Fire Engines steam, 9 Engines manual, 16 hose reels, 7 tender carts, 6 fire escapes, 1 brake, 12 horses, about 13200 feet of hoses and other necessaries. There were 122 fires during the year and the estimated loss was Rs. 13,75,662. The Brigade rendered excellent service during the Plague in flushing gullies.

GARDENS.

The following public gardens continued to be maintained:—(1) Victoria gardens (2) Elphinstone Circle garden (3) Northbrook garden (4) Malabar Hill garden (5) Bazar gate garden (6) Falkland road garden (7) Dick's tank garden (8) Garden on the flats (9) Municipal office garden (10) Sir Cowasjee Jehangir garden at Mahim.

The total number of visitors to the Victoria gardens during the year 1896-97 was 10,71,929 against 14,38,595 in the previous year. The decrease was no doubt due to Plague.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

The Municipal Commissioner in his Report for 96-97 states:—Considerable additions by purchase or presentation were made to various sections of the museum and as usual a certain number of students of Biology and other subjects from the various colleges visited the museum. The total number of Visitors whether students or not was 5,84,865.

THE MARKETS.

The following arethe Municipal Markets in the City (1) Fort General Market (2) Arthur Crawford Market (3) Erskine Road M. (4) Bhuleswar M. (5) Pedder M. (6) Pork M. (7) Foras Road M. (8) Dehisle Road M. (9) Colaba M. Besides these there is the Bandora SlaughterHouse. The total Revenue from Markets and Slaughter houses was Rs 3,95440-13 -6. During the year 1896-97. Fifty four tons of unwholesome food were destroyed during the year.

Under the Municipal Act "No person shall establish a New private Mar ket for the sale of or for the purpose of exposing for Sale animals intended for human food or any other article of human food except with the Sanction of the Commissioner" (See. 402). It is also provided that the trade of a Butcher must not be carried on without a license from the Commissioner.

EDUCATION.

The following Extracts from the Reports of the Joint Schools Committee for 1897-98. will be of interest:—

Finance.

The workable balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 48,492-7-1 The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,27,165-9-0 as against Rs. 1,19,435-11-6 for the previous year; while the total expenditure was Rs. 1,22,542-13-1, as against Rs. 1,27.731-11-3 for the years 1896-97. The expenditure was considerably less than the estimate, because, owing to the prevalence of plague, there was no occasion to incur school and other charges to the same extent as in ordinary times.

The average cost per pupil was Rs. 33, as against Rs. 17 in 1896-97, and was distributed as under:—

Teaching	Rs.	20-6
Rent	,,	8-9
Miscellaneous	,,	3-5
	Total Rs-	33

Employment of Trained Teachers.

It is gratifying to record that the efforts of the Committee to secure the services of Trained Teachers, especially on the Guzerati side where the want of such teachers is most severely felt, were attended this year with very fair success.

Teaching in Municipal Schools.

It appears, from the Annual Reports of the Inspectors that, all things considered, the examination results were not unsatisfactory; and, more than this, there were a few schools which were able to maintain their usual efficiency, in spite of most adverse circumstances.

Classification of schools 1897-98.

	Marathi-	Gujerati-	Urdoo-	Total-
Middle Schools ...	3	2	...	5
Pramary for Boys ...	29	12	12	53
„ „ Girls ...	9	7	1	17
Night Schools ...	1	5	...	6
Total...	42	26	13	81

Number of schools and scholars.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in 1897-98.	Pupils in 1897-98
Municipal	81 ...	3,075
Aided	85	5,912
Total ...	186	8,987

Classification according to sex.

Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
Municipal	2,428	647
Aided	3,346	2,566
Total	5,774	3,213

Classification according to race.

Races.	Municipal.	Aided.	Total.
Europeans & Eurasians	...	...	...
Hindus	1,720	3,004	4,724
Mahomedans	1,078	262	1,340
Parsis	203	1,732	1,935
Portuguese and Native Christians...	31	418	449
Jews	15	493	508
Aborigines...	27	3	30
Others	1	.....	1
	3,075	5,912	8,987

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GLASGOW AND BOMBAY,

Rapid growth.—Like all modern commercial cities, notably Glasgow, Bombay exhibits the phenomemon of rapid growth, and has to meet the various problems that such growth forces upon the attention of all such cities. From less than 25,000 in 1750, the population of Glasgow has risen to nearly 800,000 in 1897. In 1716 the population of Bombay was only 16000; it numbers to-day over 8,00,000. The acrage of Municipal Glasgow is now 15,000; that of Bombay 14,231. In Glasgow, it has been the custom from a very early period to build compactly, and the people have been disposed to live within the circle of their work. Similar custom and disposition exist in Bombay to-day. In Glasgow originally the closes and lanes were not all objectionable. The houses were moderate in height and unbuilt spaces were attached to many of the dwellings, and promoted ventilation. By 1859 all that had changed Every spare inch of ground in those localities had been built upon. Houses, too, which were intended to accommodate single families had been increased in height; and were found tenanted by separate families until they appeared to teem with inhabitants. Tenements of great height had been ranged on either side of narrow lanes with no Back yards and were divided from top to bottom into numberless small dwellings, all crowded with inhabitants. Forty years ago houses were few and far between in the native town of Bombay. Today the conditions are largely, if not altogether, similar to those of Glasgow in 1859. In 1865 the Density of Glasgow for a total population of about 4,23,123 over an acrage of 5,063 was approximately 83. In the urban section of Bombay the Density is over 99 for a population of some 6,92,366 over about 6981 square acres. In Glasgow most of the working classes lived in highly overcrowded buildings and in unwholesome conditions. In Bombay the working classes are shamefully housed. Into many of the houses in the narrow streets the Sun never shines, where it is necessary for a stranger to take a lighted candle to walk, safely through the house in daytime. In Glasgow, the extraordinary rapidity of growth filled the tenements with labourers from the huts of the rural districts, where they had known precious little of the relations of cleanliness to health, and where, moreover, their insanitary modes of life were not a menace to thousands of other people. Bombay furnishes an exact parallel. The result has been that as in Glasgow; so in Bombay the evils of overcrowding both of Localities and buildings continued to become intensified until at last, epidemics originating in the filthy and overcrowed quarters of the native town, invaded the houses of the better classes, and self-protection made some measures of reform a necessity.

2 In Glasgow *remedies* were found in:—

(*a*) The regulation of House building
(*b*) The regulation of occupancy
(*c*) The adjustment of streets
(*d*) The eradication of slums
(*e*) Additions to the area and number of open spaces
(*f*) Provision for domestic cleanliness
(*g*) Improved street cleansing
(*h*) Garbage removal and disposal
(*i*) Measures for epidemic prevention
(*j*) Improved watching & lighting arrangements
(*k*) Provision of shelter for the floating population
(*l*) A differentiated and adequate system of sanitary inspection
(*m*) The establishment of Baths and other conveniences to improve the health, comfort, and condition of the people.

(*A*) *House Building*:—Writing on the construction of buildings in Bombay, Dr. Weir. the Health officer, observed, some years ago, "It is deplorable that houses in the most crowded parts of the city, can be built without leaving on one side an open space for ventilation and drainage. It seems of little avail having Building—By-laws when people can build houses where houses are closest together without leaving on one side a gully for open air, for light, and for drainage. He complained "The state of the law is deplorable. The effect of the law so far as building in the most crowded parts of the city is concerned, is that Muncipal officers sanction buildings which they know must be unwholesome, and there being a Municipal law, Municipal officers are considered responsible for what they connot prevent". The complaint refers to the words (in the Municipal act) "On any site previously unbuilt upon" in Section 348 (1). It is high time these objectionable words were removed from the Municipal Act, and the Municipal Executive of Bombay were empowered, like the Municipal Executive of Glasgow, to deal with all buildings on sites built upon or unbuilt upon, for, as the late Dr. Hewlett, when Health Officer to the Municipality many years ago, wrote "All efforts to promote sanitary reform must fail if the habitations of the Community are not regulated by wise and providential laws". The plan adopted in Glasgow, of tearing out immediate buildings and opening back-courts would seem to be the one, the practical and prompt application of which, is most urgently needed in Bombay.

(*B*) *Regulation of Occupancy*:—Power too, may be given to the Municipality to prevent the overcrowding of apartments by regulating the maximum number of inmates (they are to hold) on the basis of the air

space provided. The air space allowed per individual in the city of Glasgow is about 600 cubic feet; all houses are measured and such of them as have less than 2000 cubic feet of space are ticketted. The tickets are posted on the doors and show the number who may occupy the house; and there is inspection to prevent overcrowding; for small as those abodes are, great numbers of them take lodgers in addition to the regular family. The numerous chawls and tenanted houses of Bombay ought to be dealt on some such lines. Of course the undeviating enforcement, by the use of pains and penalties, of the rules regulating overcrowding is obviously impossible. Discretion will have to be used as it must become clearly necessary to deal leniently in one case and seriously in another.

(*c*) *The adjustment of existing streets,*
(*d*) *The eradication of slums, and*
(*e*) *Additions to the area and number of open public spaces,*

have formed the subject of special legislation in Glasgow and very recently in Bombay also. The achievements of the Glasgow Trust upto the end of the fiscal year 1893 have been summarised thus in the Eighth special Report of the Commissioner of Labour, New York, on the Housing of the working people.

Total cost to rate-payers from first to last 35,04,761, s.

For this Ratepayers have obtained:—The Alexandra Park covering about 40 acres. Ninety seven thousand one hundred and sixty two square yards of ground, applied in the formation of 29 new streets and the improvement of 25 existing ones, being 32, 492 square yards of street surface. The sanitary and social amenities produced by the street, sewer, and other public works which cost £ 10,4,027-15-0. What the Bombay Trust will accomplish in the same period *viz* of 26 years is to be seen. The beginning has been undertaken after Glasgow's model and it may not unreasonably be suspected that 'History will repeat itself'. It might be mentioned in passing that the work of the Trust might be facilitated if the Justices of Peace and other special Constables who had voluntarily inspected particular localities and buldings, during the Plauge, were to associate themselves, in same measure with the party who has the survay of the city in its charge. Many of those Volunteers know the special manners and customs, as also the wants, of the residents of the respective localities and could no doubt suggest remedies to meet, without substantial opposition, the difficulties lying in the way of improvements.

(*F*) *Provision for Domestic Cleanliness.*—Perhaps the most important and striking provision for domestic cleanliness made in Glasgow is

the employment of *women* of tact, discretion & sympathy who are required to pay *domicilliary visits* among the poor families and to make suggestions to them as to cleanliness and household reform. This work of domestic education and gentle reproof is doubtless productive of great good on the whole. Another important provision is the *Public wash house* which is open to the use of poor families who lack Home conveniences for Laundry work. A third provision is that of *Covered Buckets, specially designed*, with which each house is provided, and which facilitate the collection of domestic refuse.

(*G*) *Street Cleansing*—The Streets are swept daily as in our city, and dust bins are employed which differ from our own in that unlike ours which are moveable and open, they are sunk in the sidewalks next the curbing of principal streets at intervals of 40 yards and have hinged lids. Our own Health Officer, some years ago, proposed to give our Dust bins the necessary lids and to locate them in Chambers built at convenient centres but unfortunately this like several of his other important suggestions were too advanced for the people to follow up.

(*H*) *Garbage removal and disposal*—In the removal of garbage there is this defference that whereas the conveniences for its collection are numerous and orderly in the Scottish city where each house has its coverd bucket and every large tenement its ashbins located in the back-court; in our own city it is found broad cast in gullies & lanes, streets and roads; but important as is the removal perhaps still more at least equally important is the disposal (of garbage). We know in our own city street sweepings and garbage are largely–very largly–if not almost entirely applied to the raising of low lands with–shall we not say–terrible results for, do we not know the condition of Kámáthipura and the unmistakable influence of the filling of the flats which have been condemned by more than one eminent authority. Not so in Glasgow. There it is the policy of the Department to send out as manure just as large a proportion in bulk and weight of the street sweepings and general refuse as can be made of marketable value. Such of the refuse as cannot be so converted affords fuel for boilers and furnaces.

(*I*) *Measures for Epidemic prevention*—In Glasgow there are what are designated Epidemic Inspectors whose duty it is to visit overcrowded tenements and feret out cases of infectious disease. They are trained men of high character who have usually served in the higher ranks of the Police force. The first step, whenever a case is brought to light, is of course, to remove the patient to the Hospital (which is always provided) with the aid of the ambulance carts. The patient having been so removed the

next step is at once to take possession of the house. Disinfection is the next move. The work includes the cleansing of apparel &c. Arrangements are made for disinfection by steam, chemicals and by boiling. Apparel &c. are removed to the (Public) Sanitary Wash House (which has been provided) for cleansing and such of the household articles as must be burned are removed to the Creamatory which is maintained for the purpose. If it desirable to remove the inmates during the progress of the disinfecting and clothes washing operations, the family are invited to a special House of Reception as the City guests. The House has several apartments with permanent servants which makes the living comfortable. Of course it is possible to entertain the guests for only a day or two. In our own city we are practically quite unprepared. This is deplorable especially so as our Drainage is incomplete, our water supply over abundant or rather liable to disgraceful waste, as great many of our buildings are shamefully overcrowded utterly unventilated and most badly lighted; and have not recent experiences shown how very true is the saying 'Prevention is better than cure'. It is time Bomay seriously thought of and undertook measures necessary for the *Prevention* of Epedemics.

(*J*) *Improved Watching & Lighting*—Unlike ours the functions of the Glasgow Police include cognisance of sanitary Law of the City. There is the Procurator Fiscal-a law officer or attorney who conducts prosecutions, and there are the Magistrates or Bailies chosen by the Council from among themselves, who dispense justice with the assistance of the stipendiary Magistrate or Police Judge. In our own city, until very recently we have had almost nil of prosecutions for breaches of sanitary law, though we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that our streets have been for many years disgracefully fouled and many of the stables in the crowded parts of the city have been grossly neglected; not to speak of other nuisances. In the matter of Lighting there is one thing about Glasgow which is very notable and unusual. It is the illumination by the Corporation of *all private* streets and not only of private *streets* but also of all the common staircases The result is splendid. Each lamp is " as good as an additional constable."

The committing of nuisances in the streets should be made penal, & more public urinals & lavatories be provided.

(*K*) *Provision of shelter for the floating population.*—The western city has six Municipal Lodging Houses for men and one for women which entertained in 1888 respectively 6,47,681 and 33,986 lodgers who had to pay 3/2 and 3d respectively per night. In Bombay we know there is a class of numerous persons who rest in the street, lane,

or such other objectionable place, whose business during the day approximates to vagrancy and who-better-far better were it for the peace and comfort of Society–had been sheltered in places where they could be properly *'looked after'* There is another and a widely different class of persons who could be more appropriately termed the floating population–who coming to Bombay for a very short stay and though able to pay a small rent for lodging &c. has for want of comfortable lodging houses, to overcrowd the tenements of their friends and relations. Bombay ought soon to remove this want.

(*L*) *A differentiated and adequate system of sanitary Inspection*– We know what our system of sanitary inspection is. We have the Building Inspector who cares only about the sizes of windows and doors, the breadth of the gullies, and the height of the floors and generally the strength of the materials when a building is being erected, and we have our Health Department Inepectors—poor souls who have to look into every possible nuisance against sanitation. The result we know is exemplified in the saying 'Too much of any thing is good for nothing'. The responsibility is more than can be borne, too much and therefore good for nothing. Not so in Glasgow. There responsibility is more judiciously distributed. The nuisance-inspectors, the Epidemic inspectors, the night inspectors,the Lodging houses inspectors, the Food inspectors, the Sanitary inspectors, all have their duties and responsibilities precisely defined, with what splendid result it is easy to understand; the duties, being highly specialised are performed most methodically and well. Bad plumbing infectious disease, improper food supplies, breach of factory laws, domestic uncleanliness are all carefully looked after and due protection against them afforded to the public. Verily the veteran the late Dr. Hewlett was perfectly right and really very far seeing when he suggested that sanitary Police was our great desideratum.

(*M*) *Conveniences.*—Under this head may be mentioned Glasgow's fine Public Baths of which it has five large ones built at a cost of over 86,00,000-its spendid laundry—where for a two pence an hour, the housewife can have her basket of clothes washed, dried and ironed; its Fire Brigade most interesting on account of its modest proportions and trifling cost, and popular because of the high character of the men composing it; its Tramlines which are allowed to charge a *maximum* fare of a penny a mile and are bound to run a certain number of special trains for workmen at the reduced maximum of half penny per mile; its markets which comprise (1) fruit and produce market (2) fish market (3) old clothes market (4) cattle market (5) dead mead market (6) slaughter house &c. (7) foreign cattle yards; its play ground; its art gallery; its libraries.

Our own city has its latrines which are not too many. We have our fruit; fish, meat; cloth & other markets; we have our Bandra Slaughter House our Tramway, our Railways, and play grounds. We have no public Baths no wash houses, no art gallery, no city library.

With the exception of water supply and drainage, nearly every Municipal branch of administration having a direct bearing on public health, has been touched upon and we shall conclude this necessarily imperfect study with some remarks on those two important heads.

WATER SUPPLY.

Glasgow derives it water supply from Loch Katrine which is 34 miles distant and 300ft above the general level of the city. The daily supply is about 50 gallons per person. The Katrine water is almost wholly free from solutions of mineral ingredients and its softness is belived to result indirectly in very large economic gains. The cost of the works may be put down @ between 56 and 60,00,000s. The charge is. 7d per £ for domestic and 4d per 1000 gallons for manufacturing purposes Our own water supply is derived from Vehar and Tansa lakes and approximates to 36 gallons per persons per day, against Glasgow's 50. Our Tansa is 400 ft. above Town Hall Datum, and the cost of our Water Works may be roughly put down to Rs 2,00,00,000. The quality of the water from Tansa is tolerably good. The charge for domestic purposes 4o/o of rateable value or a little over 9d in the £, that for manufacturing purposes is 12annas per 1000 gallons equivalent to about 12d.

The Drainage Works—The drainage works. of Glasgow are too elaborate to attempt a description of. Suffice it to say that each house s connected with and discharges its sewage into the sewers, and bad plumbing being specially looked after the drains are always maintained in through good order. The mains which carry off the refuse have been made to converge at a point of outfall on the river bank upstream from the harbour where the Municipality has acquired extensive grounds. Here the infloiwng sewage is received in Great Vats where skilful mechanisms skim off bits of wood and floating substances and also appropriate the pebbles and heavy ingredients that sink readily. The (inky) fluid is treated with milk of lime and a solution of sulphate of aluminia which assists in the separation and precipitation of solid ingredients. Precipitation-tanks, areation tanks, Sludges, Sludge-rams and Sludge-presses are employed to deprive the solid ingredients of all water and turn them into manurial sludge-cakes, which are carried out by rail to the city's extensive farm where fodder is to be raised for the Municipal Horseflesh.

Meanwhile, the sewage water which is rendered comparatively clean in the precipitation and aeration tanks is carried to series of filter basin Part of these basins is filled with gas coke, which when it becomes too foul for further use, is removed and consumed as fuel for the boilers which make steam to supply the great engines of the establishment. The other filters are of stone and sand on the general pattern that has become approved for purposes of water purification. From these filters the waters passes clean and inocuores into the Clyde. Thus the pure water form Loch Katrine having served its purposes and become foul in use and laden with refuse, and having passed into the sewers, is made to undergo a process that permits its effluence into the Clyde almost as free from foreign ingredients and quite as odourless as when it left its source in the Highland. The Sewerage of our own city we know is lamentably incomplete, largely defective for the matter it has to carry and in places far from protecting health, is a menace thereto. Our city's sewage is not chemically or otherwise treated and is simply discharged into the sea, from the Lovegrove pumping station the situation of which on the North West of the city is condemned by the highest sanitary authority we have known.

PART III.

EDUCATION.

The Despatch of 1854 regarded as the Charter of Indian Education-the place of the vernaculars-the Scheme of state education-the Education Commission the system at present in force—the Grant-in-aid Code-The University-the Act of Incorporation-By-Laws.—University authorities-Benefactions-Calendar of Examinations—Examination subjects &c.-Endowments-List of Schools & Colleges-Examination of Articled Clerks-Sub-Judge's Examination—Pleader's Examination-Professional study in England-Law Medicine-Engeneering—Arts—

EDUCATION.

The origin of the present system of education may fairly be traced to the famous despatch from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to the Governor-General of India-in-Council dated July 19th 1854. The despatch is justly regarded as a State paper of the greatest value and importance, worthy of the liberal minded Statesmen, Lord Halefax and Lord Northbrook whose genius elaborated it. It is cordially accepted as the Charter of Indian Education. The despatch dwells on the importance of the subject as a blessing to the Natives of India and a sacred duty on the part of the British Government and considers, as the education to be desired, the diffusion of European knowledge, through all classes of the people, of such a character as may be practically useful in their different spheres of life. It regards Oriental learning as good for historical and antiquarious purposes, the study of Hindu and Mahomedan law, and the cultivation and improvement of the vernacular languages; and recommends the English and Vernacular as the languages to be the media for the diffusion of European Knowledge, the former in the high branches of instruction and the latter for the great mass of the people, the two languages to be cultivated together in all the higher schools—The words of the despatch are —

2. Among many subjects of importance, none can have a stronger claim to our attention than that of Education. It is one of our most sacred duties to be the means, as far as in us lies, of conferring upon the natives of India those vast moral and material blessings which flow from the general diffusion of useful knowledge, and which India may, under Providence, derive from her connexion with England.

3. We have, moreover always looked upon the encouragement of education as peculiarly important, because calculated "not only to produce a higher degree of intellectual fitness, but to raise the moral character of those who partake of its advantages, and so to supply you with servants to whose probity you may with increased confidence commit offices of trust" in India, where the well-being of the people is so intimately connected with the truthfulness and ability of officers of every grade in all departments of the State.

4. Nor, while the character of England is deeply concerned in the success of our efforts for the promotion of education, are her material interests altogether unaffected by the advance of European knowledge in India: this knowledge will teach the natives of India the marvellous results of the employment of labour and capital, rouse them to emulate us in the development of the vast resources of their country, guide them in their efforts, and gradually, but certainly, confer upon them all the advantages which accompany the healthy increase of wealth and commerce; and, at the same time, secure to us a larger and more certain supply of many articles necessary for our manufactures, and extensively consumed by all classes of our population, as well as an almost inexhaustible demand for the produce of British labour.

7. Before proceeding further, we must emphatically declare, that the education which we desire to see extended in India is that which has for its object the diffusion of the improved arts, science, philosophy, and literature of Europe; in short, of European knowledge.

8. The systems of science and philosophy, which form the learning of the East, abound with grave errors, and Eastern literature is at best very deficient as regards all modern discovery and improvements; Asiatic learning, therefore, however widely diffused, would but little advance our object. We do not wish to diminish the opportunities which are now afforded, in special institutions, for the study of Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian literature, or for the cultivation of those languages, which may be called the classical languages of India. An acquaintance with the works contained in them is valuable for historical and antiquarian purposes, and a knowledge of the languages themselves is required in the study of Hindoo and Mahomedan law, and is also of great importance for the critical cultivation and improvement of the vernacular languages of India.

We are desirous of extending far more widely the means of acquiring general European knowledge, of a less high order, but of such a character as may be practically useful to the people of India in their different spheres of life. To attain this end it is necessary, for the reasons which

we have given above, that they should be made familiar with the works of Europeans authors, and with the results of the thought and labour of Europeans on the subjects of every discription upon which knowledge is to be imparted to them; and to extend the means of imparting this knowledge must be the *object* of any general system of education.

14. In any general system of education, the English language should be taught where there is a damand for it; but such instruction should always be combined with a careful attention to the study of the vernacular language of the district, and with such general instruction as can be conveyed through that language. And while the English language continues to be made use of, as by far the most perfect *medium* for the education of those persons who have acquired a sufficient knowledge of it to receive general instruction *through* it, the vernacular languages must be employed to teach the far larger classes who are ignorant of, or imperfectly acquainted with English. This can only be done effectually through the instrumentality of masters and professors, who may, by themselves knowing English, and thus having full access to the latest improvements in knowledge of every kind, impart to their fellow—countrymen, through the medium of their mother tongue, the information which they have thus obtained. At the same time, and as the importance of the vernacular languages becomes more appreciated, the vernacular litera ture of India will be gradually enriched by translations of European books, or by the original compositions of the men whose minds have been imbued with the spirit of European advancement, so that European knowledge may gradually be placed in this manner within the reach of all classes of the people. We look, therefore, to the English language and to the vernacular languages of India together, as the *media* for the diffusion of European knowledge; and it is our desire to see them cultivated together in all schools in India of a sufficiently high class to maintain a schoolmaster possessing the requisite qualifications.

The despatch then gives an elaborate scheme of State instruction of which the following is a brief summary:—

The constitution of a separate department of the administration for the work of education; the institution of Universities at the several presidency towns; the establishment of training institutions for raising up teachers for the various classes of schools; the maintenance of the existing Government Colleges and schools of a high order and the inrease of their number when necessary; the establishment of additional middle schools; increased attention to Vernacular Schools for elementary education, including the indigenous schools already existing throughout the country, and finally, the introduction of a system of grants-in-aid under which the offorts of private individuals and of local communities

would be stimulated and encouraged by pecuniary grants from Government in consideration of a good education being afforded in the aided schools:—

The Charter concludes with the following weighty words;—

To imbue a vast and ignorant population with a general desire for knowledge, and to take advantage of that desire when excited to improve the means for diffusing education amongst them, must be a work of many years; which by the blessing of Divine Providence, may largely conduce to the moral and intellectual improvement of the mass of the natives of India.

100. As a Government, we can do no more than direct the efforts of the people, and aid them wherever they appear to require most assistance. The result depends more upon tham then upon us; and although we are fully aware that the measures we have now adopted will involve in the end a much larger expenditure upon educatiou from the revenues of India, or, in other words, from the taxation of the people of India, than is at present so applied, we are convinced with Sir Thomas Munro, in words used many years since, that any expense which may be incured for this object "will be amply re-paid by the improvement of the country; for the general diffusion of knowledge is inseparably followed by more orderly habits, by increasing industry, by a taste for the comforts of life, by exertion to acquire them, and by the growing prosperity of the people".

In 1882 the Government of Lord Ripon appointed a Commission with Dr. W. W. Hunter L L D, C. I. E. as chairman to inquire into the general results of the system introduced on the principles of the despatch of 1854 and to scrutinize the working of the machinery employed with a view to the spread of popular instruction on a broad basis. The Commission after hearing evidence and collecting data throughout the Presidencies and Provinces of India reported in 1883. The recommendations of the commission may be summed up thus:—to encourage private enterprise in teaching, to give a more adequate recognition to indigenous schools and to provide that the education of the people shall advance at a more equal space along with the instruction of the higher classes and give special attention to Female Eduction and to the instruction of the backward classes such as the Mahomedans.

The general system of public Instruction as now obtaining may be given in the words of the Government adminstration Report as follows:—

The Government agency for examination and instruction consists of the University and the Educational Department—The function of the University is that of ascertaining by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of literature, science

and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments. The Educational Department is under a Director who is responsible for the administration of the Department in accordance with the general educational policy of the State—In the working of the department the Presidency is marked out into 4 divisions each under an Inspector. Each collectorate in these 4 divisions is provided with a Deputy Inspector and for each Vernacular there is a Standing Committee of the best Eropean and Native Scholars whose duty it is to examine School books and to report on the merits of works submitted for the patronage of Government. To each of these Committees, a Translator now called a Vice-Principal is attached. His duty is to prepare and revise school books and to teach in a Male Training College. The educational institutions for which this superintending agency is provided by the State comprises schools of various grades and Colleges affiliated to the University— in Colleges the course of instruction and terms of residence are regulated by the requirements of the University but in all other points the Government Colleges which are supported by grants of pablic meney and by endowment fund are under the Goverment Department. The connection of the state with private Colleges is limited to the payment of grants according to results. Schools below the rank of a college are divided into 2 classes, as instruction is given for general or special purposes. This last class includes institutions for the encouragement of art and industry, and Normal schools for the training of teachers in Varnacular schools.

Schools which import a general education are divided into the two classes of Vernacular and English. For the course of instruction in these schools, standards are preseribed by Government each of which is intended to occupy a boy of average intelligence for one year.

Thus if a boy commences school work at the age of six, he will have eleven years of study before he matriculates, unless he is at any time able to pass two standards in a year, which is a fact not beyond the reach of intelligent pupils.

By a somewhat arbitrary division the schools, for which these standards are prescribed, are distinguished as high, middle class, and primary schools. High schools are schools in which the medium of instruction is English, and are intended to prepare boys for colleges affiliated to the University. But the Matriculation Examination, besides being the entrance test for boys desirous of attending college, answers also to the Oxford and Cambridge Local or middle class Examinations; and the High schools, therefore attract boys who have no serious intention of proceeding to

ollege after Matriculation, but who wish to appear for the University School Final Examination which is now a test for admission to the Public Service.

The Anglo-Vernacular schools, in the same way have a double function. As preparing boys for the certificate Examination they take up the first two standards, of the High school course but without the classical language, and so far they are properly called Middle class schools. But their most important duty hitherto has been the prepartion of boys for the High schools, and most of them do not go beyond the first three standards, in which English and other subjects are taught through the Vernacular.

Primary schools include Vernacular schools of various kinds rising from the elementary village school, in which the lower standards only are attempted by the scholars, who are drawn from the labouring classes, upto the really middle class town school, which prepares boys for the 3rd grade certificate. Midway between the extremes come schools for girls and the ordinary village schools for boys.

Schools are again divided into Government, Local Board, Municipal Board, State and private Schools. Private Schools are assisted by Government grant according to the results of examinations held each year every other year by Government Inspectors.

Some of these Schools whose permanent character is established receive fixed grants annually for a term of years. In a few cases, fixed grants are given according to arrangements made before the grant by result system was adopted. State schools belong to Native chiefs, but are as a rule, inspected and, in a some cases mangaged by Government officers. Local Board and Municipal Board schools also receive fixed grants from Government. This grant is generally one third of the total expenditure. Government schools are schools mainly supported from the general revenues.

THE GRANT-IN-AID CODE.—SCHOOLS.

Applications for the registration of schools for grants-in aid must be made at least six months before the commencement of the official year commencing on April 1st, in which the schools are to be examined. In disposing of such applications, the Department will consider whether the the teaching staff is competent and adequate ; whether the premises are healthy, well-lighted and ventilated, and contain sufficient accommodation, furniture and appliances for the pupils attending them; whether the

arrangements for registering the admission, attendance and age of pupils for management, and for keeping accounts of income and expenditure are satisfactory; whether the school supplies a want in the locality how for its own resources, exclusive of fees, are adequate to meet its necessary expenditure; whether the fees charged are reasonable and whether the money at the disposal of the Department can meet the application.

Registration is subject to the following conditions:—

(1) Inspection & Examination by the Department.

(2) The school registered must have a correspondent or secretary, whose name & address must be registered with the Department.

(3) Information & returns to be punctually & from time to time supplied to the Department.

(4) No pupil to be admitted withut a leaving Certificate.

(5) Before payment of the grant from year to year, the Inspector must be satisfied that the discipline and behaviour of the pupils, especially their manners and honesty under examination, are satisfactory; that the conditions on which the school was registered, are duly maintained; and that all statistical returns and formal certificates given by the masters or school managers are trustworthy. The Director's decision, whether these conditions are fulfilled in any case, is final and conclusive.

(6) The grant shall in no case exceed one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year.

The following are the scales according to which grants are calculated subject to rule (6) alove.

		1st Head Arithmetic	2nd Head Reading	3rd Head Writing	4th Head	Total
Vern.	I	Rs. 1	1	1	0	3
	II	„ 1	1	1	Geography 1	4
	III	„ 1½	1½	1	1	5
	IV	„ 1½	1½	1½	His. and Geo. 1½	6
	V	„ 2	2	1½	1½	7
	VI	„ 2	2	2	2	8

		Arithmetic.	Vernacular	Hist. & Geo.	English	——
	I Rs.	1½	1½	1	2	6
	II „	2	2	2	3	9
	III „	3	3	2	4	12
Anglo-Vern.		Mathematic.	Vern. & Clas.	His.&Geo.	English	
	IV „	5	5	5	6	21
	V „	6	6	6	8	26
	VI „	7	7	7	9	30

N. B. Capitation allowance of annas 8 may also be given for children between 4/7 if suitably taught in Infant class. (Vernacular Schools). Capitation allowance of Rs. 2 on average daily attendance during the year (Anglo-Vernacular).

For girls double the grant—but not the capitation allowance—additional grant of Rs. 3 in the Anglo Vernacular division for a girl passing in two heads, who is proficient in plain needle work—Rs. 2 in the Vernacular division for a girl whose needle work is creditable.

INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

To schools newly opened, or established for backward classes-if favourably reported on, a yearly grant varying from Rs. 15 to 50, calculated roughly at the rate of one Rupee per annum per Scholar in average daily attendance and at the rate of 1½ Rupee per scholar in schools for the Backward Classes.—Girls schools double the grant.—

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

To a night-school if suitably taught and favourably reported on, a yearly grant varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50, calculated roughly, at the rate of Rs. 1½ per scholar in average daily attendence. In the case of large night-schools attached to mills and factories and having an average attendance of upwards of 50 scholars, the maximum grant may be Rs. 100.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

I. Applications for special grants to industrial schools will be entertained on the following conditions:—

(i) The school shall teach, in addition to the ordinary standards or any other approved standards of instruction, a trade or trades to be approved by the Department;

(ii) The workshops must be sufficiently provided with appliances fo elementary instruction in the trade or trades to which the school is devoted.

(iii) The foremen or master of each trade must be qualified to teach it.

2. The manager of an industrial school registered by the Department may claim in addition to the general grants due under the previous Chapters, a grant of Rs. 20 for each boy above the age of 10 years certified to have been in regular attendance for nine months since the previous annual inspection, and to have received instruction in the workshop for not less than two hours a day. But no grant shall be paid on account of the same boy for more than four years, or for any boy who fails to pass in at least two heads of his standard.

N. B.—In lieu of the grant of Rs. 20 for each boy the Director of Puplic Instruction may allow a grant equal to half of the monthly salaries paid to the industrial teachers. In the case of an industrial school the Director may also raise the one-third limit of Rule 14, Chater 1, to half of the actual expenditure.

COLLEGES.

1. Colleges which have been recognized by the University for the full Arts course and to the registration of which the sanction of Government has been obtained will be admitted to aid under these rules.

2. While the University Arts course comprises three divisions, corresponding to the three years of the whole course, Government will give a grant of Rs. 100 per annum on account of each unit in the average monthly attendance at colleges teaching up to the 2nd B. A. Standard. But the total grant for each division of the college course shall not exceed Rs. 2,500 and may at any time be reduced if the general efficiency of the college is not maintained.

3. The limitation of the total grant according to the average monthly attendance is not to be imposed in any college during the first three years of its affiliation.

4. In deciding the question of general efficiency, the Director of Public instruction will take into consideration the composition of the staff and the success of the scholars in the University examinations.

5. Additional grants, not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in all, may be given to any college in which the average attendance exceeds 150, or where two or more classical languages are taught, or where instruction is given other than that prescribed for the Arts Examinations.

6. Annual grants on account of the maintenance and extension of libraries or of scientific apparatus may be given up to Rs. 500 a year, but such grant will in no case exceed one-third of the total expenditure

to be incurred. Nothing in this rule will interfere with applications for initial grants on account of these objects.

BUILDING GRANTS.

1. In addition to the annual grant for aiding schools, a building-grant may be given to managers of schools in aid of erecting, purchasing, enlarging or rebuilding school buildings.

2. Applications will be considered according to priority of receipt, and the Department reserves to itself the fullest discretion in disposing of them according to financial exigencies. Applications for grants exceeding Rs. 1.000 must be made to Government through the Director of Public Instruction, while applications for grants not exceeding Rs. 1,000 should be made to the Director, who has authority to dispose of the same in accordance with these rules and with the means at his disposal.

3. A grant of money may be made not* exceeding the sum raised by private subscriptions, as a maximum, and of such amount within the maximum as shall seem proper to Government, after reviewing the circumstances of each case.

In calculating the value of private contributions, building materials a site, or labour may be taken into calculation at such valuation as Government may be pleased to fix.

4. Before a building-grant is sanctioned, Government must be satisfied—

i. that the means relied upon have actually been raised and are available, a declaration to this effect being appended to the application;

ii. that the building is intended for, and will be devoted to educational purposes, and in part to secular education, and that it is suited as to site and character for the requirements of the locality where it is designed to build it;

iii. that the plans, estimates and specifications are satisfactory, for which purpose a certified copy of them must be forwarded with the appli-

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* Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 949 of the 20th May 1889, states that the future grants-in-aid of buildings will not be made in excess of one-third of the private expenditure except in the case of institutions for primary education only, or of buildings of which the total cost does not exceed Rs. 5,000.

Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1051 of the 12th May 1890, states that subject to the condition that funds are available, grants may be given in aid of Municipal expenditure on primary schools; and Government Resolution, Educational Depatment, No. 1448 of the 9th of July 1890, extends the same concession to District Board expenditure on primary schools.

cation, to be submitted thereafter for the report of the Public Works Department, in which Department it will be finally recorded;

iv. that the title of the managers to the site on which the building is to be erected is good and in order;

v. and that the building will be constructed within a fixed time if the grant is given.

5. If the school is to be built in a locality where there is ground at the disposal of Government, and Government consent to grant a building-site for the school, such grant may be either in addition to the building-grant or, if Government think fit, it may be reckoned at the Government valuation of the site as a part of the building grant.

6. No portion of a building-grant shall be paid and no building-site granted by Government shall be made over to the managers of a school, unless and until they execute a trust-deed or an agreement as the case may be, in accordance with the requirements of the next following rule.

7, If the total amount of the building-grant does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and building is, in the opinion of the Director, of such a description that it is not worth while requiring the execution of a trust-deed, he may accept from the managers a written agreement engaging—

(*a*) to maintain the building in proper repair;

(*b*) to manage the school in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Educational Department; and

(*c*) to subject the school to inspection by the Department.

In every other case the managers shall execute a trust-deed, in such form as shall from time to time be approved by Government either generally or specially in this behalf, embodying conditions regarding—

(*d*) the construction and maintenance of the building;

(*e*) the times of which and the instalments in which the building-grant shall be paid;

(*f*) the management and inpection of the school; and

(*g*) such other matters as Government think necessary.

Provision shall also be made in every such trust-deed that in the event of default being made by the managers in the performance of any of the conditions thereof—

(*h*) the building-grant, or so much of the same as shall not yet have been paid, shall lapse;

(*i*) the aggregate amount of the building-grant or grants from time to time advanced by Government for the school shall be repayable to the Government;

THE STANDARDS.

Prescribed by the Director of Public Instruction are published and can be obtained from the Government Press. They are too lengthy to be reproduced here.

THE UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

The Act of Incorporation XXII of 1857 provides:—

(1) The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University.

(2) The office of Vice Chancellor shall be held for 2 years only. The Governor of Bombay in Council shall by notification in the Government Gazette nominate a fit and proper person, being a Fellow of the University, to be Vice Chancellor.

(3) The whole number of the Fellows exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor shall never be less than 26. The Governor in Council shall by notification in the Government Gazette nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows as he shall think fit. The same authority may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or to be appointed.

(4) The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows to have the entire management and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the University.

(5) The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows to have power to make By-Laws subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

(6) All questions to be decided by a majority of the members of the Senate present at a meeting.

(7) The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows to have full power to appoint and remove Examiners and Officers.

(8) The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows to have full power to confer Degrees in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art according to rules to be determined by the By-Laws.

(9) One qualification for admission of Candidates for degrees to be that they shall produce a certificate from one of the Institutions authorised in that behalf by the Governor in Council to the effect that they have duly completed the course of instruction prescribed by the University.

(10) The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows to hold Examinations—grant degrees; charge reasonable fees.—with the approbation of the Governor in Council and to submit accounts once a year to the Governor in Council.

Act 1 of 1884 provides:—If the Vice Chancellor and not less than two third of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of Senate, and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows to confer on that person the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law without requiring him to undergo any examination.

BY LAWS.

The *order* of *precedence* to be the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, the Deans of the faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, the Syndics, the ex-officio Fellows (according to their official precedence) and the Fellows (according to the sequence of their appointments). (1)—The Senate may request the Governor of Bombay in Council to *cancel the appointment of any Fellow* for gross misbehaviour, after hearing such Fellow or any other fellow appointed by him. (2)—The Syndicate to recommend to the Senate the *appointment* of newly made *Fellows to* the several *Faculties*. (3)—The Registrar to record the address of Fellows. (4)—The Faculties to be of Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering. (5)—Each *Faculty* at a meeting to be held within 3 weeks after the date fixed for the annual Convocation. (6)—To *elect a Dean or Syndic* for the year. (7)—The *office of Dean* to become *Vacant if Dean stays out of Bombay for three months* or leaves the Presidency without intimating to the Registrar his intention to return within 3 months. (8)-Vacancy in the office to be filled at a meeting of the Faculty convened by the senior fellow in Bombay by desire of the Vice Chancellor. (9)—*Three members* of any Faculty to *form a quorum*. (10)—The Executive Government to vest in the *Syndicate composed* of the Vice Chancellor, four fellows elected by the Faculty of Arts (one of whom shall be elected to represent the physical and Experimental sicences); two fellows elected by the Faculty of Law, two by the Faculty of Medicine and two by the Faculty of Civil Engineering. (11)—*Election of syndics* to take place within 3 weeks after the date fixed for the annual convocation. (12)-*Subject to the revision and control of the Senate, the syndicate* (a) to appoint and if necessary to remove the examiners and all other officers and servants of the University except the Registrar (*b*) to fix their salaries and emoluments save as provided by any By-

Laws (*c*) to order examinations in conformity with the regulations and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and rewards. (*d*) to keep the accounts of the University and to correspond on the business of the University (*e*) to consider proposals laid before it by members of the Senate & (*f*) subject to the approval of the Senate to frame By-Laws and Regulations. (13)—*The syndicate to meet* ordinarily once a month and at other times when convened by the Vice Chancellor or in his absence by the Senior Fellow in the syndicate. (14)—*Syndic to Vacate office* if absent from 3 consecutive monthly meetings. (15)—the Faculty to fill the vacancy. (16)—*Four members to form quoram.* (17)—Vice Chancellor or in his absence Senior Fellow to preside and to have a casting vote. (18)—Faculties to report on questions referred to them. (19)—Any Faculty or any member of the Senate may propose any By-Law or Regulation or may make any recommendation for the consideration of the Syndicate. (20)—No proposal to be entertained by the Senate, unless considered by the Syndicate or submitted for a period of at least 3 months for consideration; amendments or modification need not be referred to the Syndicate. (21)—*three Fellows* (not members of the Syndicate) to be appointed within 3 weeks after the date fixed for the annual Convocation. (22)—To *constitute the Board of accounts.* (23)-The Board to meet ordinarily once in a quarter and oftener if required by Vice Chancellor. (24)—The Board to (*a*) examine and audit accounts (*b*) prepare the Budget (*c*) make the account of Endowments and Trust Funds (*d*) consider ways and means (*e*) make recommendations to the Syndicate on all matters relating to Finances. (25)-Board to hold office for (1) year. Vacancies to be filled by persons appointing. (26)-*Registrar* to be appointed and may be reappointed at an ordinary annual meeting of Senate for two years. (27)—Duties of Registrar (*a*) to be the custodian of Records, Seal, Library and such other property, as Syndicate may commit to his charge (*b*) to act as the Executive officer of the Syndicate, the Board of account, the Senate &c. (28)—Salary of Registrar to be Rs. 360 of per month. (29)—Registrar may be granted leave of absence by the Syndicate upto 2 months for any term of office or six months in all, such terms as to salary as the Syndicate may think proper. (30) Syndicate may appoint an acting Registrar-Registrar overstaying leave to Vacate office. (31)—Vice Chancellor may provide for performance of the Duties of Registrar in case of necessity. (32)-Place of *Senate meeting* to be ordinarily the University Hall. (33)-Date of meeting 4th Saturday in the first term in arts or when convened by the Vice Chancellor or in his absence from the Presidency by the Syndicate. (34)—Vice Chancellor to call a Senate meeting on the requisition of 6 Fellows. (35)—Convocation regular on Third Tuesday

in February; special whenever Chancellor or Vice Chancellor directs. (36)—Application for degrees ten days previous to Convocation day. (37) On the motion of Deans, Senate to pass graces. (38)-M. D. or M. A. duly certified may be presented to Chancellor. (39)—at the discretion of the Syndicate Degrees *in absentia* may be permitted. (40)—16 days notice of Senate meeting to be given. (41)—Two days notice of motions and amendments. *Order of Business.* Fellows to register their own attendance. (42)—If 6 Fellows not present after half an hour from time of meeting, meeting to be dissolved. (43)—Generally the order of business to be (*a*) Election of Chairman, (*b*) Election of officers (*c*) motion, for change in order of business (*d*) business and motions on the agenda in the order in which they are entered. (44)—*Rules of Debate*—Every motion to be affirmative. (45)-motion must be seconded, seconder may reserve speeceh. (46) Motion to be stated by Chairman. (47)-Motion then to be discussed. (48)-Not more than one proposal and one amendment to be placed before meeting at one time. (49)-Substantive proposition once brought forward not to be again brought forward at the same meeting or adjournment thereof nor one identical with such preposition. (50)-amendement to be by words omitted, or added or varied. (51)—but amendment must not change motion into negative. (52)-Amendment which substantially raises a question already disposed of or inconsistent with previous resolution not to be brought before meeting. (53)—Order of amendments to be determined by Chairman. (54) --Amendment must be seconded, any part of it disposed of may be omitted. (55)-Amendment then discussed & voted on. (56)-If amendment negatived original proposition restated and another amendment if any proposed. (57)-If amendment carried, it discussed as substantive motion. (58)-No motion to be withdrawn without unanimous consent of meeting which may be presumed if Chairman after an interval, declare motion withdrawn. (59)-Motion for adjournment may be moved at any time. (60) If carried, business shall drop. (61)—Debate may be postponed to next meeting by a motion to that effect carried. (62)—Meeting or debate adjourned or renewed to be deemed one with that preceding adjournment, (63)-Motion to pass on to next business, if carried, discussion drops. (64)—Fellow who has spoken on the debate cannot move adjournment of meeting or debate. (65)-One speech on any motion or amendment. (66)—Fellow who is first up, has right to be first heard. (67)—Mover of original proposition has right to reply but not that of amendment or adjournment. (69)—No speech after mover's reply. (70)—Chairman to vacate Chair if wants to address meeting or move or second motion, amendment &c. (71)-Fellow may raise *a point of order even* while another is speaking but not make a speech there on. (72)-Chairman sole judge on points of order. (73)—disregard of his ruling punishable with

suspension of fellows function.(74)-Absent member's motion may be moved by another present. (75)—*Voting* to be by show of hands or sitting & rising for affirmative or negative. (76)—Decision may be demanded. (77) Two tellers on each side, 4 in all to be appoined. (78)—Voting Decision to be on paper. (79)—Tellers to declare number of votes on each side and sign statement. (80)-If scrutiny demanded two scrutineers may be appointed. (81)—Chairman may suspend proceedings or take up other business during scrutiny, (82) *Election of officers.* (83) Nominations must be made 5 days before meeting in writing and 2 days notice given to members of senate. (84)-Contested elections to be by Ballot by Voting paper; as many votes as there are appointments but not more than one vote for one candidate. (85)—*Endowments* to be annually published. (86)—*University Terms.* (87)—Terms kept by Matriculates only. (88)—Terms kept by attending recognised college or Institution—Arts.—Engineering Medicine First term 80 days attendance except (Pr. 60 days), 2nd Term 60 days-except (Medicine 70 days)—In Law 3/4 of lecture days. (89) Principals or heads of Colleges or Institutions to register attendance (90)—Examination Days to count. (91)—Full course must be gone through. (92)—*Ex students* may present for Examination for which they have gone up previously from College or Institution. (93)—Syndicate by notification in Government gazette *alter Examination Dates.*

UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES.

Chancellor:—His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Governor of Bombay.
Vice Chancellor:—The Hon Mr. Justice E. T. Candy I.C.S.

Deans:—Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan M. A. Arts—The Hon. Sir. C. F. Farran kt B. A. Chief Justice. Law-Edulji Nasservanji G. G. M. C. Medicine-H. I. B. Hargreaves M. A., C. E.-Engineering.

SYNDICATE.

Vice Chancellor—President-Hon Mr. Justice E. T. Chandy I. C. S.
In Arts—Rev Dr. D. Mackichan M. A; J. T. Hathornthwaite M. A. Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade C. I. E. M. A. L L B.; K. Br. R. M. Patel M. A. L L B.

In Law—R.Br. Vassudeo Jagannath Kirtikar; Hon. Mr. Justice A. Strachey B. A. LLB.

In Medicine—Surjs. Lt. Col. W K Hatch M.B., CM. F.R.C.S. & K R Kirtiker M.R.C.S.L.R.C.P.

In Engineering—H.I.B. Hargreaves M.A., C.E., Hon. Mr. W.C. Hughes M.I.C.E.

Secretary—D. MacDonald M.D. B. Sc. CM-Registrar—

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart; Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir Kt. Harkisondas Narotamdas Esq.—D. MacDonald M.D. BSc. C.M. Registrar.

SENATE.

The Chancellor:— The Vice Chancellor

Fellows Ex. Officio.

The Hon. Sir Charles Farran. Kt. Chief Justice	A. L.
The Lord Bishop of Bombay—	A.
The Hon. Mr. J. Nugent C. S. I. Member of Council	A. L.
The Hon. Sir E. C. K. Ollivant K. C. I. E. „	A.
The Hon. E. Giles M. A. Director of Public Instruction	A. L.
The Educational Inspector C. D.	A. L.
J. T. Hathornthwaite M. A. Principal El. College	A. C.
Sir Lt. Col. W.K. Hatch M. B. CM.	A. M.
H. Beale A. M. ICE. Ag. Principal College of Science.	C.

(For List of other Fellows see Directory.)

BENEFACTIONS.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir University Hall &	1863	Rs	1,00,000
University Arms and Common Seal by Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney Esq.	1863—	„	1,200
Rajabai Tower, Clock and Peel of Bells by Premchand Roychand Esq.—	1864	„	2,00,000
University Library building—by—Do—	1864	„	2,00,000
University Mace—Mangaldas Nathubhoy Esq.	1864	„	1,200
The Gibbs Library—Senate subscriptions	1879	„	12,808
The Fawcett Collection of Books—by public subscriptions—	1890	„	1,895
The Latham Collection by the Hon. F.H. Latham	1892	„	1,000
The Thakore of Gondal Collection of Sanskrit Mss.—	1897	„	1,000
Sir Charles Sargent Memorial Fund	1896	„	8896 9.9
	Total—		5,27,992. 9.9.

CALENDAR OF EXAMINATIONS.

Examination.	Begins.	Results due,	Fees.
School Final.	1-Mon. Decr.	4-Mon. Decr.	Rs 15
Matriculation.	2-Mon. Novr.	4-Mon. after commencement.	12
P. E.	1-Mon. Novr.	3-Mon. Novr.	20
Intermediate.	1-Mon. Novr.	3-Mon. Novr.	20
B. A.	3-Mon. Novr.	4-Thurs. Novr.	20
Inter. B. Sc.	1-Mon. Novr.	3-Mon. Novr.	20
B. Sc.	3-Mon. Novr.	2-Mon after commencement	20
M. A.	4-Mon. Novr.	week following	50
First L.L.B.	3-Mon. Novr.	2-Mon.-after commencement	20
Second L.L.B.	4-Mon. Novr.	2-Mon. Dito	30
Honours in Law.	1-Mon. First Term arts. In.	Ensuing week.	50
First Exm. Medicine.	4 Mon. Sep.	2-Mon. after commencement	15
Second. „ „	1-Mon. Octs	2-Mon. Do.	20
L. M. & S.	4-Mon. Novr.	2-Mon. „	30
M. D.	4-Mon. Novr.	2-Mon. „	100
First in Agriculture.	1-Mon. Novr.	3-Thurs. „	15
Second in „	1-Mon. Novr.	3-Thurs. „	15
Diploma in „	1-Mon. Novr.	3-Thurs. „	20
First L. C. E.	1-Mon. Novr.	4-Mon. Novr,	15
Socond L. C. E.	1-Mon. Novr.	3-Wed. after „	15
L. C. E.	3-Mon. Novr.	3 Thurs. „	25
M. C. E.	2-Mon. Firsterm	Eng. 2 Mon „	50

EXAMINATIONS; SUBJECTS, MARKS, AWARDS &c.

SCHOOL FINAL.

Compulsory-English (Text books), French, German, Italian, Portuguese or Indian Vernacular. Arithmetic (one paper). Optional Subjects:—English (two papers), Second Languages (2 papers). History and Geography (2 papers). Mathematics (2 papers.) Natural Philosophy (2 papers). Biology (2 papers). Outlines of Political Economy (2 papers). Agriculture (2 papers). Drawing—Manual training. *N. B.* Two and not more than 3 Optional Subjects to be taken up. 1/3 marks in Compulsory; 1/4 in optional; Total 250 will pass.

MATRICULATION.

English (1 paper). Second Language (1 paper). Mathematics (2 papears:—Arithmetic and Algebra, Euclid I–IV. Books). Elementary History and Geography (1 paper). Elementary Science:-Chemestry, Astronomy & Mechanics (1 paper). Marks:–1/3 in languages & 1/4 in the rest. *Text Books*-Roscoe's Chemistry Primer; Lockyer's Astronomy Primer.

AWARDS.

1 *The Jagannath Sunkarset Sanskrit Scholarships.*—

Rs. 18 and 12 per mensem. Awarded to the first two in Sanskrit. Tenable at an Arts college for two years (U.C.Pages 313–315).

2. *The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.*—

Rs. 15 per mensem, Biennial. Awarded to the highest in English amongst Natives of Kathiawar, as shown by University records. Tenable at any college for two years (U. C. Pages 315–316).

3. *The Cawasji Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.*—

Rs. 180. Awarded to the first in Latin. Tenable for a year. Scholar must continue Latin studies at an Arts college (U. C. Pages 317–318).

4. *The David Sasoon Hebrew Scholarship*—

Rs. 250 per annum, Beinnial. Awarded to the first in Hebrew since the last award. Tenable for two years. Scholar must continue Hebrew studies at an Arts College. (U. C. Pages 319–320).

5. *The Ellis Prize*—

Rs. 250 (in Books.) Awarded to the first in one of certain specified second languages. The Language notified a year beforehand, In 1897: in Gujarati (U. C. 322.)

6. *The Hebbert and La Touch scholarship*—

Rs. 14 per mensem, Biennial. Awarded to the highest amongst Natives of Surat, as shown by University records Tenable at any college for two years (U.C. Pages 323—324).

7. *The Bai Maneckbai Byramji Jijibhoy*—

Prize Rs. 70 (in Books.) Awarded to the first in Natural science (U. C. Page 330).

8. *The Rao Sir Pragmalji scholarships*—

Rs. 18 and 12 per mensem. Awarded to the first two amongst Cutchi

candidates (Failing these to the first one or two among all candidates who have not obtained a scholarship of equal or higher value). Tenable for three years at any college (U. C. Page 332-333).

9. The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships—

Rs. 14 and 10 per mensem. Awarded to the first two among those who pass after studying for two years continuously at the Bhavnagar Alfred High school. Tenable for three years at any college (U. C. Pages 332—333.)

10. The Sinclair Prize—

Rs. 50. Awarded to the highest in Sanskrit or Persian among those who come from a high school in Berar (U. C. Page 34).

11. The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Scholarship—

Rs. 8 a month. Awarded to the highest among candidates from schools in Savantvadi, Cutch, Kolhapur and Kathiawar. Tenable for a year at any College (U. C. Pages 347. 348).

12. The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship—

Rs. 160. Awarded to the highest among Mahomedan Candidates. Tenable for one year. Scholar to prosecute studies at a recognised College in Great Britain and Ireland (U. C. Pages 349-350).

13. The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships—

Rs. 24 per mensem. From one to three in number.—One awarded to the first in Persian among Mahomedan candidates. Failing qualified candidates for this (and the other two Scholarships, for the P. E. and the Intermediate,) to the first, one two, or three among Mahomedans according to the number available. Tenable for one year at any college (pages 353—355).

14. The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarships.—

Two of Rs. 10 per mensem each. Awarded to the two highest among candidates from a school in Nadiad. Tenable for a year at a college (U.C. Pages 359--360).

15. The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Kutchi Prizes—

Rs. 80. Awarded to the highest among cutchi candidates (U. C. Pages 362).

16. The James Greves Scholarship.—

Rs. 12 per mensem. Awarded to the highest among candidates from a high school in Broach. Tenable for one year at any college (U.C. Pages 362-363).

17. The Divan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship.—

Rs. 160. Awarded to the highest among Kàyasth Prabhu candidates. Tenable for a year at any college (U. C. Pages 364-365).

18. The Lady Reay Medical Scholarship.—

Rs 10 per mensem. Awarded to the highest among Female candidates. Tenable for one year at a Medical college (U. C. Pages 377-378).

19. The Bai Shirinbai Ratansha Parakh scholarship.—

Rs. 20 per mensem. Awarded every five years to the highest among Parsi natives, or all female candidates (preference being given in that order) who have not obtained a scholarship of equal or higher value. Tenable for five years. Scholar must study for the L. M. & S. Degree at a Medical college (U. C. Pages 376-377).

20. The Vallabhas Valji scholarship—

Rs. 12 per mensem. Awarded to the highest among Bhatia candidates. Tenable for one year at a college (U. C. Pages 377-378).

21. The Pestanji Hermasji Cama scholarship—

Rs. 150. per annum. Awarded every year to the highest among poor Parsi female candidates; failing qualified Parsi candidates to the highest among poor Hindu or Mahamedan female candidates. Tenable for five years. Scholar must study for L. M. & S. Degree at a Medical college (U.C. Pages 378-379).

22. The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial scholarship—

Rs. 180. Awarded every year to the highest among Khoja Mahomedan candidates. Tenable for one year at a college (U.C. Pages 383-384).

23. The Dossabhai Framji Cama scholarship.—

Rs. 200. Awarded every year to the highest among Parsi candidates within the first ten and failing him to the highest. Tenable for one year at a college (U.C. (Pages 391-392).

24. The Lord Sandhurst scholarship—

Rs. 150. Awarded to the highest among Memon Mahomedan candidates. Tenable for one year at a college (U. C. Pages 396-399).

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

English (2 papers). Classical Language (one paper). Mathematics (2 papers—Algebra, Euclid.) History. (one paper). *Text Books* prescribed from time to time.

Result—To pass the examination, a candidate must obtain 30 p. c. of the full marks in each subject. Should a candidate, however, not obtain 30 p. c. of the full marks in *one* subject *only*, he should be declared to have passed the examination if on a review of the candidates' marks a Majority of not lass than two third of the Examiners present decide that the candidate should pass, provided that no candidate should so pass unless he obtain at least 45 p. c. of the total marks in all subjects. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 p. c. of the marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 45 p.c. in the Second.

AWARDS.

1. The David Sassoon Hebrew scholarship—

Awarded to the highest in Hebrew since the last award, failing candidates at Matriculation; (see at Matriculation 4.) (U.C. Pages 317-320).

2. The Huglings Prize—

Rs. 80 (in books). Awarded to the highest in English (U.C. Pages 337-338).

3. The VinayekraoJugannathji Sunkerset Prize—

Rs. 100 (in books). Awarded to the Highest in Sanskrit (U. C, page 340).

4. The Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship—

Rs. 200. per annum. Awarded to the highest among Gugarati, Hindu candidates. Tenable for a year at an Engineering college (U. C. Pages 341—343).

5. The Melvill Memorial Scholarship.—

Rs. 17. per mensem, Biennial. Awarded to the highest among candidates from colleges in the Gaikwad Territory. Tenable for two years. Scholar must study for B. A. or B. Sc. at any college (U. C. Pages 3 352—353).

6. The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship—

Rs. 14. per mensem. Awarded to the highest among Mahomedan candidates. Tenable for one year at a college (U.C. Pages 353—355).

7. The Majmudar Manishanker Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship.—

Rs. 8. Per mensem, Biennial. Awarded to the highest in Sanskrit amongst candidadtes who previous to Matriculation studied for two years in Kathiawar Highschool or failing such, among Natives of Gujarat. Tenable for two years at any college (U. C. Pages 357, 358).

8. *The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship—*

Rs. 10 per mensem. Awarded to the highest among such candidates from Gujarat and Samaldas Colleges as matriculated from a school at Nadiad or Bhavnagar. Tenable for one year at a college (U. C. Pages 358–359).

9. *The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship in Arts.*

Rs. 15 per mensem. Awarded to the highest among those who matriculated from a school in Cutch, Cutchis or Gujaraties (whether Hindu or Mahomedan). Perference being given in that order Cutchis and Gujarati candidates should have matriculated from a school in the Presidency. Tenable for two years. Scholar to continue studies for B. A. at a college. (U. C. Pages 371–373).

10. *The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial scholarship for the encouragement of Technical education—*

Awarded alternately with the above. In other respects similar to the above, except that the scholar must join the Victoria Technical Institute or study for the B. Sc. at a college. Preference to be given to a candidate who would go to the former (U. C. Pages 372–373).

11. *The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship—*

Rs. 165 per annum Awarded to the highest among unmarried Hindu female or male candidates under certain conditions. Tenable for one year at a college (U, C. Pages 392–393).

12. *The Bai Aimai Kharshetji Rustomji Cama Scholarship.—*

Rs. 200 per annum. Awarded to the highest in Avesta and Pahlavi, among Parsi candidates. Tenable for one year at a college (U-C. Pages 393-394).

13. *The Bai Dayakore Morarbhoy Vijbhkuhandas Sanskrit Scholarship:—*

Rs. 175. Awarded to the highest in sanskrit. Tenable for one year at an Arts college (U.C. Page 395–396).

INTERMEDIATE.

Subjects—English (2 papers—1 Text books & 1 Composition). Classical language (1 paper—text books). Mathematics & Physics (2 papers—1 Plane Trignometry & 1 Elementary physics). Deductive Logic (1 paper).

Text books—Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary physics, omitting secs. 58–68, 295–334, 400–415, 423–460. Fowler's Deductive Logic.

Marks and Results—as at P. E.

AWARDS.

1. *The Gibbs. Prize.—*

Rs. 70 (in Books.) Awarded to the highest in Physic (U.C. 344–345).

2. *The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship—*

Rs. 180. Awarded to the highest in Sanskrit. Tenable for a year. Scholar must continue Sanskrit studies for. B. A. at a college (U. C. pages 350–351).

3. *The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship for the Intermediate.—*

Rs. 14 per mensem. Awarded to the highest among Mahomedan candidates. Tenable for one year at a college (U. C. pages 353–355).

4. *The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship—*

Rs. 165 per annum. Awarded to the highest among unmarried Hindu female candidates or under certain circumstances to the highest among Hindu unmarried male candidates. Tenable for one year at a college (U. C. Pages 392–393).

5. *The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship—*

Rs. 210 per annum. Awarded under certain conditions to the highest in Avesta and Pahlavi among the Parsi candidates. Tenable for one year at a college (U. C. Pages 397–398).

B. A. DEGREE.

Sujects—English (2 papers—1 Text books & 1 Composition). Classical Language (1 paper). History and Political Economy (3 papers—1 History of England Political & Constitutional, 1 History of India & 1 Political Economy). One of the following:—Language & literature (books prescribed—English & Classical). Logic and Moral Philosophy (text books). Mathematics (Conic sections, Differential Calculus, Statics, Dynamics &, Hydrostatics, Optics). Chemistry and Physics. : Inorganic Chemistry.–2 papers and practical examination, & Physics—2 papers (1 General Physics, acoustics, and Heat, and 1 Light, Electricity and Magnetism). & paratical Examination. Natural Sciences—(Botany. Zoology). Roman History and General Jurisprdence and Roman Law (2 papers Roman History & 2 papers-Law). *Text Books*—Bright's History of England, Meadows Taylor's Manual of Indian History, Mill's Logic, Wallace's Kant, Martineou's Types of Ethical Theory, Aristotle's Nichomachean Ethics, Henfrey's Botony, Nicholson's Manual of Zoology. *Marks* and *Results*—In addition to P. E. rules, the following—The candidate must also obtain one fifth of the full marks obtainable in each practical examination—

AWARDS.

1. Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize—

(see under First L. L. B).

2. The Ellis Scholarship—

Rs. 20 per mensem. Awarded to the highest in English. Tenable for a year (U. C. Pages 325-326).

3. The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship—

Rs. 360 per annum, Biennial. Awarded to the highest in class 1st. Fellow must continue studies at a college and present himself for M. A. within the time of his fellowship. Tenable for two years (U. C. Pages 328-326).

4. The James Taylor Prize—

Rs. 90 (in books). Awarded to the highest in History and Political Economy in class 1st or 2nd (U. C. Pages 338-339).

5. The Bhau Daji Prize.—

Rs. 180. (in books). Awarded to the highest in Sanskrit (U. C. Page. 339).

6. The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship.—

Rs. 200 per annum, Biennial. Awarded to the highest among Gujarati Hindus. Scholar must study in a Law School. Tenable for two years (U. C. Pages 343-344).

7. The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship—

Rs. 180. Awarded alternately to the highest in Physical and Biological sciences. Scholar must continue studies at a college. Tenable for a year. (U. C. Pages 345-346).

8. The Cobden Club Medal—

Awarded to the highest in Political Economy (U. C. Pages 346—347).

9. The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts.—

Rs. 40 per mensem. Awarded to the highest, once in every four years and when there is no suitable candidate at B. Sc. Scholar must continue studies at a college or otherwise with the approval of the Syndicate. Tenable for two years (U. C. Pages 368-362).

10. The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize—

(Scholarship: Rs. 20 Per mensem; and Prize Rs. 45 in Books) Awarded to the highest in compulsory History. Scholarship tenable for one year (U. C. Pages 389-320).

M. A. (Degree).

Subjects—I Languages—(6 papers) English, Classical. II History and Philosophy (6 papers). III Mathematics-1 Euclid and Geometrical conic sections. 2 Algebra, Trignometry, 3 Newton's principia and Astronomy, 4 Analytical geometry and differential and integral calculus, 5 Statitics and Dynamics, 6 Hydrostatics and Optics. IV Physics and Chemistry (3 papers).-Experimental physics and a practical examination. V Natural Sciences (2 papers)-and a practical examination in each of the following. Zoology, Botony, and Physical Geography. *Marks and Results:*—the candidate must obtain one fourth of the full marks in each paper and each practical examination, and obtain one third of the total marks obtainable.

AWARDS.

1. The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.—

Rs. 500. Awarded to the highest in Sanskrit. Tenable for a year (U. C. Pages 310-311).

2. The Chancellor's Medal.—Assigned to a branch of study and awarded to the highest in that branch in class 1, (failing such), to the highest in class 1 in other branches. (U. C. pages 326-327).

3. The Jamshetji Nasarwanji Petit Zend Scholarship.—

Rs. 200. Awarded to the highest in Zend and Pahlavi. Tenable for a year (U. C. page 371).

4 The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedanta Prize—

Rs. 400. Awarded to the highest in Vedanta in the ordinary M. A. paper together with the paper set specially for the prize (U. C. pages 373-374).

5 The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal and Prize—

(Medal and prize worth about Rs. 228). Awarded to the Highest in History and Philosophy in class I or II at the M. A. (U. C. pages 390-301)

FIRST L. L. B.

Subjects:—General Jurisprudence (one paper). Roman Law (one paper). *Text Books.*—prescribed. *Results*–to pass the examination candidates must obtain one third of the full marks in each subject and one half of the total marks obtainable.

AWARDS.

The *Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal* with Prize (medal and prize of books worth Rs. 400). Awarded to the highest among candidates getting 60 per cent. marks or more in General Jurisprudence and Roman Law at B. A. & first L. L. B. (U. C Pages 318–119).

SECOND L. L. B.

Subjects—(1) Succession and family rights, with special reference to Hindus and Mahomedan Law. (2) Law of Contracts and of the transfer and lease of immoveable property. (3) Equity with special reference to the Law of trust, Mortgages and other securities for money and specific Relief. (4) The Law of Torts and Crimes. (5) Law of Evidence; Civil procedure including limitation and criminal procedure. *Books*—recommended. *Results*—same as first L. L. B.

AWARDS.

1. The Arnold Scholarship—

Rs. 17 a month. Awarded to the highest in the paper on Succession and Family Rights. Tenable for a year (U. C. Pages 327–328).

2. The Judge Spencer's Prize—

Rs. 150 in books. Awarded to the highest in the Second L. L. B. examination (U. C. page 375).

3. The Mancherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship.

Rs. 180. Awarded to the highest among Parsi candidates in the paper in Equity provided he obtains not less than 50 per cent of the marks in that paper. Tenable for one year (U. C. Pages 386—387).

HONOURS IN LAW.

Subjects.—Roman Civil Law; General Jurisprudence, including International Law; and the several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India. *Results*–No candidate shall be placed in the first class, unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

Subjects:—Chemistry and Practical chemistry; Botany; Materia Medica, and Practical Pharmacy. *Results*–to pass the examination a candidate must obtain one third of the full marks obtainable in each subject and 45 percent of the total.

AWARDS.

1. *The Mrs Satyavati Lalubhai Samaldas Scholarship.*—

About Rs. 200 per year. Awarded to the highest among the Hindu female candidates, provided she has obtained no other Scholarship of equal or higher value and to any other female candidates failing a Hindu. Tenable for one year at a Medical college (U. C. Pages 397-388).

2. *The Sir Dinshaw Manikji Petit Medical Scholarship.*—

Rs. 220. Awarded to the highest among female candidates and specially recommended by the Examiners. Tenable for one year at a Medical college (U. C. Pages 388–389).

2nd EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

Subjects:—Anatony, Descriptive and Practical; and Physiology and Histology. *Results*–Same as at First (L. M. & S.) Examination.

AWARDS.

1. *The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine.*—

Rs. 20 per mensem. Awarded to the highest among female candidates. Tenable for one year at a Medical college (U. C. Page 369).

L. M.& S, (Degree)

Subject:—Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology and Therapeutics, Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical anatomy and ophthalmic Surgery; Midwifery and Diseases of women and Children; and Medical jurisprudence, including Practical Ticology and Hygiene. *Results*—to pass the examination candidate must obtain one half of the full marks in each subject.

AWARDS.

1. *The Charles Morehead Prize.*—

Rs. 150. Awarded to the highest in Clinical Medicine (U. C. Pages 355–356.)

2. *The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize.*—

Rs. 150. Awarded to the highest in Midwifery and Deseases of women and children (U. C. Page 356).

3. The Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883.

Rs, 150. Awarded to the highest among female candidates. Tenable for a year (U. C. pages 367–368).

4. The Lady Reay Gold Medal—

Awarded to the same as above (U. C. Pages 369-370).

5. The Bai Shrinbai Ratansha Parakh Medal and Prize—

Awarded to the highest among male candidate's class I in the year following that in which the scholarship is not awarded, at Matriculation (U. C. Pages 376-377).

6. The Bai Hirabai Pestanji Harmasji Kama Gold Medal.—

Rs. 200. Awarded to the highest among female candidates in surgery or Midwifery in alternate years (U. C. Pages 379–380)

M. D. (DEGREE).

Subjects:—Practice of Physics; Surgery; Midwifery; and Comparative Anatomy. *Results*.–to pass the examination the candidate must obtain one half of the full marks in each subject.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Subjects:—Mathematics (2 papers–Algebra. & Euclid) Natural Science (2 papers–Heat & Botany). Agriculture (1 paper). *Results*–one fourth in each subject and one third of the total marks obtainable.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Subjects.—Trigonometry, Mensuration; Chemistry, Botany; Veterinary; Agriculture (2 papers). *Results*– same as above.

DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

Subjects:—Geology, Botany, agricultural Chemistry; Surveying and Levelling; Veterinary; Agriculture. *Results*-same as above

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING. (F. C. E.)

Subjects—Trigonometry, Euclid, Experimental physics; Engineering. *Results*–one fifth in each practical examination, one fourth in each subject (written) and one third of the total marks obtainable.

AWARDS.

1. The Colonel Patrick French Scholarship.—

Rs. 200. Awarded to the highest. Tenable for a year at an Engineering college (U. C. Pages 363–364).

SECOND EXAMINATION L. C. E.

Subjects:—Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Inorganic Chemistry; Engineering. *Results*–same as above.

L. C. E. (DEGREE).

Subjects:—Experimental and Natural Sciences; Civil Engineering, and one of the following:—Conic Sections and Differential and Integral Calculus, Optics and Astronomy, Mining, & Metallurgy, Mechanical Engineering and Botany and Forestry; *Results*–one fifth in each practical examination, 45 per cent in Civil Engineering, one fourth in every other subject and one third of the total marks obtainable.

AWARDS.

1. The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize.—

Medal and Prize in Books on Engineering worth Rs. 370. Awarded to the highest and specially recommended by the examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing (U. C. Page 321).

2. The Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship.—

Rs. 18 a month. Awarded to the highest in Mechanical Engineering. Tenable for a year (U. C. Page 341).

3. The Jamshetji Dorabji Naegaumvala Prize—

Rs. 100 in books. Awarded in surveying and project (Pages 351-352).

FOR ESSAYS, &c.

1. The *Muneckjee Limjee Gold Medal* for the best essay by a graduate of not more than five years standing on a prescribed subject which in alternate years will be (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities and (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European science and Art (U. C. Pages 307—310).

2. *The Homeji Cursetji Dady prize—*

Rs. 320 in books. For the best essay by a graduate or undergraduate of not more then six years', standing (from Matriculation) on a prescribed subject which will be literary or historical or every alternate year on some Scientific subjects (U. C. Pages 311—313).

3. The Karsandas Mulji Prize.—

Rs. 150 in books. For the best English essay by a graduate or undergraduate of not more than six year's standing from Matriculation on some prescribed moral or social subject (U. C. Pages 334–335).

4. The Dossabhai Hormusji Cama Prize.—

Rs. 250 in books. For the best essay on some prescribed medicals subject by an L. M. &. S. or G. G. M. C. (U. C. Pages 335–337)

5. The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize.—

Books worth the year's interest. For the best essay by a graduate or undergraduate of not more than seven years standing from Matriculation on some prescribed subject illustrating or relating to the advantage derived by Indian from British Rule (U. C. Pages 348–349.)

6. The Ashburner Prize—

Rs. 140. For the best essey by a graduate or a Diplomate in Agriculture of not more than seven years standing on some prescribed subject connected with Indian arts, manufacture or agriculture (U. C. Pages 360-361).

7. The Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik Gold Medal.

For the best essay by a graduate of not more than ten years standing on some prescribed subject connected with Sanskrit Literature (U. C. Pages 366–367).

TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIPS OF A SIMILAR NATURE.

The Mangaldas Nathubhai Travelling Fellowship.—

Rs. 800 a year plus accumilations. Tenable for three years. Appointment made by Syndicate by selection out of applicants. Candidates must be graduates of not more than five year's standing (U. C. Pages 306–307).

The Govevnment of India Scholarship —

(when at the disposal of the University).£ 200 a year open to men only. Awarded to Native graduates under 22. Tenable for three years in England. Scholar must join Oxford or Cambridge University (U. C Pages 380–380).

LECTURESHIPS.

The Wilson Theological Lectureship.—

Rs. 840. Lectures not fewer than six to be delivered during the cold weather term on a selected subject out of four laid down viz (1) Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it. (2) Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages (3) Latin and Greek (4) English viewed in connection with Anglo-saxon and its other sources (U. C. Pages 324–325).

The Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji Lectureship.—

Rs. 1000.—Not fewer than six Lectures to be delivered on Indian Epigraphy, Antiquities or Archæology. Available only when the medal and prize have not been awarded for four years (U. C. Pages 384–486).

PROFESSIONAL STUDY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Residence and Matriculation.

Terms— the first beginning about the middle of October; 2nd term beginning about the middle of January; 3rd beginning about the middle of April The Terms occupy about half of the year. Students must keep twelve terms, but not necessarily consecutively, before attaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Examinations.

1. The *First Examination*, or Responsions. The subjects are: (1892—1893) Arithmetic, Algebra or Geometry, Greek and Latin Grammar, Translation from English into Latin Prose, portions from the works of one Greek and one Latin Author, chosen from a prescribed list.

Indian Candidates are allowed to offer in Responsions either Sanskrit or Arabic as a substitute for Greek or Latin, but for one of these languages only.

2. The *Second Examination* may be either Moderations, or a Preliminary Examination in Honours. Moderations vary according as the candidates seek Honours. Candidates must have entered on their fourth term.

For the Pass School (for those who do not seek Honours) there are five subjects of Examination: (*a*) Candidates, whether for Pass or for Honours, have to pass in two of the four Gospels (in Greek), and in the matter of the Acts of the Apostles, or of the two books of Samuel. But alternatively to this group a Candidate may pass in the Phædo of Plato; and one taking Sanskrit or Arabic instead of Greek or Latin, may pass in a book in Sanskrit or Arabic prescribed by the University; (*b*) Logic or Mathematics; (*c*) Translation (unprepared) of English into Latin and of Latin into English; (*d*) Three Classical Books, to be selected out of a given list.

A list of Sanskrit and Arabic Books is supplied.

The Honours Examination is, of course, more difficult than that for pass. Candidates must have begun the fourth, and not exceeded the eighth term from the term of their Matriculation.

A Candidate for the Degree of B. A. is required to pass in an additional subject at Responsions, or between Responsions and the Preliminary Exa-

mination; *viz.* in one Greek, Latin, German, or French author. A Candidate in Science must pass a Preliminary Examination in Science. A Candidate in Law must pass a Preliminary Examination in Law, the Subjects whereof are: (1) English Constitutional and Political History; (2) The Institutes of Justinian (a portion); (3) Unprepared Translation from Latin into English; (4) Logic, or Bacon's "Novum Organum," *or* The Meno and Apology of Plato; *or* French *or* German.

As many Indian Students desire to read Law, the following course may be indicated as a suitable one:—

Responsions (taking Arabic or Sanskrit instead of Greek).

Additional subject in Latin.

Preliminary Examination in Law.

Final honours Examinaion in Law.

It is not advisable for an Indian Student to enter at Oxford until he has passed, or is ready to pass, Responsions. If he knows Sanskrit when he leaves India, he can, with diligence, learn enough Latin to pass Responsions in six months.

The *Final Examination*, consists of a Pass School, and Seven Final Honour Schools. The Pass School subjects are arranged in four groups, A, B, C, D; out of which Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in three subjects; not more than two subjects being taken from any one group. A contains Classical subjects (including Sanskrit and Persian); B contains modern subjects—one of which is Political Economy, and another a Branch of Legal Study. (Either the Principles of the English Law of Contracts; or the "Institutes" of Justinian or Mayne's "Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage".) C. Geometry, Mechanics, &c. D. Elements of Religious Knowledge.

The seven Final Honour Schools are of Literæt Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science, Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, and Oriental Studies (including Sanskrit, Persian, or Arabic, History of India, and one special subject, legal or philological).

An Indian Candidate may obtain a degree without being required to learn both Greek and Latin. He must, in any case, offer one of these languages in Responsions. Later, he may choose a line of study or examination in which Greek or Latin is not required.

After passing his Examinations, and fulfilling all required conditions, the Student may attain the Bachelor of Arts Degree.

The Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law includes the Indian Penal Code and the Hidu and Mahomedan Law of the Family, Family Property, and Inheritance. As stated above, Canidates cannot attain this Degree unless they have first been admitted to the B.A. Degree.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine must have first passed in the first or second class in the Honour School of Natural Science.

Those who have taken the Bohelor of Medicine Degree may present themselves for Examination in Preventive Medicine and Public Health.

Boden Sanskrit Scholarships.—four in number, one available every Hillary Term after an Examination in Sanskrit. The emoluments are £ 50 per annum for four years. Candidates must be matriculated members of a College or Hall, who on the day of election have not exceeded their twenty-fifth year.

Expenses.

1—Payment to the University.

	£	s.	d
Fee for Matriculation	2	10	0
Responsions	2	0	0
First Public Examination ...	2	0	0
Second Public Examination ...	2	0	0
Degree of Bachelor of Arts ...	7	10	0
	£16	0	0

Cost of Instruction.

The tuition fees vary somewhat at the different Colleges, but are usually under £25 annually. For Non-Collegiate Students, the tuition fees are £6 6s. annually. It is generally understood in Oxford that no tuition other than that provided by the College is required, except for Students whose preparation is unusually deficient. In such cases, the Student should, before selecting a tutor, ask the advice of his College tutor, or of the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students. The fee for a private tutor is £20 for eight weeks for an hour's lecture on six days of the week, or £10 for the same on three days.

EXPENSES MINIMUM £150/200 PER ANNUM.

The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and the Punjab are recognised at Oxford as entitled to the privileges of "Affiliated Colleges." Any one who has completed a course of two years at one of these Universities, and has passed all the Examinations connected with the course, may be admitted as a Candidate in the First Public Examination without having been matriculated, and, if he passes that Examination and is matriculated in the following Michaelmas Term he is not required to pass Responsions, and may reckon the Term in which he was matriculated as the fifth Term from his matriculation; if further he obtains Honours at the First and Second Public Examination, he may be admitted B. A. after eight terms of statutable residence, provided he then passes the second Public Examination. Thus, a qualified candidate might pass the First Public Examination in June, matriculate in October, and take his degree in the June of the second year subsequent.

(Very full particulars on all subjects connected with the University can be obtained from the "Student's Handbook," of which revised editions are frequently issued by the Clarendon Press, Oxford. Price 2s. 6d.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Residence.

In order to obtain the B. A., or, speaking generally, any other degree it is necessary to have resided in Cambridge as a member of the University for the prescribed period. The period of residence is measured by Terms—*i. e.*, divisions of the year during which University business is carried on. There are three Terms in each year, called respectively, the Michaelmas, the Lent, and the Easter Terms, which must include collectively at least 227 days, and a student in Arts must in general "keep" by residence at least nine of these Terms; but it is sufficient for his purpose to have resided during three-fourths of the Term, and the public lectures are generally arranged to cover about that period or rather more, averaging therefore from eight to nine weeks per Term, or about half the year. In the case of students coming from "affiliated" Colleges elsewhere residence for two years or more in such College is accepted as an equivalent for the first three terms of University residence.

In order that the residence of a student may be recognised, it is necessary for him to be "matriculated"—*i. e.*, formally enrolled as a member of the University.

Residence is liable to be interrupted, and the degree consequently postponed, by the process known as "rustication," as a punishment for breaches of University or College discipline.

Examination.

1. pass.

The series of examinations which must be undergone by a student who simply desire to qualify for a B A. degree, without aspiring to any honorary distinction, are as foliows:—

1. *The Previous Examination, or Little-go.* This may be passed in the first or in any later term of residence. If it is not passed within a year after matriculation, the student is not allowed to remain at the University The subject of the Previous Examination are:—

Part. 1.—(1) One Gospel in the original Greek. (2) One Latin classic. (3) One Greek classic. (4) Unseen passages from some Latin author, the use of a dictionary being allowed. (5) Latin and Greek accidence and syntax.

But any student may substitude for the Gospel an additional paper in Greek or Latin, and Asiatic students may be examined in certain English books instead of papers (1) and (3) and may write an English essay instead of answering the question on Greek grammar in paper (5).

Part II.—(1) Paley's *Evidence of Christianity*: or as an alternative, a paper on Elementary Logic. (2) Elementary Geometry. (3) Arithmetic. (4) Elementary Algebra.

A student who desires to graduate in Honours—that is, not only to obtain the B. A. degree, but to have his name published in the Class Lists as having acquitted himself with more or less distinction—must, in the first instance, include in his Previous Examination certain "Additional Subjects" besides those above mentioned, after which he is at liberty to concentrate his attention on the special branch of study in which he proposes to seek honours.

II. The General Examination, open to all students who have kept their fourth or any subsequent Term having previously kept three Terms and passed the Previous Examination. The subjects are at present: *Part I* —One Latin and one Greek classic, Algebra, Elementary Statics with Eelementary Trigonometry, and a voluntary Latin paper.

Part II.—The Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek, a portion

of English History, Historical Essay; Hydrostatics, Heat, and a (voluntary) paper on a play of Shakespeare, or a work of Milton.

III. A "Special Examination," open to all students who have entered on their ninth Term at least, having previously kept eight Terms, and have passed their Previous and General Examinations. The subject of the Examination (under the existing regulations) may be any of the following, at the option of the, student; Theology, Logic, Political Economy, Law, History, Chemistry Physics, Geology (with Botany, Zoology, Physiology, as one subject), Mechanism and applied Science, Music, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Classics.

2. *Honours.*

Indian students usually try to graduate in Honours. The Examinations for Honours are called Triposes, and the branches of study for which there are separate Triposes are the following: Mathematics; Classics—*i. e.*, the Language, Literature and History of Greece and Rome; Moral Sciences; Natural Sciences; Theology; Law; History; Oriental Languages, of which the subjects are: Hebrew, Aramaic (Eastern and Western), Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian, and the comparative grammars of the Semitic and Indo-European Languages,* Mediæval and Modern Languages. some of these Triposes consist of a single Examination; others are divided into Parts.

In each Tripos, or in the separate parts of each Tripos, the candidates who are considered to deserve Honours are arranged in classes according to merit, and in some cases the members of each class are arranged in the like order. A place in any class in the last or only part of any Tripos entitles to a B.A. degree, and a place in any class in both parts of the Law Tripos, or in one part after taking Honours in any other Tripos, entitles the candidate also to the degree of Bachelor of Laws (L.L.B.) instead of or in addition to the B.A.

But even if a Tripos candidate fails to obtain a place in the Class List, he may still be admitted to the B.A. degree without further Examination, if the Examiners consider that he has acquitted himself sufficiently well to deserve a degree without Honours; or for a lower

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* This is a new Tripos, constituted in 1893 by the fusion of the two hitherto distinct Triposes of Semitic languages and Indian languages, Tripos Hindustani, which was formerly included in the Indian languages Tripos, no longer enters into any University Examination.

standard of proficiency he may be excused the general examination, but required to pass one of the Special Examinations for the ordinary degree. In addition to these University Examinations, a candidate for Honours, who belongs to any College, is almost always required by the College authorities to have his progress tested at intervals by Examinations conducted under their supervision, or sometimes by joint arrangement among several Colleges.

Students may keep their Terms at an Inn of Court whilst they are at College, so that they can be called to the Bar at the same time that they take their degree, if they can afford time for passing the Law Examination s during their University Course.

C. Expenses.

The necessary or usual expenses of University residence may be considered under the following heads:—

I.—Payments to the University.

	£.	s.	d.
Fee for Matriculation	5	0	0
„ Previous Examination (2 parts) ...	2	10	0
„ Examinations for ordinary degree { General	1	5	0
{ Special	2	2	0
„ B.A. or L.L.B. degree	7	0	0
Total cost of ordinary degree	£ 17	17	0

II Cost of Instruction.

Of the public lectures provided by the University, some may be attended without any fee; if any fee is charged, it is either £1 1s. or £2 2s per Term. Further instruction is provided by each College for its own students out of a fund provided by a payment from each student to the College Tutor, which varies at the different Colleges from £6 to £8 per Term. This sum also covers the remuneration of the Tutor for the general supervision which he is supposed to exercise over the students.

If private tuition is required over and above the University and College lectures, the scale of payment is £9 per Term; £12 for the working part of the Long Vacation—*i. e.*, the months of July and August.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Candidates for any Degree in this University must have passed the

Matriculation Examination. No exemption from this rule is allowed on account of Degrees obtained or Examinations passed at any other University.

There are two Examinations for Matriculation in each year, one commencing on the Second Monday in January, the other on the Second Monday in June.

This and all other Examinations of the University together with Prizes' Scholarships, Medals, &c., are open to Women upon exactly the same conditions as to Men.

Candidates for the Matriculation Examination must have completed their sixteenth year, and show a competent knowledge in each of the following subject: 1 Latin; 2. *One* of the following Languages: Greek, French, German, Sanskrit, Arabic. 3. The English Language, and English History, with the Geography relating thereto; 4. Mathematics; 5. Mechanics; 6. *One* of the following Branches of Science: Chemistry; Heat and Light; Magnetism and Electricity; Botany. Fee, £2.

The Matriculation Examination of the London University may be passed in India, upon application through the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province. By passing this Examination before coming to England, a Student may save a year of his stay.

Candidates for the Degrees of BACHELOR OF ARTS and BACHELOR OF SCIENCE are required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, and to pass Two subsequent Examinations. Bachelors of Science of this University may be admitted to the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS after passing at the two B. A. Examinations in those subjects in which they have not been previously examined.

The INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS (and in SCIENCE) takes place once in each year, and commences on the Third Monday in July. Candidates cannot be admitted for this Examination within One Academical Year after having matriculated. Fee, £5.

Candidates for a Pass or for Honours in Arts are examined in each of the following subjects: 1. Latin; 2. Either the French or the German Language (for Honours in both); 3. English Language, Literature, and History; 4. Mathematics, and, for a Pass only, in Greek.

For a Pass or for Honours in Science, in (1) Inorganic Chemistry, (2) Experimental Physics, (3) Mathematics, and, for a Pass only, in (4) General Biology. Candidates may also be examined for Honours in Botany and Zoology.

The B. A. EXAMINATION takes place on the fourth Monday in October, and the B. Sc. Examination on the third Monday in October. Fee, £5.

For the B. A., Candidates are examined in the following Branches of Knowledge; Branches I., II., and III. being compulsory, but an option being allowed between Branch IV. and Branch V.—

I. Latin, with Roman History (Two Papers). II. Greeks, with Grecian History (Two Papers). III. *One* of the following Languages: English, French, German, Italian, Arabic, Sanskrit. (Two papers in each). IV. Either *Pure* Mathematics or *Mixed* Mathematics (Two Papers in each). V. Mental and Moral Science (Two Papers).

For the B. Sc., Candidates are required to show a competent knowledge of *any three* of the nine following subjects. I. Pure Mathematics. II. Mixed Mathematics. III. Experimental Physics. IV. Chemistry. V. Botany. VI. Zoology. VII. Animal Physiology. VIII. Physical Geography and Geology. IX. Mental and Moral Science.

For the Regulations respecting the M. A., D. Lit., and D. Sc. Degrees, see the Calendar of the University.

The regulations respecting the Degrees in Medicine are referred to in Part IV. of this Handbook.

Candidates for the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS are required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, and to pass two subsequent Examinations.

The Intermediate Examination in Law is held on the First Monday in January.

Candidates are examined in—1. Jurisprudence. 2. Roman Law. 3. Constitutional History of England.

In the LL.B. EXAMINATION the subjects are: 1. Common Law. 2. Equity. 3. Law of Real and Personal Property.

The Examination in the art, Theory, and History of Teaching is open only to Graduates of the University. Successful Candidates receive a Certificate, called the Teacher's Diploma.

IV.—MEDICAL STUDY & DIPLOMAS.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF MADICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

REGISTRATION.

The General Council of Medical Education requires that every Student of Medicine shall be registered.

No Medical Student can be registered until he has passed a Preliminary Examination, as required by the General Medical Council, and has produced evidence that he has commenced Medical Study.

The Registration of Medical Students is placed under the charge of the Branch Registrars.

Every person desirous of being registered as a Medical Student should apply to the Branch Registrar of the Division of the United Kingdom in which he is residing.

The several Branch councils—and in England the Executive Committee, if its meetings be more convenient and the case be urgent—have power to admit special exceptions to the foregoing regulations as to Registration, for reasons which may appear to them satisfactory.

The Executive Committee issues from time to time a list of Examining Bodies whose Examinations fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council as regards General Education.

The following are included in the existing list:—

University of Calcutta—Entrance Examination; Certificate to include Latin.

University of Madras—Entrance Examination; Certificate to include Latin.

University of Bombay—Entrance Examination; Certificate to include Latin.

Ceylon Medical College—Preliminary Examination (Primary Class).

The Certificates from Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Universities and Colleges must contain evidence that the Examination passed included all the subjects required by the General Medical Council. In the case of Natives of India or other Oriental countries, whose vernacular is other than English, an Examination in a Classic Oriental Language may be accepted instead of an Examination in Latin.

The Preliminary Examination in General Education, required to be passed previously to registration as a Medical Student, is as follows:—

1. English language, inluding grammar and composition. 2. Latin, including grammar, translation from specified authors, and translation of easy passages not taken from such authors. 3. Mathematics comprising (*a*) Arithmetic, (*b*) Algebra, as far as simple equations, inclusive, (*c*) Geometry, the subject matter of Euclid, Books 1., 11., and 111., with easy deductions. 4. One of the following optional subjects: (*a*) Greek, (*b*) French, (*c*) German, (*d*) Italian, (*e*) any other modern language, (*f*) Logic.

The Council will not in future accept any certificate of Pass in Preliminary Examination in General Education unless the whole of the subjects included in the Preliminary Examination required by the Council for Registration of Students of Medicine have been *passed at the same time*, but this rule does not apply to those who, previously to January 1st 1892 have passed a part of any Preliminary Examination recognised by the Council; provided that a University Examination required for graduation in Arts wherein the specified subjects of General Education are included, may be recognised for the purpose of Registration.

The Royal College of Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries, and other Examining Bodies, conduct Preliminary Examinations for Students intending to study Medicine, who may have not passed other Examinations qualifying for registration by the Medical Council.

Indian Students are advised to pass the Preliminary Examination in India, and to bring with them certificates of such Examination, as well as their certificates of birth.

Professional Education.

The course of professional study after registration should occupy at least five years, conditionally.

The first four of the five years should be passed at a School or Schools of Medicine recognised by any of the Licensing Bodies mentioned in Schedule A of the Medical Act (1858), provided that the first year may be passed at a University or Teaching Institution, recognised by any of the Licensing Bodies, where the subjects of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology are taught.

Graduates in Arts or Science of any University recognised by the Medical Council who shall have spent a year in the study of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and have passed an examination in these subjects for the Degrees in question, shall be held to have completed the first of the five years of medical study.

The fifth year should be devoted to clinical work at one or more of such public hospitals or dispensaries, British or foreign, as may be recognised by any of the medical authorities mentioned in Schedule A of the Medical Act (1858), provided that of this year six months may be passed as a pupil to a Registered Practitioner holding a public appointment, or possessing such opportunities of imparting practical knowledge as shall be satisfactory to the medical authorities.

Due time should be set aside for Practical Work in the various subjects Attendance on a Practical Course should be carefully ascertained and certified. By a Practical Course is understood one in which work is done by the Student himself, under the direction of a duly qualified teacher.

Every Candidate for the Final professional Examination at the end of the fifth year will be required to give evidence that he has had sufficient opportunities of practical study.

The Registration of Dental Students is carried on at the Medical Council Office, in London, in the same manner as the existing Registration of Medical Students; and subject to the same regulations as regards Preliminary Examinations.

W. J. C. Miller, B. A., Registrar of the General Council, and of the Branch Council for England, 299 Oxford Street, London, W.—James Robertson, Registrar of the Branch Council for Scotland, 1 George Square, Edinburgh.—R. L. Heard, M. D., Registrar of the Branch Council for Ireland, 35 Dawson street, Dublin, *will supply further information.*

LEGAL STUDY.

THE BAR.

THERE are four Inns of Court—namely, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and grays's Inn—which have the power of calling men to the Bar.

Every person not otherwise disqualified, who has passed a Public Examination at any University, within the British Dominions, or for the Indian Civil Service, is entitled to be admitted as a Student at one of the four Inns of Court, without passing a preliminary Examination. Other applicants for admission must pass an Examination in the English and Latin languages, and English History, But Indian Candidates can obtain an exemption from examination in Latin on applying for the same.

Proficiency in English is tested by the Candidates' answers in History, the leading outlines of which only are required.

Preliminary Examinations are held in the week preceding each term, and every succeeding week during term.

After admission, the Student must keep twelve terms before he can be called to the Bar, unless any term or terms (not exceeding two) have been dispensed with under the circumstnces hereinafter mentioned. There are four terms a year and a term is kept by attending (without the nece-

sity of eating) six, or, in the case of members of a British or Irish University, three dinners in the hall of the Inn. The times of the terms are as follows: Michaelmas term, November 2—25; Hilary term, January 11-31; Easter term, four weeks, commencing the Tuesday after Easter Tuesday; Trinity term, three weeks, the Tuesday after Whit-Tuesday. It is not necessary to keep all the terms consecutively.

A saving of about four months' residence in England can be effected by those who are admitted in November and who keep the Michaelmas term.

Every student must be twenty-one years of age before being called to the Bar.

He must have passed, to the satisfaction of the Council of Legal Education, a Public Examination, for the purpose of ascertaining his fitness to be called to the Bar, and have obtained from the Council a Certificate of having passed such Examination.

Four such Examinations are held each year, one shortly before each term.

Systematic instruction is provided for students in the following Subjects:—

2. Roman Law and Jurisprudence and International Law, Public and Private (Conflict of Laws).

2. Constitutional Law (English and Colonial) and Legal History.

3. English Law Equity, viz. :—

(*a*) Law of person, including Marriage and Divorce, Infancy Lunacy, Corporations.

(*b*) Law of Real and Personal Property and Conveyancing, including Trusts; Mortgages; Administration of Assets, on Death, on Dissolution of Partnerships, on Winding-up of Companies, and in Bankruptcy; and Pratical instruction in the preparation of Deeds, Wills, and Contracts.

(*c*) Law of Obligations: Contracts; Torts; Allied Subjects (implied or quasi contracts), estoppel, &c. Commercial Law, with especial reference to Mercantile Documents in daily use, which are shown and explained.

(*d*) Civil Procedure, including evidence.

(*e*) Criminal Law and Procedure.

The Council of Legal Education appoint a permanent staff of Readers and Assistant Readers, who give instruction both catechetically and by Lectures.

The sum of £40 hereinafter mentioned, which each Student has to pay on admission, entitles him to attend all the Lectures and Classes of all the Readers and Assistant Readers, as long as he is a Student.

An Examination in Roman Law and in such of the heads of English Law and Equity above mentioned, as the Council shall from time to time determine, is obligatory for call to the Bar.

The Council may accept as an equivalent for the Examination in Roman Law, a degree granted by any University within the British Dominions, for which the qualifying Examination included Roman Law.

A Student may pass in Roman Law, as soon as he has kept four terms, but he cannot pass in the other subjects until he has kept nine terms.

The Examination for Call to the Bar is by written papers, and by such *viva voce* questions (if any) as the Examiners think desirable.

At each of the Inns of Court an applicant for admission has to pay certain fees amounting to about £40, and each of the Inns accords certain privileges to what may be called University Students. At Lincoln's Inn the privileged class includes those who have passed a public examination at certain Universities; at each of the Temples it includes all members of certain Universities; and at Gray's Inn it includes also intending members: but at the Temples and Gray's Inn the privilege is lost unless a degree is taken, or certain terms are kept at the University.

At each of the Inns a non-privileged Student must deposit £100.

At Lincoln's Inn a privileged Student must either deposit £ 100, or give a bond with two sureties for that amount.

At the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn a privileged Student must either deposit £100, or give a bond with two sureties for £50.

At the Inner Temple every Student must either deposit £50, besides the £100 in the case of non-privileged Students, or give a bond with two sureties for that amount.

The bonds and deposits are to secure the sums to become due to the Inn for fees, dinners, and the like, and the sureties must be householders, or, in some cases, members of one of the Inns of Court.

On Call to the Bar, all Students, privileged as well as non-privileged, must pay fees amounting to about £100. These fees are paid from the deposit. If a student dies, or withdraws without being called to the Bar, the deposit is returnable.

Students coming from India should in all cases be prepared to deposit the required sums, for the sureties in these cases are often called on to pay when a Student dies indebted to his Inn, and it is a difficult and unpleasant task for an Indian Student to find sureties in England.

Many Barristers undertake to give private tuition in preparing for the Examination, the fees varying with the amount of tuition required.

Two examinations for Honours are held each year shortly before Hilary and Trinity Terms. All Students can compete at these examinations, and a prize of £50 is given to each Student who obtains a Certificate of Honour. At each such examination a Studentship of 100 guineas a year for three years is also given to Students under twenty-five years of age. A holder of a Studentship or Certificate of Honour may be granted a dispensation of two terms, and called to the Bar in his 10th term. The Society of Gray's Inn also regularly gives certain Scholarships of £40 and £45 per annum for three years.

Students coming from India will do well to bring a certificate from some person in an official position that they are proper persons to be admitted to the Bar, as it is probable that such a certificate will be required in future.

THE SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

To become a Solicitor it is necessary first to serve under Articles to a Solicitor for five years, and to pass three Examinations: one "Preliminary," before being articled; the second, "Intermediate," after the expiration of the half term of service; the third, the "Final" one, before being admitted. A person who has graduated at any University in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or who has been called to the English Bar, is only required to serve under Articles for three years.

The *Preliminary Examination* for 1893 (fee, £2) is in (1) Writing from Dictation; (2) Writing a short English Composition; (3) Arithmetic—the first four rules, simple and compound, Rule of three, and Decimal and Vulgar fractions; (4) Geography of Europe, and History of England; (5) Latin, elementary; (6) any two languages, selected by the Candidate —Latin, Ancient Greek, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. Algebra, up to and inclusive of Simple Equations, and the first four books of Euclid, are optional, instead of one language.

Four of these Examinations are held in each year, in the months of February, May, July, and October. Persons are exempted from the Preliminary Examination who have passed certain University or other public Examinations.

Intermediate Examination (fee, £3). Four of these Examinations are held in each year, in the months of January, April, June, and November, in such elementary works on the Laws of England as may be from time to time selected by the Committee. A Barrister of not less than five years' standing is exempted from all Examinations except the Final.

Final Examination (fee, £5). Four of these Examinations are held in each year, in the months of January, April, June and November, in the following subjects:—

1. The Principles of the Law of Real and Personal Property, and the Practice of Conveyancing.

2. The Principles of Law and Procedure in matters usually determined or administered in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

3. The Principles of Law and Procedure in matters usually determined or administered in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Law and Practice of Bankruptcy.

4. The principles of Law and Procedure in matters usually determined or administrred in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice; Ecclesiastical and Criminal Law and Practice; and Proceedings before Justices of the Peace.

The fee payable to the Solicitor to whom a clerk is articled varies much with the circumstances of each case. In good offices the fee payable is £315 (300 guineas) for instruction during the five, four, or three years, as the case may be and this fee is payed when the articles are signed. The clerk has to lodge, clothe, and feed himself. There is a stamp duty of £80 upon the articles, and there are fees of £30 5s. to be paid on admission after the Final Examination. A subscription of £2 a year entitles clerks of Members to the use of the Library of the Incorporated Law Society. They can also attend Lectures and Classes delivered and held at the Incorporated Law Society. The fee for the Lectures is £2 2s., and that for the Classes £5 5s. each year.

For further information apply to The Secretary, Incorporated Law Society's Hall, Chancery Lane, London, W. C.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Regulations relating to Degrees in Medicine,

To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine (M. B.), five years of of study (after Matriculation) are necessary, and the following Examinations—held in January and June—have to be passed:—

1. The Matriculation Examination.

2. The Preliminary Scientific Examination.

3. The Intermediate Examination in Medicine, held twice in each year—for Pass and Honours in July, and for Pass Candidates only in January.

A Candidate is required to have completed his nineteenth year.

4. The Examination for Bachelor of Medicine, held in October and May. The candidates must be twenty-one years of age, and have studied for two years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

For the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery (B. S.), a further Examination in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy must be passed.

Master in Surgery.—Candidates must have taken the Degree of B. S.; and must have been subsequently further engaged in the study of Surgery during two years, or have practised for five years.

Doctor of Medicine.—Candidates must have taken the M. B., and must have subsequently further studied Medicine (or State Medicine) for two years (with practice for three years), or have practised for five years.

The fee for Examination is in every case £5.

THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

(Edinburgh, Glagow, Aberdeen, St. Andrew's.)

Faculty of Medicine.

Every student, before commencing his medical studies, is required to pass a Preliminary Examination in (1) English, (2) Latin, (3) Elementary Mathematics, and (4) Greek, French, or German. In the case of a candidates whose native language is not English, an Examination in his native language may be substituted for one in either French or German, and an examination in any other classical language for one in Latin or Greek. Certain Examinations will be received as equivalents for the Preliminary Examination. A degree in Arts or Science in any University recognised by the University Court exempts from the Preliminary Examination.

All students are required to Matriculate before they can be enrolled in any of the Classes in the University. Matriculation consists in inscribing the name in the Students' Album, and paying an annual entrance fee of £1.

Medical Study may be begun either in October (Winter session) or in May (Summer session).

Candidates can be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery only after they have fulfilled the following conditions:—

1. The candidate must have engaged in Medical Study for at least five years.

2. In each of the first four years the candidate must have attended at least two courses of instruction (of not less than five months) in one or more of the subjects of study specified below; or, one course of five months, and two of two and a half months.

3. During the fifth or final year the candidate shall be engaged in Clinical Study for at least nine months at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, or at one or more of such Public Hospitals or Dispensaries, British or Foreign, as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court.

4. The candidate must, during his Curriculum, have attended a Course or Courses of insturction in each of the following subjects of study including such Examinations as many be prescribed in the various classes—*viz.*: 1. Antoamy (one Course, not less than five months); 2. Practical Anatomy (two Courses, ditto); 3. Chemistry; 4. Materia Medica and Therapeutics; 5. Physiology or Institutes of Medicine; 6. Practice of Medicine; 7. Surgery; 8. Midwifery, and the Diseases peculiar to women and Infants; 9. Pathology (in each of the above, one Course, not less than five months); 10. Practical Chemistry; 11. Physics (including the Dynamics of Solids, Liquids, and Gases, and the rudiments of Sound, Heat, Light, and Electricity); 12. Elementary Botany; 13. Elementary Zoology; 14. Practical Physiology; 15. Practical Pathology 16. Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health (in each of the above, one Course, not less than two and a-half months).

The candidate must have attended for at least three years the Medical and surgical practice of a general Hospital, which accommodates not less than 80 patients; also courses of Clinical Surgery extending over nine months; of Clinical Medicine, nine months; a course of instructon in Mental Diseases, and a course (of at least twenty-five meetings) of Practical Pharmacy. He must have attended for at least six months the out-practice of a Hospital, or the practice of a qualified practitioner, and he must have been properly instructed in Vaccination, &c. He must act as a clerk in the Medical, and as a doctor in the Surgical Wards of a Public Hospital, and he must also avail himself to such an extent as may be required by

the Senators, with the approval of the University Court, of opportunities of studying *post mortem* examinations, fevers, diseases of children, Ophthalmology, or such other departments as may from time to time be determined. He must attend twelve cases of labour, or six, if the candidate attends a Lying-in-Hospital for three months.

Certificates of class attendance must show that the candidate has given regular attendance, and also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

Two of the five years of medical study must be spent in the University of Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c.; the remaining three years may be spent in any Indian, Colonial, or Foreign University recognised for the purpose by the University Court.

There are four professional Examinations for the M. B. and Ch. B. Degree. Fees, for the whole Examination, £23 2s.; for First, Second, and Final Divisions, £6. 6s. each; for Third Division, £4 4s. Fee for M. D. £10 10s. (and £10 for Government Stamp Duty). Fee for Ch. M. £10 10s.

Students who commenced their medical studies before October 1, 1892, are subject to regulations somewhat different from the above.

Attendance in Medical Classes in India is accepted as qualifying for Degrees in Medicine. But it is important that Indian students should ascertain whether the courses that they have attended in India contained the prescribed number of Lectures. If not, the deficiency will have to be supplied.

A Programme—extracted from the University Calendar—can be obtained on application to the Registrar of each University).

MEDICAL DEGREES IN IRELAND.

At the University of Dublin (Trinity College) various Medical Degrees and Diplomas are conferred, and also in the Royal University of Ireland, where all Degrees, Honours, Exhibitions, Prizes, and Scholarships are open to women as well as to men.

EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND (CONJOINT BOARDS).

Any candidate who desires to obtain both the Licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Diploma of Member of the

Royal College of Surgeons of England is required to comply with the following Regulations, and to pass the Examinations hereinafter set forth:—

Professional Examinations.

There are three Professional Examinations, called herein the First Examination, the Second Examination, and Third or Final Examination, each being partly written, partly oral, and partly practical.

These Examinations will be held in the months of January, April, July, and October, unless otherwise appointed.

Every candidate intending to present himself for Examination is required to give notice in writing to the Secretary of the Examining Board, Examination Hall, Victoria Enbankment, fourteen clear days before the day on which the Examination commences, transmitting at the same time the required certificates.

The First Examination.

The subjects of the First Examination are: Chemistry, Chemical Physics, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Elementary Anatomy, and Elementary Physiology.

A candidate may take this Examination in three parts at different times, or he may present himself for the whole at one time.

A candidate will be admitted to the Examination in Chemistry and Chemical Physics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, on producing evidence of having been registered as a Medical Student by the General Medical Council, and of having received instruction in Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy ; or he may take Materia Medica and Pharmacy as part of the second Examination, but he will not be admitted to the Examination on Elementary Anatomy, and Elementary Physiology, earlier than the end of his first Winter Session at a Medical School, or than the completion of his first six months' attendance at a recognised Medical school during the ordinary sessions—*i. e.*, exclusive of the months of April, August, and September.

A candidate rejected in one psrt or more of the First Examination will not be admittad to re-examination until after the lapse of a period of not less than three months from the date of rejection, and he will be re-examined in the subject or subjects in which he has been rejected.

The fees for admission to the First Examination are as follows: For the whole Examination, £10 10s.; for re-examinatian after rejection in either of the three parts, £3 3s.

Any candidate who shall produce satisfactory evidence of having passed an Examination for a Degree in Medicine on any of the subjects of the First and Second Parts of this Examination conducted at a University in the United Kingdom, in India, or in a British Colony, will be exempt from examination in those subjects in which he has passed.

The Second Examination.

The subjects of the Second Examination are Anatomy and Physiolgy.

A candidate is required to present himself for examination in Anatomy and Physiology together until he has reached the required standard to pass in one or other of these subjects; but no candidate will be allowed to pass in one of the subjects without obtaining at the same time at least half the number of marks required to pass in the other subject.

A Candidate will be admitted to the Second Examination after the lapse of not less than six months from the date of his passing the First Examination, on producing evidence of having completed, subsequently to registration as a Medical School or Schools, and of having complied with the prescribed Regulations. The same rules as to rejections apply as in the First Examination.

A Candidate may take Materia Medica and Pharmacy at the Second Examination.

The Fees for admission to the Second Examination are as follows: for the whole Examination, £10 10s.; for re-examination after rejection in each of the two Parts, £3 3s.

The Third or Final Examination.

The subjects of the Final Examination are: Medicine, including Therapeutics, Medical Anatomy, and Pathology; Midwifery and Diseases peculiar to Women; also questions on Forensic Medicine and Public Health.

A candidate may present himself for examination in these three subjects or parts separately or at one time.

A candidate will be admitted to the Third or Final Examination on producing evidence—(1) of being twenty-one years of age; (2) of

having passed the Second Examination; (3) of having studied Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery in accordance with the prescribed regulations.

The colleges do not admit to either part of the Third or Final Examination any candidate (not exempted from Registration) whose name has not been entered in the Medical Students' Register at least forty-five months, nor till the expiration of two years after his having passed the Second Examination.

The rules as to rejection apply as in the First and Second Examinations.

Any candidate who shall have obtained a Colonial, Indian, or Foreign Qualification which entitles him to practise Medicine or Surgery in the country where such Qualification has been conferred, after a course of study and Examination equivalent to those required by the regulations of the two Colleges, shall, on production of satisfactory evidence as to age and proficiency in Vaccination, be admissible to the Second and Third Examinations.

The fees for admission to the Third or Final Examination are as follows: for the whole Examination, £15 15s.; for re-examination after rejection in Medicine, £5 5s.; for re-examination after rejection in Surgery, £5 5s,; for re-examination after rejection in Midwifery, £3 3s.

Every candidate who shall have passed the Third or Final Examination, and who shall have paid the required fees is, subject to the Bye-laws of the two Colleges, entitled to receive: the Licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Forms of the required certificates may be obtained of the Secretary of the Examinfng Board in England, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, COLLEGES &c.—

The Elphinstone College. Arts—Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite M. A.

The St. Xavier's College. Arts—Rev. H. Kemp S. J., Ph. D.

The Wilson College Arts —Rev. D. D. Mackichan M. A., D. D.

The Grant Medical College—Surg. Major W. K. Hatch M. B. C. M.

Government Veterinary College.—Veterinary Surgeon Mills.

College of Science, Poona:—S. Cooke Esq.

Government Law School:—

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.—H. Monie Esq.

Sir. J. J. School of Art—E. Greenwood Esq.

Elphinstone High School.—Mr. Adair Esq.

Robert Money Institution.—J. Jackson Esq.

St Xavier's School.

Cathedral High School—T. A. Savage Esq.

Sir. J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institute—D.N. Waida Esq. M. A.

Alexandra Native Girl's English Institution. Miss Hunt.

Proprietory High School.

Fort High School.—Dadabhai Pestonjee Esq.

New High School.—Mr. Bharda.

Maratha High School.	Prof Rajaram Shastri, Bhagwat.
Maratha Education Society's High School.	R.s. V. J. Kirtiker.
John Connon High School.	J. MacDonald Esq.
Gokuldas Tejpal High School.	D. G. Padhye Esq. M.A.
Free General Assembly's High School.	Prof N. G. Welinker, M.A.
St. Mary's Institution.	
Behramji Jejeebhoy Parsee Institution.	P. N. Wadia Esq.
Ripon High School.	
Frere Fletcher School.—Miss Edge.	
Education Society's School.	F. W. English Esq.

Most of the above High schools have classes from tho 1st Anglo Vernacular standard to the Matriculation standard.

There are about 300 and odd Primary schools the principal of which are:—

Municipal Schools.

Amerchandwadi.	(B & G)	Marathi	Valkeshwar s.		Marathi.
Byculla s.		,,	Varli Koliwada s.		,,
Chandanwadi s.		,,	Bhuleswar s.	(B & G)	Guzerathi
Chewoolwadi s.		,,	Chandanwadi s.		,,
Chinchpogly s.		,,	Girgaum s.		,,
Colaba s.		,,	Mahim s.		,,
Dongri s.	(B & G)	,,	Musjed Bunder s.	(B & G)	,,
Gamdevi s.		,,	Rangari street s.	(B & G)	,,
Ghaodapleo s.		,,	Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy s.		
Girgaum s.		,,	Colaba Urdu s.		
Kamathipura s.	(B & G)	,,	Madanpura s.		
Khetwadi s.		,,	Upper Mahim s.		Marathi
Lower Mahim s.		,,	Varli s.		,,
Mandvi s.		,,	Vithulwadi s.	(B & G)	,,
Mahim s.		,,	Budhivarohak s.		Guzerathi
Matunga s.		,,	Fort s.		,,
Mazagon s.		,,	Kapad Bazar s	(B & G)	,,
Nagdevi s.	(B & G)	,,	Mumbadevi s.		,,
Nagpada s.		,,	Null Bazars (Brls)		,,
Parel s.		,,	Charni Road Girls s.		,,
Sion s.		,,	Kalbadevi girls. s.		,,
Sewri s.		,,	Imamwada s.		Urdu.
Seven Road s.		,,	Nagpada s.		,,

Some Aided Schools.

The S. L, and S. Societys Girls Schools at Pallow Rd. Lohare Chawl Girgaum.

The Poor Boy's Seminary—Grant Road.

The Bhicaji Bengalee Girls Schools Fort, Mazagon, Chandanwadi.

The American Mission Schools.—The Church Mission Schools.

&c &c &c.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

The handsome building situated at Byculla, and formerly the home of the Elphinstone College, was by the energy of the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee. N. Wadia C. I. E., and the munificence of Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit Bart., made over to the Technical Education Board ten years ago. The compound has four distinct buildings of stone, *viz* the main building with its Physical Laboratory and Drawing and Science Class rooms, the Ripon Textile School, the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (2nd) Bart School of Mechanical Engineering and the Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart Metal School.

The following are the courses of instruction. (1) Cotton manufacture (2) Mechanical Engineering (3) Metal work and enamelling and (4) Practical Locomotive work.

Cotton Manufacture Course

consists of lectures on spinning and weaving and practical work in the departments of, (1) ginning, opening and scutching, (2) carding and drawing, (3) framing, (4) ring spinning, (5) mule spinning, and (6) reeling, bundling, plain and fancy weaving. Each student has to sit for three Examinations, in written cotton technology, and one in each of the practical departments. The Examinations include actual work on the machines, re-setting of motions, repairs, erection &c. and are conducted by qualified outside examiners who are practical men.

Engineering Course.

In the Engineering branch, the student has also six sections of work to pass through:—(1) Pattern making, (2) foundry, (3) smithy, (4) machine tools, (5) lathes, and (6) fitting.

In the pattern-making, a systematic course of practical work in producing varied patterns from drawing is gone through, while in the other departments, each student has to devote himself to a carefully devised routine of work, whereby he becomes thoroughly acquainted with the manual part of the labour of each section. The class of work done is as great and as varied as possible, with the object of making each student of considerable use to employers when the course of training has been completed.

Science Classes.

In addition to the systems of practical training, the students have to attend courses of machine drawing, lectures in theoretical and applied mechanics, steam and sound, light, heat, electricity, and magnetism, with

physical laboratory practice. The engineering students have also to attend lectures on tools, while the students in cotton manufacture receive instruction in the theory of spinning and weaving.

Equipment.

The Institute is one of the best equipped Institutions in the country.

Work done.

A variety of work has been done in the Engineering Department including the production of surface plates, small lathes, small steam engines, smiths' hearths, machine tools, etc., while in the Ripon School the production includes yarns from 10 to 52 counts, in cop and bundle, and plain, twill, jacquard, strip and check cloths of different sorts.

Sheet Metal & Enamelling Course

consists of instruction (theoretical and applied) in the production of hollow ware from Brass, Copper, Iron and Alluminum and in the Enamelling and Decorating of hollow-ware and Tablets. It includes besides Instruction in Free hand and Geometrical Drawing, Chemistry, Composition and mixing of Enamels; setting of the stamping & Drawing machinery, Designing dies, Production of hollow ware in various metals, Cutting out Blanks, Blishing, Burnishing, Rivetting &c. *Length of Course*–18months, *Fees.*–Rs 54 payable in two instalments. *Examinations* at the end of the course. *Examination Fee* Rs 5.

Practical Locomotive Work Course

consists of 12 special Lectures on Locomotives, Locomotive working and engineering. Students of the third Session are admitted without extra fee, others not connected with the Institute, are charged Rs. 10 for the course and accompanying practice in the working of the Institute Locomotive Engine. The Class is held at 3 p.m. on Saturdays so as to be available for Assistants in Locomotive works, and others.

TERMS, FEES, &c.

Unless where otherwise mentioned the terms are as follows:—First term commencing on the last Wednesday in October and ending on the fourth Saturday in April. Second term commenceing on the first Monday in June and ending on the 2nd Saturday in October. *Fees* Rs36 per annum payable in three instalments. *Examination Fees.*—Rs. 5 per examination. The *Course* extends to *three years. Admission*—Candidates for admission must have studied in the sixth standard in English.

Library & Reading Room.

The Institute has a Library and Reading Room of its own. The

Library, which at present contains about a 1000 volumes, is being constantly added to by the addition of the latest books treating of trades manufactures and science. The Reading Room is regularly supplied with 32 weeklies, 2 fortnightlies, 16 monthlies and 3 quarterlies. *Subscription*—Students ~~Rs~~ 4 per annum. Others ~~Rs~~ 6. *Catalogue.* 4 Ans.

Dormitories.

Dormitory accomodation is provided for a limited number of students. Rent for one student in one Room is Rupees 3, for two in one room Rs. 2 each per month in advance.

City and Guilds of London Institute

Examinations.

The Institute, has been authorised to conduct the above Examinations in India.

Examinations are held in the following subjects every year in May, and certificates and prizes awarded to successful candidates.

The Fee for each Examination is Rs. 5.

Candidates desirous of being examined must send in their application with a Fee of Rs. 5 on or before the first Monday in March.

The Programme of the City and Gulids of London Institute, giving full particulars of each examination and the papers set at the preceding examination, can be had from the Principal of the Institute on receipt of Rs. 1-2-0. Only a limited number of copies being available.

Subjects of examination, open to all candidates, whether students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or not, are as follows:—

1. Salt manufacture.
2. Alkali manufacture.
3. Soap manufacture.
4. Bread-making.
5. Brewing
6. Spirit manufacture.
7. Coal-Tar Products.
8. Sugar manufacture.
9. Painters' Colours, Oils and Varnishes.
10. Oils and Fats, including Candle manufacture.
11. Gas manufacture.
12. Iron and steel manufacture.
13. Paper manufacture.
14. Photography.
15. Pottery and Porcelain.
16. Glass making.
17. Dressing of Skins.
18. Leather tanning.
19. Boot and Shoe manufactur.
20. Silk dyeing.
21. Wool dyeing.
22. Cotton dyeing.
23. Cotton and Linen bleaching.
24. Colico and Linen Printing

25. Wool and Worsted spinning.
26. Wool and Worsted weaving and designing.
27. Cotton spinning.
28. Cotton weaving.
29. Flax spinning.
30. Linen weaving.
31. Silk throwing and spinning.
32. Silk weaving.
33. Jute spinning.
34. Jute weaving.
35. Lace manufacture.
36. Framework Knitting and Hosiery.
37. Hat manufacture.
38. Telegraphy and Telephony.
39. Electric Lighting and Power.
40. Electro-plating and Deposition.
41. Metal Plate Work.
42. Plumbers' Work.
43. Silversmiths' Work and Plated Wares.
44. Goldsmiths' Work and manufacture of Personal Ornaments.
45. Watch and Clock making.
46. Mechanical Engineering.
47. Road Carriage building.
48. Rail Carriage building.
49. Typography.
50. Lithography.
51. Raising and Preparation of Ores.
52. Mine surveying.
53. Slate quarrying.
54. Carpentry and Joinery.
55. Ship Carpentry.
56. Ship Joinery
57. Brickwork.
58. Masonry.
59. Plasterers' Work.
60. Painters' and Decorators' Work.
61. Milling (Flour Manufacture).
62. Cabinet-making.
63. Bookbinding.
64. Dressmaking.
65. Millinery
66. Plain needle work.
67. Plain cookery.

For women.

Arrangements have been made whereby all the books recommended for reference by the City and Guilds of London Institute are kept in stock by Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Fort, and Mrs. Radhabai A. Sagoon, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Free-Studentships, Scholarships, Medals and Prizes.

There are in connection with the Institute,

FOR TECHNOLOGICAL SUBJECTS,

8 Free-studentships and Entrance scholarships, *each tenable for three years*, namely:—

5 Free-studentships *(Candidates nominated by the donor)*.

3 Scholarships (*candidates nominated by Collectors of Districts*).

1 Scholarship, *tenable for two years*, (*Candidate nominated by the Bombay University*).

FOR TECHNOLOGICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,

3 Free-studentship, *each tenable for three years*, (*one Candidate nominated annually by the donor*).

FOR TECHNOLOGICAL COTTON MANUFACTURE,

3 Free-studentships, *each tenable for three years*, (*one Candidate nominated annually by the donor.*)

The Board awards annually to students of the Institute, who are in regular attendance and gain the highest aggregate number of marks at the yearly examinations:—

FOR TECHNOLOGICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,

1 Scholarship, *tenable for one year*, for successes in I Session Examinations.

FOR TECHNOLOGICAL COTTON MANUFACTURE,

2 Scholarships. *each tenable for one year*, viz:—

1 for successes in I Session Examinations,

1 for successes in II Session Examinations.

FOR ANY TECHNOLOGICAL SUBJECT,

2. Scholarships, *each tenable for one year*, viz:—

1 for successes in I Session Examinations,

1 for successes in II Session Examinations.

1 "MECHANICAL DRAWING PRIZE,"

FOR TECHNOLOGICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

1 Prize, for successes in II Session Examination.

FOR TECHNOLOGICAL COTTON MANUFACTURE,

7 Prizes *namely*:—

4 for successes in I Session Examinations,

3 for successes in II Session Examinations.

FOR SCIENCE SUBJECTS COMPLEMENTARY TO TECHNOLOGY,

1 Prize for successes in II Session Examinations, *Science* and Technological *Lecture* subjects only.

FOR THE HIGHEST AGGREGATE NUMBER OF MARKS GAINED AT THE III SESSION EXAMINATIONS.

1 Gold Medal.

CERTIFICATES &c.

The Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute authorize students who have obtained the full Technological Certificate of the First Class signed by the Director of Public Instruction to designate themselves—

Licentiate of Mechanical Engineering,

Licentiate of Textile Manufacture,

as the case may be, and to place the letters

L. M. E.

or

L. T. M.

after their names.

Engineers' Certificetes.

Under the Rules of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

FOR STUDENTS FROM THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

A candidate for a *Third Class* Certificate, who has completed his twenty-first year of age, will be admitted to Examination if he produces, from the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay, a certificate stating that such candidate has completed in the workshop of such Institute a three years' course, and during that period has been constantly instructed in the management of engines and boilers.

A candidate for a *Second Class* Certificate, who has completed his twenty-first year of age, will be admitted to the Examination if he produces, under the signature of the Director of Public Instruction, as the

Full Technological Certificate of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay, a certificate stating that such candidate has completed in the workshops of such Institute a three years' course, and during that period has been constantly instructed in the management of engines and boilers.

Full Technological Certificates.

To obtain a Full Technological Certificate granted by the Education Department, a candidate must have completed a course of three Sessions* in each of the prescribed science subjects, and in Technology. The candidate must obtain three Science Progressive certificates and one Practical Technological certificate in *each* of the three Sessions. During the three Sessions, a candidate must obtain 33⅓rd per cent. of the full marks in *each* of the prescribed Science subjects, and in three Departments of a Technological subject, also obtain 40 per cent. of the total marks obtainable in those successes during the respective Sessions.

Those of the successful candidates who obtain 66⅔rds per cent. of the total marks obtainable in those successes during the respective Sessions will be placed in the First Class, those obtaining 50 per cent. in the Second Class, and those who obtain 40 per cent. Pass.

Estimated Receipts for the Years 97-98.

	Rs
Government Annual Grant	... 30,000
Municipal ,, ,, ...	... 10,000
Mill-Owners' Donation	... 2,000
INTEREST ON ENDOWMENT FUNDS:—	
3½ o/o Government Promissary Notes for Rs. 2,40,000 ...	... 8,400
5 o/o Municipal Debentures ,, 50,000 ...	... 2,500
4 o/o Port Trust Bonds ,, 10,000 ...	... 400
Less Bank's Commission	11,300. 30
	11270,
Fees	4,500

* The candidate who has completed a course of three Sessions in each of the prescribed Science subjects, and in Technology, is in the opinion of the Board qualified to attend any number of Sessions exceeding three, and take the Third Session Examinations.

Income from sales.

(1) Sir J. J. Engineering Department	*2,000
(2) Sir D. M. Petit Enamelling „	*4,000
Bungalow Rent	.....
Scholarships &c. Expenses	.....
Wood Working & Carpentry Department Sales	.....
Programmes' Sales Account	.....
Yarn	.....
Books for Sale	.....
Library Subscription	.....
City and Guilds' Examination fees	.....
Opening Balance	...5,825
Estimated Receipts—Total ...	69,595

Estimated Disbursements for 1897–98.

Salaries of Staff	48,324
Materials, Coal &c. in the Department:—	
(*a*) Sir J. J. Engineering Department	*4,500
(*b*) Ripon Textile „	1,600
(*c*) Sir D. M. Petit Enamelling „ ... ... +	*6,000
(*d*) Physical Laboratory „	500
(*e*) Machine Drawing „	50
(*f*) Steam and Mechanics „	150
Repair of Buildings „	1,000
Institute Examinations	1,300
Fire Insurance	600
Conservancy	600
Water Rate	500
Gas	250
Boiler Inspection Fees	60
Books of Reference and Technical Journals	250
Printing and Stationery	1,200
Advertisements	600

Sundry Charges	1,200
Passages	2,000
Permanent Way Expenses	.....
Physical Laboratory Plant	.....
Presentation of Awards	.....
Peon's Clothes	.....
Printing Machine	.....
Type-Writer	.....
Library Expenses	.....
City and Guild's Examination Expenses	200
Library Furniture and Books	.....
Scholarship &c., Expenses...	.....
Solicitors' Cost	.....
Bungalow Taxes	.....
Locomotive Ash Pit	.....
,, Class Expenses	.....
Sir D. M. Petit Metal School Building & Plant Expenses ...	.....
Wood-Working and Carpentry Dept. Plant	.....
,, ,, ,, Expenses	300
Institute General Furniture	.....
,, ,, ,, Repairs	.....
Dormitories' Furniture	.....
,, Expenses	.....
City and Guild's Programme Expenses	.....
	71,184
Closing Balance	—1,589
	Rs. 69,595

* See Credit and Debit sides.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED,

THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

Location.—South Kensington, London. *Courses of Instruction*—(1) Mechanics, (2) Physics, (3) Chemistry, (4) Biology, (5) Geology, (6) Agriculture, (7) Metallurgy, (8) Mining. *Period of Course* is Three years. During the first year instruction is the same for all divisions, after which it is specialised. *Fees* for the first two years amount to £85 and for the remainder of the course vary from £30 to £40. Students who do not wish to attend the lectures are admitted for short period to the Laboratories at the direction of the Professors.

The Yorkshire College, Leeds.

Object.—Besides promoting education in the usual subjects of University of College teaching, to provide instruction in such Sciences and Arts as are applicable or ancilliary to the Manufacturing, Mining, Engineering, and Agricultural industries. *Courses of Instruction*—(1) Technical Electricity; (2) Chemistry, including Inorganic, Organic, Theoretical and Practical, Chemical Physics, and the Chemistry of Coal ,Mining, &c.; (3) Engineering comprising Engineering principles and work, Instruction in Machine and Geometrical Drawing. Experimental work in the Engineering Laboratory and Visits to Engineering works and to Manufactories ; (4) Practical and theoretical instruction (in the Textile Department) in regard to the processes connected with Cloth wearing and Dyeing ; (5) Leather Industries consisting of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Tanning and in the Laborating; (6) Agriculture. *Period of Course* is two years. *Fees* are from £3 3s. to £21 a Session.

THE OWEN'S COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

Subjects taught—(1) Engineering, (2) Technological Chemistry and (3) Applied Geology. *Course* extends to four years. But students may obtain exemption (on cause shown) from the first or second year's course. The course in Applied Geology extends to two years. It includes subjects preparatory to Mining.

PART IV

COMMERCIAL.

Important provisions of the Indian Companies Act, the Factories Act, and Rules thereunder, the Boiler Act and Rules thereunder, the Tariff Act, the Cotton duties Act, the Merchandise Marks Act and Rules thereunder, the Indian Securities Act, the Income Tax Act,—the Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Port Trust, The Bombay Millowners' Association, the Underwriters' Association, Trades' Association, Cotton Trades' Association, Native merchants Association, Association of Fire Insurance Agents. *List of Select Joint Stock Companies, with important particulars.*

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

FIRST SCHEDULE TABLE A.

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

Shares.

(1) If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

(2) Every member shall, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in general meeting may describe, be entitled to a certificate under the common seal of the Company, specifying the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

(3) If such certificate is worn out or lost, it may be renewed, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in general meeting may prescribe.

Calls on Shares,

(4) The directors may from time to time make such calls upon the members in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think fit provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call; and each member shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the directors.

(5) A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorizing such call was passed.

(6) If the call payable in respect of any share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the holder for the time being of

such share shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of five per cent per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

(7) The directors may, if they think fit, receive, from any member willing to advance the same, all or any part of the monies due upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for; and, upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the member paying such sum in advance and the directors agree upon.

Transfers of Shares.

(8) The instrument of transfer of any share in the Company shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register book in respect thereof.

(9) Shares in the Company shall be transferred in the following forms:-

I, *A B*, of , in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to me by *C D* of , do hereby transfer to the said *C D* the share (*or* shares) numbered standing in my name in the books of the Company, to hold unto the said *C D*, his executors, administrators and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I, the said *C D*, do hereby agree to take the said share (*or* shares) subject to the same conditions. As witness our hands the day of

(11) The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a member who is indebted to them.

(11) The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year.

Transmission of shares.

(12) The executors or administrators of a deceased member shall be the only persons recognized by the Company as having any title to his share.

(13) Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may be registered as a member upon such evidence being produced as may, from time to time, be required by the Company.

(14) Any person who has become entitled to a share in consequence

of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may instead of being registered himself, elect to have some person to be named by him registered as a transferee of such share.

(15) The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee an instrument of transfer of such share.

(16) The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company, together with such evidence as the directors may require to prove the title of the transferee, and thereupon the Company shall register the transferee as a member.

Forfeiture of Shares.

(17) If any member fails to pay any call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the directors may, at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring him to pay such call together with interest and any expenses that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

(18) The notice shall name a further day on or before which such call and all interest and expenses that have accrued by reason of such non-payment are to be paid. It shall also name the place where payment is to be made, the place so named being either the registered office of the Company or some other place at which calls of the Company are usually made payable. The notice shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

(19) If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls, interest and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by the resolution of the directors to that effect.

(20) Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company in general meeting thinks fit.

(21) Any member whose shares have been forfeited shall notwithstanding be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

(22) A solemn declaration in writing, made before a Magistrate, that the call in respect of a share was made and notice thereof given, and that default in payment of the call was made and that the forfeiture of the share was made by a resolution of the directors to that effect, shall be sufficient

evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons entitled to such share, and such declaration and the receipt of the Company for the price of such share shall constitute a good title to such share, and a certificate of proprietorship shall be delivered to the purchaser, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder of such share discharged from all calls due prior to such purchase, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, nor shall his title to such share be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale.

Conversion of Shares into Stock.

(23) The directors may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in general meeting, convert any paid up shares into stock.

(24) When any shares have been converted into stock, the several holders of such stock may thenceforth transfer their respective interests herein, or any part of such interest, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which any shares in the capital of the Company may be transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(25) The several holders of stock shall be entitled to participate in the dividends and profits of the Company according to the amount of their respective interest in such stock; and such interests shall, in proportion to the amount thereof, confer on the holders thereof, respectively, the same privileges and advantages for the purpose of voting at meetings of the Company and for other purposes as would have been conferred by shares of equal amount in the capital of the Company; but so that none of such privileges or advantages, except the participation in the dividends and profits of the Company, shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of consolidated stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privileges or advantages.

Increase in Capital.

(26) The directors may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company previously given in general meeting, increase its capital by the issue of new shares; such aggregate increase to be of such amount, and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts, as the Company in general meeting directs, or, if no direction is given, as directors think expedient.

(27) Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the meeting that sanctions the increase of capital, all new shares shall be offered to the members in proportion to the existing shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined; and after the expiration of such

time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the member to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the shares offered, the directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

(28) Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the same provisions, with reference to the payment of calls, and the forfeiture of shares on non-payment of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

General Meetings.

(29) The first general meeting shall be held at such time, not being more than six months after the registration of the Company, and at such place, as the directors may determine.

(30) Subsequent general meetings shall be held, once at the least in every year, at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year, at such place as may be determined by the directors.

(31) The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

(32) The directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth the number of the members of the Company, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

(33) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered office of the Company.

(34) Upon the receipt of such requisition the directors shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists, or any other members amounting to the required number, may themselves convene an extraordinary general meeting.

Proceedings at General Meeting.

(35) Seven days' notice at the least specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business, the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY LIBRARY

(36) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting, with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, and the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets, and the ordinary report of the directors.

(37) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting, except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Such quorum shall be ascertained as follows, that is to say:—if the persons who have taken shares in the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members upto fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed twenty.

(38) If, within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case, it shall stand adjourned to the same day in next week, at the same time and place; and if, at such adjourned meeting, a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(39) The Chairman (if any) of the board of directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Company.

(40) If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman.

(41) The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(42) At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

(43) If a poll is demanded by five or more members, it shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting. In the case of an equality of votes at any general meeting, the chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

Votes of Members.

(44) Every member shall have one vote for every share upto ten. He shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares beyond the first hundred shares.

(45) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator ; and if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(46) If one or more persons are jointly entitled to a share or shares, the member whose name stands first in the register of members as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

(47) No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, and no member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any share that he has acquired by transfer, at any meeting held after the expiration of three months from the registration of the Company, unless he has been possessed of the share in respect of which he claims to vote for at least three months previously to the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(48) Votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

(49) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, under the hand of the appointor, or, if such appointor is a corporation, under their common seal, and shall be attested by one or more witness or witnesses. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member of the Company.

(50) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote ; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution.

(51) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following from:—

Company, Limited.

I, , of

being a member of the Company, Limited, and entitled, to vote or votes, hereby appoint , of , as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the (ordinary *or* extraordinary, *as the case may be*) general meeting of the Company to be held on the

day of , and at any adjournment thereof (*or* at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year). As witness my hand, this day of

Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(52) The number of the directors, and the names of the first directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

(53) Until directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall be deemed to be directors.

(54) The future remuneration of the directors, and their remuneration for services performed previously to the first general meeting, shall be determined by the Company in general meeting.

Powers of Directors.

(55) The business of the Company shall be managed by the directors who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the foregoing Act, or by these articles, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulations of these articles, to the provisions of the foregoing Act and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations, or provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

(56) The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.

Disqualification of Directors.

(57) The office of directors shall be vacated—

if he, or any partner of his, or the firm of which he is a member, holds any other office or place of profit under the Company ;

if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent ;

if he is punished under any of the penal provisions of the foregoing Act ; if he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with the Company.

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions: that no director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any Company which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the Com-

pany of which he is director ; nevertheless, he shall not vote in respect of such contract or work, and, if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

(58) At the first ordinary meeting after the registration of the Company, the whole of the directors shall retire from office; and at the first ordinary meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the directors for the time being, or, if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

(59) The one-third or other nearest number to retire during the first and second years ensuing the first ordinary meeting of the Company shall, unless the directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot. In every subsequent year, the one-third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire.

(60) A retiring director shall be re-eligible.

(61) The Company at the general meeting at which any directors retire in manner aforesaid shall fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons.

(62) If, at any meeting at which an election of directors ought to take place, the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place ; and if at such adjourned meeting the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the vacating directors, or such of them as have not had their places filled up, shall continue in office until the ordinary meeting in the next year, and so on from time to time until their places are filled up.

(63) The Company may, from time to time, in general meeting, increase or reduce the number of directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

(64) Any casual vacancy occurring in the board of directors may be filled up by the directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office so long only as the vacating director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

(65) The company in general meeting may, by a special resolution, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary resolution appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

Proceedings of Directors.

(66) The directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director may at any time summon a meeting of the directors.

(67) The directors may elect a chairman of their meetings, and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but, if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

(68) The directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit. Any Committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulation that may be imposed on it by the directors.

(69) A committee may elect a chairman of its meetings. If no such chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

(70) A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present; and, in case of an equality of votes, the chrirman shall have a second or casting vote.

(71) All acts done by any meeting of the dirtetors, or of a committee of directors, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

Dividends.

(72) The directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares.

(73) No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company.

(74) The directors may, before recommending any devidend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a

reserved fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company or any part thereof; and the directors may invest the sum so set apart as a reserved fund upon such securities as they may select.

(75) The directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any member all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

(76) Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each member in manner hereinafter mentioned; and all dividends unclaimed for three years after having been declared may be forfeited by the directors for the benefit of the Company.

(77) No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

Accounts.

(78) The directors shall cause true accounts to be kept.

of the stock in trade of the company;

of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matters in respect of which such receipt and expenditure take place; and

of the credits and liabilities of the Company.

The books of account shall be kept at the registered office of the Company, and, subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed by the Company in general meeting, shall be open to the inspection of the members during the hours of business.

(79) Once at the least in every year the directors shall lay before the Company in general meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

80 The statement so made shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expenses of the establishment, salaries and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and, in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

(81) A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company in general meeting, and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to this table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(82) A printed copy of such balance-sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting, be served on every member in the manner in which notices are hereinafter directed to be served.

Audit.

(83) Once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors.

(84) The first auditors shall be oppointed by the directors; subsequent auditors shall be appointed by the Company in general meeting.

(85) If one auditor only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to auditors shall apply to him.

(86) The auditors may be members of the Company; but no person is eligible as an auditor who is interested otherwise than as a member in any transaction of the Company; and no director or other officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

(87) The election of auditors shall be made by the Company at their ordinary meeting in each year.

(88) The remuneration of the first auditors shall be fixed by the directors; that of subsequent auditors shall be fixed by the Company in general meeting.

(89) Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

(90) If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditors appointed by the Company, the directors shall forthwith call an extraordinay general meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

(91) If no election of auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the Local Government may, on the application of not less than five members of the Company, appoint an auditor for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

(92) Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet,

and it shall be his duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(93) Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company. He may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Company.

(94) The auditors shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the State of the Company's affairs, and in case they have called for explanations or information from the directors, whether such explanations or information have or has been given by the directors, and whether they or it have or has been satisfactory. Such report shall be read, together with the report of the directors, at the ordinary meeting.

Notices.

(95) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member either personally or by sending it through the post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(96)All notices directed to be given to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of such persons is named first in the register of members; and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the holders of such share.

(97) Any notice, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post; and, in proving such service, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the post office.

Dr.	*Balance-sheet (a) of the*	*Company made up to* 18	Cr.

	Capital and Liabilities.	Rs.	A.		Property and Assets.	Rs.	A.
I. Capital.	Showing—				Showing.		
	1 The number of shares				Monies for which the Company is contingently liable		
	2 The amount paid per share				Showing—		
	3 If any arrears of calls, the nature of the arrears and the names of the defaulters			III. Property held by the Company.	7 Immoveable property—distinguishing—		
	4 The particulars of any forfeited shares.				(*a*) Freehold land		
	Showing—				(*b*) „ buildings		
II. Debts and Liabilities of the Company.	5 The amount of loans on mortgages or debenture-bonds				(*c*) Leasehold		
					8 Moveable property—distinguishing—		
	6 The amount of debts owing by the Company—distinguishing— ...				(*d*) Stock in trade		
	(*a*) Debts for which acceptances have been given				(*e*) Plant		
	(*b*) Debts to tradesmen for supplies of stock in trade or other articles				The cost to be stated with deductions for deterioration in value as charged to the reserve fund or profit and loss.		
	(*c*) Debts for law-expenses				Showing—		
	(*d*) Debts for interest on debentures or other loans			IV. Debts owing to the Company.	9 Debts considered good for which the Company hold bills or other securities		
	(*e*) Unclaimed dividends				10 Debts considered good for which the Company hold no security		
	(*f*) Debts not enumerated above.....				11 Debts considered doubtful and bad		
	Showing—				Any debt due from a director or other officer of the Company to be separately stated		
VI. Reserve Fund.	The amount set aside from profits to meet contingencies ...				Showing—		
	Showing—			V. Cash and Investments.	12 The nature of investment and rate of interest		
VII. Profit and Loss.	The disposable balance for payment of dividends, &c.				13 The amount of cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest		
Contingent Liabilities.	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	—	—			—	—

(*a*) See clauses 81 and 82 of the foregoing Table A.

TABLE B.

TABLE OF FEES to be paid to the Registrar of joint stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.

	RS.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000 a fee of	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000 the above fee of forty rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital; (that is to say)—			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees, after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees, after the first 50,000 rupees up to 10,00,000 rupees	5	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees, after the first 10,00,000 rupees	1	0	0
For registration of any increase of capital made after the first registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees, or part of 10,000 rupees as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration.			
Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees, taking into account, in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after registration, the fees paid on registration.			
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies a fee of ...	5	0	0

——:o:——

TABLE C.

TABLE OF FEES to be paid to the Registrar of joint stock Companies by a Company not having a capital divided into shares:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as in the articles of association, does not exceed 20 ...	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 20 but does not exceed 100	100	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members; or less number than 50 members, after the first 100.			
	Rs.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the articles of association to be unlimited, a fee of	400	0	0
For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of such increase	5	0	0
Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company.			
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of asssociation	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ...	5	0	0

——:o:——

FORM D.

FORM OF STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PART III. OF THE ACT.

* The Capital of the Company is Rs. divided into shares of each.

The number of shares issued is . Calls to the amount of Rs. per share have been made, under which the sum of Rs. has been received.

The Liabilities of the Company on the first day of January (*or* July) were :—

Debts owing to sundry persons by the Company :

Under decree, Rs.

On mortgages or bonds, Rs.

On notices, bills or Hundis, Rs.

On other contracts, Rs.

On estimated liabilities, Rs.

The assets of the Company on that day were :—

Government securities [*stating them*], Rs.

Bills of Exchange, hundis and promissory notes, Rs.

Cash at the Bankers, Rs.

Other securities, Rs.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Company, Limited."

2nd.—The registered office of the Company will be situate in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are"

and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

4th.—The liability of the members is limited,

5th.—The captial of the Company is Rs. divided into shares of Rs. each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the captial of the Company set opposite our respective names:—

Names, addresses and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. *A. B.* of	
2. *C. D.* „	
3. *E. F.* „	
4. *G. H.* „	
5. *I. J.* „	
6. *K. L.* „	
7. *M. N.* „	
Total shares taken ...	

Dated the day of

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

In the office of Rejestrar of Jointstock Companies. Registration is necessary in the following cases:—Memorandum—&c. articles of association Reduction of Captial—which must be confirmed by the Court. And other changes in the Articles of association Increase of Capital and Members, situation of Rejestered office List of Directors, special Resolutions. Copy of Order to wind up &c.

BOILER ACT.

IMPORTANT PROVISIONS.

Boiler is defined by section 3(*a*)as including any cylinder or vessel for generating steam or wherein steam is generated under pressure and any steam chest or other apparatus closely attached thereto.

Prime mover is defined by Sec. 3 (b) as including any Steam engine, steam hammer, fly wheel, first driving shaft or pulley attached to any such engine, and every appurtenance necessary for the safe and efficient working of a prime mover.

Under Section 6. It is not lawful for the owner (in which term is included any agent or Hirer) to use a boiler, without a Certificate from the Government Inspector of Boilers nor to work the same at a higher pressure than that allowed by the certificate or except whilst he has in his employment an Engineer in direct and immediate management and charge thereof—but a person employed to manage and be in charge of not more than two sets of boilers belonging to the same owner and so situated that no one of them is more than a thousand feet apart from any other, is deemed to be employed in direct and immediate management and charge of all such boilers.

The owner or person in charge of any boiler to be examined by the Government Inspector is required to:—

(*a*) Afford to the Inspector all reasonable facilities for such examination, and all such information as may reasonably be required by him.

(*b*) previously arrange that:—

(1) The boiler shall be empty and cool and shall be cleaned inside and outside.

(2) Fire flues shall be swept.

(3) Fire bars and fire bridges shall be removed.

(4) Blow off and other cocks shall be cleared.

(*c*) If required cause any brickwork or masonry in contact with the boiler to be removed.

(*d*) During the examination keep the boiler effectively disconnected from any steam or hot water communication with any other boiler.

The Inspector is bound to give reasons in case of his refusal to grant a certificate within 48 hours and an appeal from his refusal lies to the Collector who forwards the same to a commission appointed for the purpose. The commission's decision on the appeal (which in the case of Bombay has to be inquired into within 4 days) is final. (Sec.s. 11. 12) The owner is required to give Notice of accidents to the Inspector (Sec. 17) in a prescribed form.

Sections 19 to 27 relate to the grant of Engineer's Certificates with or without examination, while Sections 28 to 34 prescribe penalties for breaches of the Law.

INSPECTION FEES.

For the inspection of each Boiler attached to a Prime Mover not exceeding 10 H. P. Nominal Rs. 15

Exceeding	10	but not	20	20
„	20	Do.	30	25
„	30	Do.	50	30
„	50			40

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

are of three kinds, and are of a practical nature. The fees are for a 1st Class Certificate Rs 20, 2nd Class, Rs 15 & 3rd Class Rs 10. Age. Ordinarily 21. but for a 1st Class Certificate 22. A Board of Examiners is appointed and the Examination is written and oral, theoretical and practical.

A first Class Certificate holder may be in charge of any boiler, a Second Class Certificate holder can manage a 60 H. P. and a third Class Certificate holder a 20 H. P. boiler.

The Bombay Administration Report for 1896-97 states:—There were 602 boilers offered for inspection in Bombay—Two prosecutions were instituted in Bombay during the year. In both cases the accused were convicted and fined. Of the 276 candidates for Engineer's Certificates 260 appeared for Certificates of competency and 16 for Service Certificates—

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

Mill—means any building or place where cotton fibre is spun or otherwise converted into yarn or where yarn is woven, or otherwise manufactured by machinery moved otherwise than by manual labour. Yarn means yarn wholly or partly composed of Cotton fibres.

Sec. 5—There shall be levied and collected at every mill in British India upon all cotton yarns produced in such mill, a duty of the rate for the time being prescribed in the Indian Tariff Act 1894 for the levy of duty in respect of cotton yarns imported by sea.

Provided that no duty shall be levied upon yarns of any count commercially known as No. 20 or less.

Provided also that the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Government Gazette exempt from duty any yarns of any count or number not exceeding 24.

Explanation—Yarn is said to be produced within the meaning of this Act (*a*) In the case of yarn which is reeled and bundled in the mill in which it is spun—when it is so bundled.

(*b*) In the case of yarn which is woven otherwise manufactured in the mill in which it is spun—when it is passed out of the spinning section of the mill.

(*c*) In any other case—when it is issued out of the premises of the mill.

The Governor General in Council has the power to fix tariff values of all such yarns as aforesaid or of any particular count or counts thereof and alter any tariff value for the time being in force, such tariff value being deemed for the purposes of the Act the real value (Section 6).

Mill owners are bound to prepare and deliver to the Collector on or before the 15th a monthly return of all cotton yarn produced at their respective mills during the preceding month whether liable to duty or not (Section 7).

Inspcetion:—The Collector or any Officer duly oppointed by the Local Government shall have free access at all reasonable times during working hours to any mill and any such officer may at any time with or without notice to the Owner, examine the working records, sale records, and accounts of any mill, and take copies of or extracts from all or any of the said records or accounts (section 15). All such copies and extracts and all other information so acqired as aforesaid is deemed an official secret

Export and Drawback—yarns exported to foreign ports are exempt from duty under a Certificate granted on application, by the Collector (sections I7-48). Duties paid in case of yarn exported to foreign ports are repayable as Drawback provided that in every such the yarn has not been woven into cloth or otherwise altered in character—Explanation:- yarn bleached or dyed or converted into thread is not to be deemed to have been altered in character (section 19)—The Governor General in Council reserves to himself the power to prohibit repayment of duty in case of exportation to any specified foreign port. (Sec 22) Provided

always that no drawback shall be allowed in respect of any yarn or Cotton fabrics on which duty has been paid—(*a*) when the goods are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or (*b*) when the claim is for drawback amounting to less than 5 Rupees in respect of any single shipment (Section 23).

THE FOLLOWINC INFORMATION IS REPRODUCED FROM THE REPORT OF THE MILLOWNER'S ASSOCIATION FOR 1896-97.

Excise duty at 3½ per cent. was levied during the year under Act II of 1896 upon the woven cotton goods manufactured in 49 weaving mills and 3 hosiery factories. Returns of production were also submitted by 52 spinning mills under Section 8 (1) of the Act. The total production of yarn was 302,132,544 lbs., that of woven goods 67,023,766 lbs., and that of hosiery 26,327⅓ dozen. The outturn was affected by the dulness of trade throughout the year by the large stocks already in hand, and above all by the plague in Bombay, which frightened away both mill-hands and cloth dealers. Nevertheless, the collections on account of duty amounted Rs. 8,89,672, or Rs. 16,672 more than the revised estimate, a falling-off in Bombay being more than balanced by increased receipts in the mofussil. The introduction of the new Act was attended with many difficulties, which were only gradually overcome, but since October last the duty had been collected with regularity and without serious pressure. An improved classification of goods for duty was introduced from February 13th, 1897, with the sanction of the Government of India. Before the close of the year about four-fifths of the stocks entitled to exemption under Section 41 of the Act were passed out of the mills leaving a balance of 3,079,362 lbs. in hand. Of the year's outturn of woven goods, 8,825,460 lbs. were exempted on exports and drawbacks amounting to Rs. 20,091 were also granted. Further Rs. 7,714 were allowed as drawback on yarn on which duty had been paid under Act XVII of 1894.—

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

COTTON DUTIES.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1896.

No. 580 *S. R.*

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 of the Cotton Duties

Act, 1896, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods (unbleached) specified below, tariff value as follows:—

Description of Goods.	Tariff value per lb. Annas.	Pies.
Chadars and Dhutis, plain or with borders not exceeding one-quarter of an inch		
Domestics		
Drills		
Jeans		
Long cloth	7	0
Sallas		
Sheetings		
Sheets, bed		
Shirtings		
T-cloth		
Chadars, Dhutis, and other cloth, with borders exceeding one-quarter of an inch, but not exceeding one inch and a half		
Drills and Jeans, striped and checked	8	0
Figured goods		
Towels and Napkins		
Trouserings, corded		
Checks, Susi, and other coloured cloths	10	0
Flannelettes	10	6

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RULES.

UNDER THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

Return and Notice of Assessment.

1. The return required from the owner of every mill in which cotton goods are produced shall be in Form A appended to these Rules, and shall contain the particulars indicated therein, shown separately for each description of goods and for goods of the same description but of different dimentions.

The declaration of the truth of such return shall be subscribed in the terms set forth at the foot of the said form.

2. Every mill-owner who has entered any cotton goods in column 5 of the return shall also deliver to the Collector, within 20 days after the date on which such return is due for delivery, the certificate required by Section 18 of the Act.

3. When the return, duly completed, has been delivered to the collector as provided in the Act, the Collector shall check the same in any manner that may appear to him desirable, and may, for such purpose, examine and compare, or cause to be examined and compared, the records and accounts of the mill. He shall ascertain that the quantities shown in column 5 of the return agree with those shown in the certificates issued, and shall also satisfy himself that the quantities shown as warehoused has been actually so dealt with.

4. The Collector, when satisfied that the return is correct, shall send to the mill-owner a statement in Form B appointed to these Rules, showing as due for the period to which the return relates the total duty assessed by him.

5. If the amount of the duty assessed is not immediately tendered, a notice may be served on the mill-owner uner Section 9, sub-section (1), of the Act, which shall be in Form C appended to these Rules.

Free Export and Drawback.

6. Every mill-owner exporting goods direct from the mill shall, at the time of delivering the return referred to in Rule 1 of these Rules, furnish the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment with a return in Form D, and, at the time of putting in the shipping bills, with the particulars indicated in Form E appended to these Rules.

7. (1) Every mill-owner selling goods for future export shall, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract, be bound to furnish the purchaser on request with the particulars indicated in Form E, and to fill in the certificate of sale at the foot of the form.

(2) If the exporter of the goods desire to claim certificate or drawback in respect of such goods, he shall supply to the Collector the particulars indicated in Form E at the time of putting in the shipping bills.

8. The Collector of Customs at the port of shipment may then take such steps as may be necessary to satisfy himself that the goods brought for export correspond with the description in Form E and that their contents are as therein stated. When satisfied on these points, and after the goods have been exported, the Collector shall—

(1) if the goods have not been assessed in any return received before the application for export is made—
issue a certificate in Form F;

(2) if the goods have been so assessed—
grant drawback on proof of payment of duty on the goods in respect of which the claim for drawback is made.

9. The certificate issued in Form F may be made over to the exporter of the goods, if the mill-owner has given authority for that purpose.

10. A record shall be maintained in the office of the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment of all certificates so issued.

11. All certificates delivered in accordance with Rule 2 of these Rules shall be filed in the Collector's office.

12. If goods on which duty has been paid are exported by the owner of the mill in which they were produced, the Collector may credit the amount of drawback allowed thereon against the next demand for duty, in the event of such duty being payable to him.

Mill Registers and Records.

13. Every bale of goods made up at a mill shall be stamped with a consecutive number, which shall be entered at the time of baling in a register to be called the Bale register. It shall further be marked before it is issued out of the premises of the mill with the date of issue.

14. The Bale Register shall show—

(1) the consecutive number of the bale;

(2) the description of goods contained in the bale;

(3) the 'real value' of the goods;

(4) the number of pieces of piece-goods;

(5) the dimensions and weight of the goods; and

(6) the date on which the bale is issued out of the premises of the mill.

The Forms to which reference is made in the foregoing Rules.

FORM A

particulars of all Cotton Goods produced at _____ *Mill during the period beginning at* _____ *and ending* _____ *189* .

PART 1—GRAY GOODS.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Description of Goods. (1)	ISSUED OUT THE PREMISES.		Real Value.	Deduction claimed under Section 15 on account of quantity warehoused in lbs.	Deduction claimed under Section 19 on account of quantity exported in lbs.	Balance on which duty is now leviable.
	Weight, lbs.	Length. yards.				
Chadars			"			
Dhutii						
Drills and Jeans						
Jacconets						
Madapollams						
Mulls						
Printers						
Shirtings and Longcloths						
T-cloths, Domestics and Sheetings.						
Other grey goods (To be specified by kind)						
Total						

(1) To be shown separately for goods of different dimensions.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my Mill and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 189 .

(Signed) _____

[To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other principal Officer of the Mill.]

Part II—Fancy Goods, Part III—Hosiery, and Part IV—Other descriptions of goods, will be in the same form, and with the same verification and subscription.

FORM B.

Statement of Cotton Goods assessed to duty, with amount payable thereon.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description of Goods.	Weight in lbs.	Real Value.	Total Real Value.	Rate of Duty Payable.	Total Duty Payable.
Part I.—Grey Goods					
Part II.—Fancy Goods					
Part III—Hosiery					
Part IV.—Goods of other description ...					
Total. ...					

(Signed)_____

Collector.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 189

FORM C.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Excise Duty under Section 9 (1) of Act II of 1891.

No._____

Collector's Office,

_____ 189 .

Name of Mill _____

Owner _____

For the month of

_____ *189* .

Amount Rupees _____

_____

Collector

FORM C.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Excise Duty under Section 9 (1) of Act II of 1891.

No._____

Collector's Office,

_____ 189 .

To _____

Take notice that on behalf of Government I hereby demand payment by you of the sum of Rupees.....now due and unpaid on account of Excise Duty for the month of..... .....189 , and that if the above amount be not paid into this Office within ten days after the date of service hereof on you, I shall proceed to obtain payment of the same according to the provisions of the Cotton Duties Act (II of 1896).

_____

Collector.

N. B.—No payment should be tendered on Sunday, nor after 2-30 P. M. on any day, nor after 12-30 P. M. on Saturdays.

FORM D.

Goods for Export to Foreign Ports only.

1	2	3	4	5
Description of Goods.	No. of Bales made up.	Nos. on Bales made up.	Real Value.	Weight of Bale.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the books of my mill and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 189 .

Signed _____

[To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other Principal Officer of the Mill.]

FORM E.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF _____

Please allow Certificate or Drawback in the case of the following Exports per S.S. _____

on _____ 189 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of Bales and Marks.	No of Bales.	Weight of Bale.	Name of Producing Mill.	Details of Contents.	Dates of issue out of the Mill Premises	Name of Exporter.	Real Value of 4.	Duty levied (to be filled in only if duty has been paid.)	No. of pieces in each Bale.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 189 .

(Signed). _____

Certificated that the Bales shown above were sold to _____

on _____ 189 .

(Signed). _____

[To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other Principal Officer of the Mill.]

Shipping Bill No. _____ , dated _____ 189 .

FORM F.

Certified that the Cotton Goods shown below were exported to _____

on _____ 189 , and that the _____

Mill is entitled to deduct the same from the statements of Cotton Goods produced during the month of _____ 189 .

Description of Goods.	Nos. on Bales or Packages.	Weight of Bale or Package.

(Signed) _____

Collector.

Date _____ 189 .

FORM G.

Return under Section 31 of the Cotton Duties Act (II of 1896).

Return made for the _____ Mill showing Weight of all Yarn Spun during the month ending _____ 189 .

Count of Yarn.	Weight in lbs. of each count.

Date _____ 189 . (Signed) _____

[To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other Principal Officer of the Mill.]

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

IMPORTANT PROVISIONS.

Factory means any premises (other than Indigo-factories or a tea or coffee plantation-premises) wherein is carried on for not less than four months in any one year, any process for, or incidental to making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use transport or sale any article or part of an article, and

(*a*) wherein Steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process and (*b*) wherein not less than 50 persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour, in or incidental to, any such process; & every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a Factory, except any part used exclusively as a dwelling.

Between noon and two o'clock (except where 'shifts' or sets are adopted) full half hour's recess must be given to all operatives (Sec 5. A)

No person shall be employed on a Sunday provided if he has not had or will not have a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday (5. B)

Employment of Women not to exceed eleven hours nor be beyond the hours of 5 in the morning and 8 in the evening (6) (1) & (2). Every woman shall be allowed an interval or intervals of rest amounting in the aggregate to at least an hour and a half in the Day when she is actually employed for eleven hours and to a proportionately less time when she is actually employed for less than eleven hours. 6 (3).

Employment of Children under nine and beyond the hours of 5 in the morning and 8 at night is prohibited 7 (1) and (2); and no child is to be employed for more than seven hours. 7 (3). Every child who is actually employed for 6 hours to have in the aggregate at least half an hour's rest. 7 (4). Employment of children in dangerous work prohibited (8) Registers of children to be kept in form prescribed by Government (9) Employment of woman or child in two factories on the same day prohibited (11).

Fencing of every part of machinery (which may, if left unfenced, be dangerous) is compulsory. (12).

Notices of Accidents must be given to the Inspector of Factories (13).

Person beginning to occupy factory must give notice (14) Occupier primarily liable for breaches of act or order or rules thereunder (17).

Penalty for breach. Fine extending to 200 Rs.

RULES UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT

IMPORTANT PROVISIONS.

Water-Supply (3) to be provided by occupier on every working day free of cost, consisting of at least twice as many gallons as there are persons employed, half at least of which shall be fit for potable purposes.

Ventilation (5). to be to the satisfaction of the Inspector. Minimum space per person in any room shall be a floor area of 36 superficial feet, and a breathing area of 500 cubic feet. Ventilating openings to be (at least) in the proportion of 10 Square-feet for each person employed in any room.

(6) *Inhalation of dust generated* in the process of manufacture to be prevented to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Factories.

(7) *Lime Washing* :—All inside walls, all ceilings or tops of rooms (whether plastered or not) and all passages and staircases, if not painted with oil or varnished once at least within seven years—shall be limewashed once at least within every 14 months, and if painted or varnished, washed with hot water and soap once at least in every 14 months.

(10) *Urinal and Latrine accommodation* :—to be separate for Males and Females and screened—Latrines with seats in the proportion of one to every fifty or fraction of fifty operatives to be provided.

(14) *Appeals from* the Orders of the Inspector to be to the Collector of Bombay and must be preferred within 7 days and the Governor in Council may review the appellate order.

FORM OF REGISTER OF CHILDREN.

Number.
Name of Child.
Father's Name.
Residence.
Day month and year of Employment.
Nature of Employment.
Whether Certificated or not.
Age Certified.
Date of Discharge.

FORM OF NOTICE OF ACCIDENT.

To—The Inspector of Factories or the Superintendent of Police.

Sir—I.....beg hereby to give notice under section 13 of the Indian Factories Act that an accident occurred in the Factory of.....at o'clock this day causing.....to the person named below :—

Name Caste Sex Age. Nature of injury

The accident was caused by :—

The injured persons are under treatment by or have been removed to Hopital at

I have &c.,

Dated. Manager.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT (1891).

Trade mark :—A mark used for denoting that goods are the manufacture or merchandise of a particular person is called a Trade mark. Trade-mark includes any trade mark which is duly registered.

Property mark :—A mark used to denote that moveable property belongs to a particular person is called a property mark.

Penalties :— *Offences*	*Imprisonment*		*Fine*
Using a false trade mark or property mark	one year	$\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$	*Fine*
Counterfeiting ,,	two ,,	$\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$	,,
,, a mark used by a Public servant	three ,,	and	,,
Making or possession of instrument for counterfeiting	three ,,	$\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$	,,
Selling goods with a counterfeit mark	one	$\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$	,,
Making false mark upon receptacle containing goods	three	$\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$	,,

Trade Descriptions :—The provisions of the Act respecting the application of a false trade description to goods or to goods to which a false trade description is applied extend to (1) the application to goods of any such numerals, words or marks, or arrangement or combination thereof, whether including a trade-mark or not, as are or is reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that the goods are the manufacture or merchandise of some person other than the person whose manufacture or merchandise they really are, and to goods having such numerals, words or marks or arrangement or combination, applied thereto.

(2) the application to goods of any false name or initials of a person, and to goods with the false name or initials of a person applied, in like manner as if such name or initials were a trade description, and for the purpose of this enactment the expression "false name" or "initials" means as applied to any goods any name or initials—

(*a*) not being a trade-mark, or part of a trade-mark, and

(*b*) being identical with, or a colourable imitation of, the name or initials of a person carrying on business in connection with goods of the same description and not having authorized the use of such name or initials.

(3) A trade description which denotes or implies that there are con-

tained in any goods to which it is applied more yards, feet or inches than there are contained therein standard yards standard feet or standard inches is a false trade description.

Application of trade descriptions. A person shall be deemed to apply a trade description to goods who.—

(*a*) applies it to the goods themselves, or

(*b*) applies it to any covering, label, reel or other thing in or with which the goods are sold or are exposed or had in possession for sale, or any purpose of trade or manufacture, or

(*c*) places, encloses or annexes any goods which are sold, or are exposed or had in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture, in, with or to any covering label, reel or other thing to which a trade description has been applied, or

(*d*) uses a trade description in any manner reasonably calculated to lead to the belief that the goods in connection with which it is used are designated or described by that trade description.

(2) A trade description shall be deemed to be applied whether it is woven, impressed or otherwise worked into or annexed or affixed to the goods or any covering, label, reel or other thing.

(3) The expression "covering" includes any stopper, cask, bottle, vessel, box, cover, capsule, case, frame or wrapper, and the expression "label" includes any band or ticket

The penalty for applying a false trade description is imprisonment which may extend to one year $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$ fine or both; and the penalty for selling goods to which a false trade description is applied is imprisonment which may extend to three months or with a fine which may extend to Rs. 200 and in case of a second or subsequent conviction to imprisonment which may extend to one year or fine or both.

Proviso—Unintentional contravention of the law relating to marks and descriptions carries acquittal.

Forfeiture of goods—The trying court may direct the forfeiture of goods in respect of which the trial is held.

Piece Goods—Manufactured in British India must be properly stamped according to their real length.

Warranty—Is implied on sale of marked goods.

(RULES UNDER THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19*a*, subsection (2), of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (as amended by section 11 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889), and sections 19 and 20 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (as amended by Act IX. of 1891), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the subjoined rules and orders:—

1. Piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece, shall be deemed to include woolen goods of all kinds and the undermentioned description of cotton goods, namely:—

Cambrics
Checks, spots and stripes.
Chudders.
Chudder Dhooties.
Dhooties.
Domestics.
Doorias.
Drills.
Jaconets
Jeans.
Lappets.
Lawns.
Lenos.
Longcloths.
Madapollams.
Mulls.
Muslins.
Nainsooks.
Printers.
Prints.
Sarries.
Scarves (Eklai).
Sheetings
Shirtings.
Tanjibs.
Twills.
T. Cloths and Mexicans.

2. Other classes of piece-goods shall not be detained if unstamped; and unstamped cotton and woolen piece-goods imported for private and personal use, and not intended for sale, shall not be detained if the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are actually not intended for sale.

3. Examinations of packages to ascertain whether the goods mentioned in Rule 1 are stamped shall be made at frequent intervals, at the discretion of the Customs Collector, and either under his personal instructions. or under general orders and instructions given by him to an Assistant Collector.

4. The piece-goods contained in the packages so examined need not be examined when found to be stamped to test the accuracy of the stamping, except on information received, or when the Customs Collector has reason to suspect that the stamping is false

5. All measurements of piece-goods shall be made on the table.

6. Yarns need not be examined or measured, except on information received, or when the Collector has reason to suspect that the trade description is false.

7. An examination of yarns to test the accuracy of the description of count or length shall be made, in the first instance, up to the limit of one bundle in the consignment.

8. If on such examination the difference between the average count or length and the described count or length is in excess of the variations permitted in paragraphs III. and IV, of the notification in the Home Department No. 1474a (Judicial), dated the 13th November, 1891, the importer may require a further examination to be made up to the limit stated in Rule 9.

9. The test to determine count and length of yarns shall be applied as follows:—

One bundle should be taken from any bale in the consignment, and each knot in the bundle weighed. From the knots so weighed should be selected the heaviest knot, the lightest knot, and the knot which approaches most closely to the standard weight of a knot of yarn of the particular count under examination.

[By standard weight is meant the weight which the knot of yarn of the described count should be if the length of the hank is correct, *e. g.*, a knot of No. 20 of ten hanks to the knot should weigh eight ounces]

The heaviest knot should then be selected from the knots so weighed and each hank in it weighed, the heaviest and lightest hank, and also the hank which approximates most closely to the standard weight, being selected. This process should be repeated with the other two weighed knots.

There will then be nine hanks to be dealt with, three from each of the three knots weighed.

These nine hanks should then be tested on the wrap-reel. If on such test the difference between the average count or length and the described count or length is in exceas of the variations permitted by the notification quoted in the preceding rule, the process may be repeated, if the importer should require it, up to the limit of one per cent. of the whole number of bundles in the consignment, but no more extended examination shall be made unless the importer agrees to pay the cost thereof, in which case an examination may be made up to the limit of ten per cent. of the bundles in the consignment.

10. The Customs Collector may require from any informant a security not exceeding five hundred rupees. If the Collector should be satisfied that the information given is wilfully false, the security shall be forfeited. (No. 1430 of 6-4-91, *B. G. G*, Pt. I. 1891, p. 329.]

SECTION 16, MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889.

Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV. of 1889, and in supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that Criminal Courts in giving effect to the provisions of the Act in respect of trade descriptions of quantity, measure, or weight of the goods specified hereunder, shall observe the following instructions:—

I.—A trade description of length stamped on *grey, white,* or *coloured cotton piece-goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless.—

(*a*) where a single length is stamped, the description exceeds the actual length by more than—

4 inches	in pieces	stamped as	10 yards	long	and under ;
5 ditto	ditto	as above	10 yards	and upto	23 yards long ;
7 ditto	ditto	ditto	23	ditto	36 ditto ;
9 ditto	ditto	ditto	36	ditto	47 ditto !
18 ditto	ditto	ditto	47	yards long	

Provided that the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped length;

(*b*) where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped, the described maximum length is greater than the actual length by more than—

9 inches	in piece-goods	under	35	yards long;
18 ditto	ditto	35	yards and up to	47 yards long;
36 ditto	ditto	above	47	yards long;

Provided that no such piece shall measure less than the minimum stamped length.

II.—A trade description of width stamped on *grey, white* or *coloured cotton piece-goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless the description exceeds the actual width by—

half an inch in pieces stamped as 40 inches or less in width;

three-quarters of an inch in pieces stamped as over 40 inches or under 59 inches in width ;

one inch in piece stamped as 59 inches or more in width ;

Provided that the average width of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped width.

III.—A trade description of count or number, length or weight, applied to *grey*, or *bleached*, *cotton yarn* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless—

(*a*) the described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent.; provided that the average count of the whole of the yarn in question is not greater or less than the described count; or

(*b*) the average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle is less than 840 yards; or

(*c*) in a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being 10lbs. in weight, the number of knots of twenty hanks each is not half of the number of knots of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots of five hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn; or

(*d*) in a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being 5 lbs. in weight, the number of knots of twenty hanks each is not a quarter of the described count or number of the yarn; or

(*e*) in a bundle of yarn of any count from 50 upwards, the number of knots of twenty hanks each is not half, or the number of knots of forty hanks each is not a quarter, when the described weight is 10lbs., and is not a quarter or an eighth, as the case may be, when the described weight is 5 lbs. of the count or number of the yarn; or

(*f*) in the case of *bleached yarn* the described weight exceeds the actual weight by more than—

7½	per cent.	in counts	from 1	to 8
5	ditto	ditto	from above 8	to 18
4	ditto	ditto	ditto 18	to 30
2½	ditto	ditto	ditto 30	to 80

IV.—A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of *dyed cotton yarn* shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if the average length of the hanks in a bundle is less than 819 yards.

V.—A trade description of length applied to *thread of any kind* (of cotton, wool, flax or silk) shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless it exceeds the actual length by more than 1 per cent.

VI.—The dimensions of goods on which their length or width is stamped shall be determined by measurement in Imperial yards of 36 inches. (No. 1474 of 13-11-91, *B. G. G., Pt.* I pp. 926-27.)

INDIAN TARIFF ACT 1896 SCHEDULE II

(IMPORT TARIFF)

	Names of Articles.	Duty. Rs.	a.
1.	Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each ...	50	0
2.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	0
3.	Pistols, for each	15	0
4.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	0
5.	Springs used for firearms, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each ...	8	0
6.	Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	5	0
7.	Revolver breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	2	8
8.	Extractors nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and air gun or rifle) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	1	8
9.	Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges, for each	10	0
10.	Machines for capping cartridges, for each.	2	8
	Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm, are free.		

Exception II.—The following are also free, namely:—

(*a*) Arms forming part of the regul equipment of an officer entitled t wear diplomatic, military, naval, o. police uniform;

(*b*) a sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols when accompanying an officer of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;

(*c*) swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;

(*d*) swords forming part of the equipment of native commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Army;

(*e*) swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*f*) arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of ... the the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service;

(*g*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers comman-

ding British and Native Regiments or volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under number 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importor by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs Collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

		Tariff valuation. *Rs. a.*	Rate of duty.
11.	Gunpowder, all sorts...	... *ad valorem.*	10 per cent.
12.	All other sorts of arms ammunition, and military stores	...	

SCHEDULE III—(IMPORT TARIFF).

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT AND SALTED FISH.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
1	LIQUORS—		Rs. a.
	Ale, beer and porter	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	0 1
	Cider and other fermented liquors.		
	Liqueurs	,, ,, ...	6 0
	Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Spirit when used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals in a proportion of less than twenty per cent of spirit of the strength of London proof	,,	
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent and upwards.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	8 0
	Spirit, other sorts	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	WINES—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	2 8
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	,, ,,	1 0
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.		

SCHEDULE III—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT AND SALTED FISH—*continued.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
			Rs a.
2	OPIUM, not covered by a Government pass.	Ser of 80 tolas ...	24 0
3	SALT	Indian maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lb. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise-duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
4	SALTED FISH, wet or dry ...	Indian maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lb. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas, as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe.

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF).

GENERAL DUTIES.

No	Names Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. a.	
	Animals, living.			
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds.....	...	...	Free.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD and DRINK.			
2	COFFEE	cwt.	70 0	Five. per. cent.

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. a.	
	Articles of Food and Drink —*continued.*			
3	Fruits and Vegetables, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free—			
	Almonds without shell ...	cwt.	48 0	Five per cent
	„ in the shell	„	15 8	„
	Cashew or cajoo kernals ...	„	12 0	„
	Cocoanuts	thousand	35 0	„
	„ kernel (khopra)	cwt.	11 0	„
	Currants, European, in cases	„	10 0	„
	„ „ in cans	„	22 0	„
	„ Persian	„	14 0	„
	Dates, dry, in bags	„	5 8	„
	„ wet „	„	4 0	„
	„ „ in pots and boxes	„	8 8	„
	Figs, Persian, dried	„	8 0	„
	Garlic	„	5 0	„
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	32 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (Alu-Bokhara)	„	20 0	„
	Raisins, black	„	10 0	„
	„ kishmish, Persian Gulf and Red Sea, ...	„	15 0	„
	„ Munakka, „ „ ...	„	9 0	„
	„ other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Walnuts	cwt.	10 0	„
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	*ad valorem*	„
4	Grain and Pulse, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour ...	...	...	Free.
5	Mineral and Ærated Waters, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five. per cent.
9	Provisions, Oilman's Stores and Groceries—			
	Bacon in canvas and cans, jowls and cheeks	lb.	0 14	„
	Beef			

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation. Rs. a.	Duty.
	Articles of food and Drink —*continued.*			
6	PROVISIONS OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—*continued.*			
	Beef and Pork	tierce of 3 cwt.	100 0	Five per cent.
		barrel of 2 cwt.	75 0	,,
	Biche de mer	cwt.	50 0	,,
	Butter	lb.	1 0	,,
	Cheese	,,	0 14	,,
	China preserves	box of six jars.	5 8	,,
	,, fruit preserves, dry candied	lb.	0 5	,,
	Cocum	cwt.	5 0	,,
	Fish-maws	,,	100 0	,,
	Flour	barrel or sack of 200 lb.	20 0	,,
	Ghi	cwt.	40 0	,,
	Groceries not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Pork hams	lb.	0 14	,,
	Sago	cwt.	8 8	,,
	Shark-fins	,,	40 0	,,
	Singally and sozille ...	,,	25 0	,,
	Tapioca	,,	9 8	,,
	Vinegar, European, in wood..	Imperial gallon.	1 0	,,
	,, Persian	,,	1 8	,,
	,, country	,,	0 6	,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries.	...	*ad valorem*	,,
7	SPICES—			
	Betlenuts—Goa	cwt.	17 0	,,
	,, —in the husk ...	thousand.	2 0	,,
	,, —all other sorts ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Cardamoms, Ceylon	cwt.	150 0	,,
	Chillies, dry	,,	11 0	,,
	Cloves	,,	20 0	,,
	,, stems and heads ...	,,	4 0	,,
	,, in seeds, narlavang...	,,	8 8	,,
	Ginger			

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.		Duty.
			Rs.	a.	
	Articles of Food and Drink —*continued*				
7	SPICES—*continued.*				
	Ginger, dry	cwt.	16	0	Five Per cent.
	Mace	lb.	1	8	,,
	Nutmegs	,,	1	0	,,
	,, in shell	,,	0	8	,,
	Pepper, black	cwt.	16	0	,,
	,, long	,,	7	0	,,
	,, white	,,	30	0	,,
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*		,,
8	SUGAR, China, candy	cwt.	20	0	,,
	,, loaf	,,	21	0	,,
	,, crystallised, beet ...	,,	13	0	,,
	,, ,, and soft, from China	,,	13	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, Mauritius.	,,	11	0	,,
	,, soft or raw, other than from Mauritius or China. ...	,,	10	0	,,
	,, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery...	...	*ad valorem*		,,
9	TEA, black	lb.	0	8	,,
	,, green	,,	0	12	,,
	Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing, and Tanning Materials.				
10	Chemical Products and Preparations—Acid, sulphuric.	lb.	0	2	Five per cent.
	Alkali, country (sájji-khár). ...	cwt	1	8	,,
	Alum	,,	5	0	,,
	Arsenic	,,	21	8	,,
	,, China, mansil	,,	17	0	,,
	Bicarbonate of soda	,,	7	0	,,
	Copperas, green	,,	3	0	,,
	Explosives.				

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tannig Materials—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS.—*continued.*			
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, and including detonators and blasting fuse	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Sal ammoniac	cwt.	37 0	,,
	Sulphate of copper	,,	15 8	,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour ...	,,	6 0	,,
	,, (,,), roll ...	,,	5 12	,,
	,, (,,), rough ...	,,	4 8	,,
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre and borax. ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—Aloes, black ...	cwt.	14 0	,,
	,, Socotra	,,	30 0	,,
	Aloe-wood	lb.	6 0	,,
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	65 0	,,
	,, coarse (hingra) ...	,,	21 0	,,
	Atàry, Persian	,,	15 3	,,
	Bànslochan (bamboo camphor)...	lb.	0 4	,,
	Brimstone (amalsàra)... ...	cwt.	50 0	,,
	Calumba or Colombo root ...	,,	7 0	,,
	Camphor, Bhimsaini (barás) ...	lb.	70 0	,,
	,, refined, cake ...	,,	1 4	,,
	,, crude, in powder ...	,,	0 12	,,
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	22 0	,,
	China root (chobchíni), rough...	,,	8 0	,,
	,, (,,), scraped...	,,	17 8	,,
	Cubebs	,,	25 8	
	Galangal, China	,,	7 0	,,
	Pellitory (akalkára) ...	,,	40 0	,,
	Peppermint crystals, from China and Japan.	lb.	11 8	,,

SCHEDULE IV — (IMPORT TARIFF)— *continued.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. a.	
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—*continued.*			
11	Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—*continued*			
	Quinine and other alkaloids of chinchona	...	...	Free
	Salep	cwt.	80 0	Five per cent
	Senna leaves	,,	4 8	,,
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes)	,,	54 0	,,
	Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	...	...	Free.
	,, manufactured	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium(for which see Schedule III)	...	,,	,,
12	Dyeing and Tanning Materials—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent ...	lb.	1 7	,,
	,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ...	,,	1 10	,,
	,, ,, ,, 60 ,, ...	,,	1 15	,,
	,, ,, ,, 70 ,, ...	,,	2 2	,,
	,, ,, ,, 80 ,, ...	,,	2 8	,,
	,, ,, ,, 100 ,, ...	,,	2 12	,,
	,, ,, liquid 10 ,, ...	,,	0 5	,,
	,, ,, ,, 16 ,, ...	,,	0 8	,,
	,, ,, ,, 20 ,, ...	,,	0 10	,,
	Aniline ,, ,, indigo blue ...	,,	0 9	,,
	,, ,, dry	,,	1 8	,,
	Avar bark	cwt.	4 8	,,
	Buzgand (gulpista)	,,	27 0	,,
	Cochineal	lb.	1 2	,,
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	cwt.	4 0	,,
	,, Persian	,,	35 0	,,
	Madder or manjit	,,	7 0	,,
	Orchilla weed	,,	5 0	,,
	Sappan wood and root	,,	5 8	,,
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	*ad valorem*	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.		Rs. a.	
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, except waterlifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt, all of which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts ... ... „ (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and which are intended for— ... ... (*a*) the preparing, ginning, pressing, spinning, weaving, sewing, knitting, bleaching, and dyeing of cotton, jute, hemp, silk, wool, or other fibres and any other process intervening between the raw material and the finished product as packed *ready for the market;*	...	...	Free

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*continued.*			
	MACHINES (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, of which before being brought into use require to be fixed whith reference to other moving parts; and which are intended for —			
	(b) the smelting and milling of iron and other metallic ores and the manufacture of iron, steel, and other metals; (c) the manufacture of leather, sugar, indigo, silk, paper, soap, gas, oil, flour, cordage, rope, and twine; (d) the milling of rice; (e) the manufacture of tea in all its stages, from the drying of the leaf to its packing for the market inclusive; (*f*) the pulping of coffee; (*g*) printing presses; (*h*) foundries and workshops of iron and other metals; (*i*) railway workshops; (*j*) the refining of petroleum, and the manufacture of vegetable oils; (*k*) the crushing of bones and bricks; (*l*) the manufacture of lac; (*m*) potteries; (*n*) sawmills; (*o*) agriculture, mining, navigation, dredging and pumping; (*p*) such other manufactures and industries as the Governor General in Council may from time to time specify;	...	...	Free.
	provided			

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			
	Machinery and component parts thereof not included in the foregoing exemptions.	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
15	Metals, unwrought and wrought and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, beads, ghungri, China ...	thousand	0 12	,,
	,, foil or dánkpana, white 10½ in. × 4½ in.	hundred leaves.	1 4	,,
	,, coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in ...	,,	1 12	,,
	,, old	cwt.	26 0	,,
	,, sheets, flat or in rolls, very thin	,,	100 0	,,
	,, wire	lb.	0 7	,,
	,, all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Copper, Australian	cwt.	40 0	,,
	,, bolt	,,	50 0	,,
	,, brazier's and sheets ...	,,	45 0	,,
	,, China, cash	,,	30 0	,,
	,, Japan	,,	39 0	,,
	,, nails and composition nails	,,	50 0	,,
	,, old	,,	33 0	,,
	,, pigs and slabs ...	,,	38 0	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
15	Metals, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*continued.*			
	Copper, sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	cwt.	48 0	Five per cent.
	,, tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks	,,	40 0	,,
	,, China, white copper-ware ...	lb.	1 2	,,
	,, foil or dānkpana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.... ...	hundred leaves.	2 6	,,
	,, ,, ,, coloured, 10½in × 4½in..	,,	3 3	,,
	,, wire, including wire of phosphor-bronze... ...	lb.	0 9	,,
	,, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free.
	Gold leaf, European	hundred leaves.	3 4	Five. per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables ...	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent
	,, angle, T, and channel ...	ton.	110 0	,,
	,, angle and T (if galvanised)...	,,	160 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, (if tinned) ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, bar, plate, and sheet, Lowmoor	ton.	310 0	,,
	,, bar, of any kind not specified in this number	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes	...	,,	,,
	,, flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch	ton.	94 0	,,
	,, flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch (if galvanised) ...	,,	150 0	,,
	,, flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch (if tinned) ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*continued.*			
	Iron, hoop, plate, and, other than Swedish	ton.	122 0	One per cent.
	,, nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt.	10 0	,,
	,, nails, clasp	,,	17 0	,,
	,, nails, other sorts, including galvanised	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, nail-rod	ton.	104 0	,,
	,, nuts and bolts	,,	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, old	cwt.	2 8	,,
	,, pig	ton.	60 0	,,
	,, pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, plate (if galvanised) ...	ton.	200 0	,,
	,, plates, tinned	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, rails, chairs, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 93, also spikes (commonly known as dogspikes) ...	...	,,	,,
	,, rice bowls	set of ten	6 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ...	set of six	3 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, not in sets ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, rivets and washers... ...	cwt.	10 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, (if galvanised).	,,	15 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, (if tinned) ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, rod, round, other than Swedish, under half an inch in diameter ...	ton.	105 0	,,
	,, sheets and ridging, galvanised.	cwt.	10 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, tinned ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, Swedish, flat, square, and bolt	ton.	142 0	,,
	,, ,, nail-rod, ...	,,	142 0	,,
	,, ,, round rod, under, half an inch in diameter ...	,,	160 0	,,
	,, wire, including fencing-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	*ad valorem.*	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought and articles made of metals—*continued.*			
	Iron, all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	Lametta	...	,,	,,
	Lead, ore, galena	cwt.	12 0	,,
	,, pig	,,	10 0	,,
	,, pipes	.....	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, sheets	cwt.	12 0	,,
	,, ,, for tea-chests ...	...	...	Free.
	Orsidue and brass leaves, European ...	lb.	1 0	Five per cent.
	,, ,, ,, China ...	,,	0 12	,,
	Patent or yellow metal, sheathing sheets, and bolts ...	cwt.	40 0	,,
	Patent or yellow metal, sheathing sheets, and bolts, old ...	,,	27 0	,,
	Quicksilver	lb.	1 8	,,
	Shot, bird	cwt.	16 0	,,
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Steel, angle, channel and spring.	...	,,	One per cent.
	,, bar and blooms	...	,,	,,
	,, basic, all sorts (other than galvanised or tinned basic steel sheets)	ton.	100 0	,,
	,, basic, sheets (if galvanised).	,,	210 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, (if tinned) ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-works, and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes	...	,,	,,
	,, cast and blistered of any kind not specified in this No ...	...	,,	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
15	Metals, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*continued.*			
	Steel, hoops	ton.	145 0	One per cent
	„ nails	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ nuts and bolts and nail-rods...	...	„	„
	„ old	ton.	60 0	„
	„ pipes and tubes	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ plates and sheets	ton.	130 0	„
	„ plates and sheets, other than basic (if galvanised) ...	„	220 0	„
	„ plates and sheets, other than basic (if tinned) ...	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ rails, chairs and fish-plates other than those described in No. 93, also spikes (commonly known as dogspikes)	...	„	„
	„ rivets and washers... ...	ton.	220 0	„
	„ „ „ (if galvanised)	„	320 0	„
	„ „ „ (if tinned) ...	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ T-bars	ton.	105 0	„
	„ „ (if galvanised) ...	„	180 0	„
	„ „ (if tinned) ...	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ wire, excluding wire-netting ...	...	„	„
	„ wire-rope	...	„	„
	„ all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	„	Five per cent.
	Tin, block	cwt.	72 0	„
	„ foil, China	lb.	0 12	„
	„ other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Zinc or spelter, nails... ...	cwt.	20 0	„
	„ „ plates and other shapes soft	„	18 0	„
	„ „ plates and other shapes hard	„	13 0	„
	„ „ sheet or sheathing ...	„	19 0	„
	„ „ all other sorts ...	...	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts of metals ...	...	„	„
	16. Oils			

SCHEDULE IV — (IMPORT TARIFF)— *continued.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Oils.		Rs. a.	
16	Oils—			
	Cajeputi	quart	1 4	Five per cent.
	Cassia	lb.	2 8	,,
	Cocoanut	cwt.	16 0	,,
	Earthnut	,,	16 0	,,
	Grass	lb.	1 12	,,
	Jinjili or til	cwt.	16 0	,,
	Linseed, European	Imperial gallon	2 0	,,
	Otto of sorts	ounce	15 0	,,
	Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon-oil, Burma oil, Kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum ...	Imperial gallon	...	One anna.
	,, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Sandalwood	lb.	7 0	,,
	Whale (except spermaceti) and fish	cwt.	15 0	,,
	Wood	,,	25 0	,,
	All other sorts of oil, including paraffin wax	...	*ad valorem*	,,

Other

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.		Rs. a.	
17	Amber, and articles made of Amber, including imitation amber.	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent
18	Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 44) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 70) and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	,,	,,
19	Art, works of, except statuary and pictures intended to be put up in a public place, which are free ...	...	,,	,,
20	Asbestos, and articles made of Asbestos, not otherwise described...	...	,,	,,
21	Bags, Casks, Boxes, and other packages, empty, of all kinds ...	...	,,	,,
22	Bamboos, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves ...	...	...	Free.
23	Beads, of all materials except glass, for which see No. 58 and brass, for which see No. 15—			
	Beads, China, Ankdána ...	133⅓ lb.	35 0	Five per cent.
	,, ,, Dagri ...	,,	30 0	,,
	,, ,, Gadgadia ...	,,	24 0	,,
	,, ,, Kamrakhi ...	,,	32 0	,,
	,, ,, Lálri ...	,,	44 0	,,
	,, ,, Naksi ...	,,	38 0	,,
	,, ,, Pakhavâjl ...	,,	30 0	,,
	,, ,, Sulemâni ...	,,	34 0	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
24	Belting of cotton, leather, or other material, for driving machinery...	...	...	Free

25. Bone,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
25	Bone, including Whalebone, articles made of ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
26	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	Free.
27	Bristles and Fibre for brushes and brooms	...	...	,,
28	Brushes and Brooms, all sorts ...	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
29	Building and Engineering Materials, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fireclay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
30	Cabinet-ware and furniture ...	...	,,	,,
31	Candles, paraffin	lb.	0 6	,,
	,, spermaceti	,,	0 7	,,
	,, wax	,,	1 0	,,
	,, all other sorts ...	..	*ad valorem*	,,
32	Canes and Rattans, articles made of Cane or Rattan, and Basket Work—			
	Canes, Malacca	dozen	5 0	,,
	Rattans	cwt.	10 0	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
33	Carriages and Carts, including bicycles tricycles, jinrikshas, Bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel-barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof ...	...	,,	,,
34	Cases (empty) for spectacles, opera-glasses jewellery, and other articles	...	,,	,,
	35. Celluloid,			

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
35	Celluloid, articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
36	Chalk, common	...	,,	,,
	,, French, knife and plate powder, Bath bricks, emery powder and whiting	...	,,	,,
37	Chinese and Japanese-ware, including lacqueredware, but excluding earthen-ware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 47).	...	,,	,,
38	Clocks, Watches, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof, ...	...	,,	,,
39	Coal, Coke, and patent Fuel ...	...	...	Free.
40	Coir and articles made of Coir, except Cables and Rope (for which see No. 42)—			
	Yarn of all kinds	cwt.	9 0	Five per cent.
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
41	Coral, real	...	,,	,,
42	Cordage, Rope, and Twine made of any vegetable fibre—			
	Coir, cables, tarred	cwt	17 0	,,
	,, rope	,,	10 0	,,
	Cordage, hemp, European ...	,,	25 0	,,
	,, ,, Manila	,,	28 0	,,
	Twine, sail, European ...	lb.	0 9	,,
	All other sorts of cordage, rope, and twine	...	*ad valorem*	,,
43	Cork, and articles made of Cork—			
	Bottle-corks	gross	1 8	,,
	Vila corks	,,	0 8	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,

44. Cotton,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
44	Cotton, and articles made of Cotton—			
	„ raw	...	...	Free.
	„ twist and yarn	...	...	„
	„ Sewing thread	...	...	„
	„ Piece-goods, hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described...	... „	*ad valorem*	*Three and one-half per cent.*
45	Disinfecting and Deodorising Fluid and Powder	...	„	Five per cent.
46	Earth, Common Clay, and Sand	...	...	Free
47	Earthen-ware (except earthen-ware piping, for which see No. 29), china, china clay, porcelain and imitation or false coral ...	...	*ad valorem*	*Five* per cent.
48	Eggs, ostrich and other, not mounted	...	„	„
49	Emery paper and cloth, and sand-paper	...	„	„
50	Fans of all kinds, except comon palmleaf fans, which are free ...	...	„	„
51	Feathers, including bird-skins ...	...	„	„
52	Fireworks, all sorts, including fulminating powder	...	„	„
53	Flax, and articles made of flax, including linen-thread	...	„	„
54	Flowers, artificial, not otherwise described	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
55	Furniture, Tackle, and Apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.	...	*ad valorem*	Five. per cent.
56	Fur, and articles made of Fur, not otherwise described ...	...	,,	,,
57	Gelatine	...	,,	,,
58	Glass, Glass-ware, and False Pearls—			
	Glass, China, all colours ...	133½ lb.	32 0	,,
	,, grown coloured ...	100 superficial feet.	15 0	,,
	,, ,, of sizes	,,	6 0	,,
	Pearls, false, bâjria	lâkh.	3 0	,,
	,, ,, boria	thousand.	0 10	,,
	,, ,, jauria	lâkh.	6 0	,,
	,, ,, lolakh	thousand	0 8	,,
	,, ,, nathia	,,	0 3	,,
	,, ,, tâchia	,,	0 8	,,
	,, ,, wattanah ...	lâkh.	10 0	,,
	All other sorts of glass and manufactures of glass, including false pearls and glass beads ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
59	Gums, Gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gumresin—			
	Copal	cwt.	70 0	,,
	Cutch and gambier... ...	,,	20 0	,,
	Gamboge...	lb.	1 4	,,
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	15 0	,,
	,, Arabic	,,	18 0	,,
	,, Bdellium (common gum).	,,	8 0	,,
	,, Benjamin	,,	40 0	,,
	,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh)...	,,	16 0	,,
	,, Olibanum or frankincense	,,	11 0	,,
	,, Persian (false) ...	,,	11 0	,,
	,, Kino	,,	10 0	,,
	Myrrh	,,	33 0	,,
	Rosin	,,	6 0	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—continued.		Rs. a.	
59	Gums, Gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—*continued.*			
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and guttapercha ...	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
60	Hair of all kinds, and articles made of hair	...	„	„
61	Hemp, including Manila hemp and articles made therefrom (except cordage, rope and twine, for which see No 42)	...	„	„
62	Hides and Skins (except raw or salted hides and skins which are free)—Hides, border... ...	each	33 0	„
	„ buffalo	score	70 0	„
	„ cow	„	60 0	„
	Skins, including parchment and vellum gold beaters skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	*ad valorem.*	„
63	Horn	...	...	Free.
	„ articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
64	Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, and parts thereof—			
	Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic, instruments and apparatus when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, which are free...			

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL LIBRARY

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
65	Ivory and Ivory-ware—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	350 0	Five per cent.
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) each exceeding 20lb. in weight, and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10lb. and over.	,,	800 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows centres and points) not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20lb. each, and hollows, centres and points each weighing less than 10lb, ...	,,	680 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb. (other than hollows, centres and points)	,,	525 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4lb.	,,	200 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under 4 lb. ...	,,	185 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3lb.	,,	135 0	,,
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	...	*ad valorem*	,,
66	Jet, articles made of	...	,,	,,
67	Jewellery and Jewels, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silverware plain ... } other than	tola	1 0	,,
	,, embossed or chased... } European.	,,	1 4	,,
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset which are free.	...	*ad valorem*	,,
68	Jute, raw	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of except, second hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
69	Lac, all sorts, and articles made of lac	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent,
70	Leather, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery	...	,,	,,
71	Manures of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
72	Marine and Naval Stores, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
73	Matches, all sorts	...	,,	,,
74	Mats and Matting— Floor-matting, China and Singapore, of all sorts	hundred	60 0	,,
	All other sorts, except coir-matting (for which see No. 40)	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
75	Mica and Talc, and articles made therefrom	...	,,	,,
76	Minerals not otherwise described ...	...	,,	,,
77	Models of all descriptions	...	,,	,,
78	Moulders' Blacking and Sand ...	...	,,	,,
79	Oilcake, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...	Free
80	Oil-cloth and Floor-cloth, including linerusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
81	Paints, Colours, Painters' Materials, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals— Ochre, other than European, all colours ... ... paints	cwt.	1 8	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
81	Paints, Colours, Painters' Materials, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—*continued.*			
	Paints, composition	cwt.	65 0	Five per cent.
	„ patent driers... ...	„	10 0	„
	Prussian blue, China ...	lb.	0 8	„
	„ „ European ...	„	1 0	„
	Red lead	cwt.	14 0	„
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon	2 0	„
	Verdigris	cwt.	70 0	„
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles.	95 0	„
	White lead	cwt.	16 0	„
	White zinc	„	25 0	„
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	*ad valorem*	„
82	Paper, Pasteboard, Millboard, and Cardboard of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing	...	„	„
	„ articles made of paper and papiermâchè	...	„	„
83	Perfumery—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked ...	cwt.	35 0	„
	Kapurkachri (zedoary, China) ...	„	9 8	„
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	„	9 8	„
	Rose-flowers, dried	„	16 0	„
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon	2 0	„
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III.)	...	*ad valorem.*	„

84. Pipes

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
84	Pipes and other implements used in the consumption of tobacco and other narcotics	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
85	Pitch, Tar and Dammer—			
	Bitumen	...		,,
	Dammer	cwt	5 8	,,
	Pitch, American and European.	,,	7 0	,,
	,, coal	,,	2 8	,,
	Tar, American and European...	,,	6 0	
	,, coal	,,	3 0	,,
	,, mineral	...	*ad valorem*	,,
86	Plants and Bulbs, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free
87	Plaster of Paris, and articles made of plaster of Paris, not otherwise described.	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Plumbago, and articles made of plumbago	...	,,	,,
89	Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	...	...	Free.
90	Pulp of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials ...	...	...	
91	Printing and Lithographing material, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, but not including paper	...	...	
92	Rags	...	...	

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
93	Railway material for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, waggons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also cranes and water cranes and standards, wire, and other material for fencing, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company: Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of Her Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein	...	...	Free.
94	Seeds—			
	Castor	cwt.	5 0	Five per cent.
	Cummin	,,	24 0	,,
	,, black	,,	24 0	,,
	Linseed	,,	7 8	,,
	Methi	,,	4 8	,,
	Mustard, rape or sarson ...	,,	6 0	,,
	Poppy	,,	8 8	,,
	Quinoe, bihidána	,,	60 0	,,
	Sozirà	,,	24 0	,,
	Til or jinjili	,,	7 0	,,
	All other sorts	,,	*ad valorem*	,,
	95. Shells			

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
95	Shells and Cowries—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	hundred	7 0	Five per cent.
	,, white, live ...	,,	8 0	,,
	,, ,, dead ...	,,	4 0	,,
	Cowras	,,	0 10	,,
	Cowries, bazar, common ...	cwt.	3 8	,,
	,, Maldive	,,	8 0	,,
	,, sankhla	,,	70 0	,,
	,, yellow, superior quality..	,,	4 0	,,
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	,,	45 0	,,
	Nakhla	,,	60 0	,,
	Tortoise-shell	lb.	10 0	,,
	,, nakh	,,	4 0	,,
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
96	Ships and other Vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	...	Free.
97	Silk, and articles made of Silk—			
	Floss	lb	7 8	Five per cent.
	Piece-goods	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Raw silk—			
	Chàharam, Cochin-China, and yellow shanghai	lb.	4 8	,,
	Mathow	,,	3 4	,,
	Other kinds of China	,,	6 8	,,
	Waste and Kachra	,,	1 4	,,
	Panjam	,,	2 0	,,
	Persian	,,	5 0	,,
	Siam	,,	3 0	,,
	Produced from the tasar or other wild worm	,,	4 0	,,
	Sewing thread, China	,,	9 0	,,
	All other sorts, including cocoons.	,,	*ad valorem.*	,,

SCHEDULE IV — (IMPORT TARIFF)— *continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
98	Sizing for cotton, paper, or any other material	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
99	Soap	...	"	"
100	Specimens illustrative of Natural Science, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free
101	Sponge and Sponges... ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
102	Starch	...	"	"
103	Stationery, excluding paper (for which see No. 82)	...	"	"
104	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble ...	...	"	"
105	Straw Platting, and articles made of straw, not otherwise described.		"	"
106	Tallow and Grease, including stearine ...	cwt.	20 0	"
107	Tea-Chests of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
108	Textile Fabrics not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
109	Toilet Requisites not otherwise described	...	"	"
110	Toys, including toy-books, and requisites for all games ...	...	"	"
111	Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured. *continued.*			
112	Vulcanite and Ebonite, articles made of, not otherwise described.	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
113	Walking Sticks and sticks for umbrellas parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding and other whips, fishing rods and lines ...	,, ...	,,	,,
114	Wax, and articles made of wax excluding candles (for which see No. 31) ...	...	,,	,,
115	Wood and Timber (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
116	Wool, raw	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, including felt.	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
117	All other articles, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule	...	,,	,,

SCHEDULE V—(EXPORT TARIFF),

Name of Article.	Rate of duty.
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour, but not including rice-bran and rice-dust, which are free.	Three annas per Indian maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lb. avoirdupois weight.

THE INDIAN SECURITIES ACT, 1886.

NO. XIII OF 1886.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government Securities.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government Securities; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Securities Act, 1886; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1886

(*3*) The power conferred on the Governor-General in Council by section 7, sub-section (*1*) may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a notification issued in exercise of the power shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

2. (*1*) On and from the day on which this Act comes into froce, the Indian Securities Act, 1881 and the Indian Securities Act, 1885, shall be repealed.

(*2*) But any authority conferred, notification issued, list published or rule or order made under either of those Acts shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been conferred, issued, published, or made under this Act.

3. In this Act—

(*1*) "Government Security" includes promissory notes, debentures, stock-certificates and all other securities issued by the Government of India or by any Local Government in respect of any loan contracted either before or after the passing of this Act, but does not include a stock-note or a currency-note: and

(2) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Governor General in Council.

4. No notice of any trust in respect of any Government security shall be receivable by the Government.

5. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Contrat Act, 1872, section 45, when a Government security is payable to two or more persons jointly and either or any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons.

(2) nothing herein contained shall affect any claim which the representative of the deceased person may have against the survivor or survivors in respect of the security jointly payable to him or them and the deceased.

(*3*) This section shall apply whether the death of the person to whom

the security was jointly payable occured or occurs before or after this Act comes into force.

6. Notwithstanding anything in section 15 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the holder of a Government security shall not be said to indorse the security, or be called the indorser thereof, if, when he signs the same for the purpose of negotiation, he inscribes his signature for that purpose elsewhere than on the back of the security itself.

7. (*1*) In the case of any public office to which the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare this sub-section to apply, a Government security may be made or indorsed payable to or to the order of the holder for the time being of the office by the name of the office.

(*2*) When a Government security is made or indorsed as aforesaid, it shall be deemed to be transferred without any or further indorsement from each holder for the time being of the office to the succeeding holder for the time being of the office on and from the date on which the latter takes charge of the office.

(*3*) When the holder for the time being of the office indorses to a third party a Government security made or indorsed as aforesaid, he shall subscribe the indorsement with his name and the name of the office.

(*4*) A writing on a Government security now or heretofore standing in the name of the holder of a public office, whereby the security has been or was made or indorsed payable to or to the order of the holder of the office for the time being, shall not be deemed to be or to have been invalid by reason only of the payee or indorsee being the holder for the time being of a public office by the name of the office.

(*5*) This section applies as well to an office of which there are two or more joint holders as to an office of which there is a single holder.

8. (*1*) Whenever the Governor-General in Council has issued, in respect of any loan, a certificate declaring the bearer thereof to be entitled to the portion of the loan therein expressed, or a coupon for any amount payable as interest on any portion of the loan, the title to the certificate or coupon may be transferred as if the certificate or coupon were a promissory note payable to bearer.

(*2*) On payment, by or on behalf of the Government, to the bearer of the certificate or coupon, of the amount expressed therein, at or after the date on which it becomes due, the Government shall be discharged as if the certificate or coupon were a promissory note payable to bearer.

9. A person shall not, by reason only of his having indorsed a Government security, be liable to pay any money due, either a principal or as interest thereunder.

10. (*1*) The signature of the officer of the Government of India authorsed to sign Government securities on behalf of the Government may be printed, engraved or lithographed, or impressed by such other mechanical process as the Governor-General in Council may direct on the securities.

(*2*) A signature so printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise impressed shall be valid as if it had been inscribed in the proper handwriting of the officer.

11. A person claiming to be entitled to a Government security as payable to him under an indorsement may, on satisfying the prescribed officer of the justice of his claim and paying the prescribed fee and delivering the security duly receipted to the prescribed officer, obtain from the officer a renewed security issued payable to himself.

12. (*1*) When a Government security is alleged to have been wholly or partly lost or destroyed, and a person claims to be the person to whom but for the loss or destruction it would be payable, he may, on application to the prescribed officer, and on producing proof to his satisfaction of the loss or destruction and of the justice of the claim obtain from him an order for—

(*a*) the payment of interest in respect of the security said to be lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate security; and

(*b*) the issue of a duplicate security payable to the applicant.

(*2*) An order shall not be passed under sub-section (1) until after the issue of the prescribed notification of the loss or destruction, and after the expiration of the prescribed period, nor until the applicant has given the prescribed indemnity against the claims of all persons deriving title under the security lost or destroyed.

(*3*) A list of the securities in respect of which an order is passed under sub-section (1) shall be published in the *Gazette of India* at such times as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, direct.

13. When a renewed security has been issued under section 11, or a duplicate security has been issued under section 12, the Government shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the original security of which the renewed or duplicate security has been issued—

(*a*) in the case of a renewed security, after the lapse of six years from the date of the issue of the renewed security.

(*b*) in the case of a duplicate-security after the lapse of six years from the date of the publication under section 12, sub-section (3), of the list in which the security is first mentioned, or from the date of the last payment of interest on the original security, whichever date is the later.

14. The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to prescribe—

(*a*) the mode in which payment of interest in respect of Government securities is to be recorded and acknowledged;

(*b*) the circumstances in which Government securities must be renewed before further payment of interest thereon can be claimed;

(*c*) the fees to be paid in respect of applications under sections 11 and 12;

(*d*) the form in which securities delivered for renewal are to be receipted;

(*e*) the officer who is to exercise all or any of the powers and perform all or any of the duties prescribed by sections 11 and 12;

(*f*) the proof which is to be produced by persons applying for duplicate securities;

(*g*) the form and mode of publication of the notification mentioned in section 12, and the period after which interest may be paid or a duplicate security may be issued under that section;

(*h*) the nature and amount of the indemnity to be given by a person applying under section 12 for the payment of interest or the issue of a duplicate security; and

(*i*) generally, all matters connected with the grant of renewed and duplicate securities.

15. (*1*) The Governor-General in Council shall, before making rules under section 14, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as may, in his opinion, be sufficient for the information of the public.

(*2*) There shall be published with the draft a notice, specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*3*) The Governor-General in Council shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*4*) Every rule made under section 14 shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and the publication in that Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under that section shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

Source of Income.	Rate of Tax.
PART I.—Salaries and Pensions.	
1. Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid in British India to or on behalf of any person residing in British India or serving on board a ship plying to or from British India ports, whether on account of himself or another person. 2 Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid by the Government, or by a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor-General in Council in that behalf, to or on behalf of a British subject within the dominions of a Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty.	(*a*) If the income amounts to Rs. 2,000 per annum, or Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem, or upwards—five pies in the rupee. (*b*) If the income is less than Rs. 2000 per annum, or Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem—four pies in the rupee.
PART II.—Profits of Companies.	
Profits of a Company.	Five Pies in the rupee on the whole of the nett profits made in British India by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or, if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the thirty-first day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then on the whole of the nett profits so made during the year ending on the said thirty first day of March.
PART III.—Interest on Securities.	
Interest becoming due on or after the first day of April, 1886, and payable in British India, on— (*a*) promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India (including securities of the Government of India whereon interest is payable out of British India by draft on any place in British India), or (*b*) bonds or debentures charged by the Imperial Parliament on revenues of India, or (*c*) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or company.	Five pies in the rupee on such interest, unless the owner of the security produces a certificate signed by the Collector that his annual income from all sources is less than Rs. 500. in which case no deduction shall be made from the interest, or unless he produces a like certificate that his income from all sources is less than Rs. 2,000, in which case the rate shall be four pies in the rupee.

PART IV.—Other Sources of Income.

Any source of income not included in Part I, Part II or Part III of this schedule.	(*a*) If the annual income is assessed at—							
	not less than Rs. 500	but less than Rs.	750.	the tax shall be	Rs.	10		
	,, ,,	,,	750	,, ,,	1,000	,,	,,	15
	,, ,,	,,	1,000	,, ,,	1,250	,,	,,	20
	,, ,,	,,	1,250	,, ,,	1,500	,,	,,	28
	,, ,,	,,	1,500	,, ,,	1,750	,,	,,	35
	,, ,,	,,	1,750	,, ,,	2,000	,,	,,	42
	(*b*) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 2,000 or upwards—five pies in the rupee on the income.							

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.—Form of Petition.

(*See Section 25.*)

TO THE COLLECTOR OF

The *day of* 188.

The petition of A. B. of

Sheweth as follows:—

1.—Under Act No. II of 1886, your petitioner has been assessed in the sum of rupees for the year commencing the first day of April 188 .

2.—Your petitioner's income and profits accruing and arising from [*here specify petitioner's trade or other source or sources of income or profits, and the place or places at which such income or profits accrues or arise*] for the year ending the day of last were rupees [as will appear from the documents of which a list is presented herewith]

3,—Such income and profits actually accrued and arose during a period of months and days [*here state the exact number of months and days in which the income and profits accrued and arose*]

4.—During the said year your petitioner had no other income or profits. Your petitioner therefore prays that he may be assessed accordingly [*or* that he may be declared not to be chargeable under the said Act].

(Signed) *A. B.*

From of Verification.

I, *A. B* , the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) *A.B.*

---

* *These words are to be inserted if the petitioner relies on documents. The list, if the petitioner so wishes, may be presented in a sealed envelope.*

Honorary Members.

The Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, LL.D., G. C. I. E.
William Rathborne, Esq.
A. H. Campbell, Esq.
J. M. Maclean. Esq., M. P.

Members.

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„ Bates (Edward) & Co.
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„ Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
„ David (Sassoon J.) & Co.
„ D. M. Petit, Sons & Co.
„ Duxbury (J.) & Co. (Ltd.)
„ Ewart, Latham & Co.
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„ Forbes (C. H. B.) & Co.
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„ Graham (W. & A.) & Co.
„ Greaves, Cotton & Co.
„ Heyn (John M.) & Co.
„ Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
„ King, king & Co.
„ Latham, Abercrombie & Co.
„ Latham & Co.
„ Lyon & Co.
„ Macdonald (C.) & Co.
„ Mooljee Jaitha & Co.
„ Murray (William) & Co.
„ Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
„ Narandas Rajaram & Co.
„ Nippon Yusen Kaisha
„ Owen & Okell.
„ Ostermayer (M.) & Co.
„ Payne, Gilbert and Sayani.
„ Prier Desaone & Co.
„ Ralli Brothers.
„ Richardson and Cruddas.
„ Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
„ Roughton and Byrne.
„ Rustomjee (H. J.) & Co.
Messrs. Sanday & Co.
„ Sassoon (D.) & Co.
„ Sassoon (E. D.) & Co.
„ Schroder Smidt & Co.
„ Shepherd & Co.
„ Spinner (E.) & Co.
„ Tata & Sons.
„ Trefftz (J. G.) & Sohn.
„ Thomas Cook and Son.
„ Turner, Morrison & Co.
„ Volkart Brothers.
„ Wallace & Co.
„ The Bombay Company, LD.
John Fachiri, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
E. Seymour Hale Esq. (*Attorney and representative of the Publisher's Association, London.*)
The South British Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand.
The Agra Bank, Limited.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
The Merchantile Bank of India Ld.
The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
The National Bank of India.
The Imperial Bank of Persia.
The Credit Lyonnais.
The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ld.
The Commercial Bank of India, Ld.
The G. I. P. Railway Company.
The B. B. & C. I. Railway.
The Southern Maharatta Railway Company.
The P. & O. S. N. Company.
The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company.
The Rubattino S. N. Company.
The Bombay dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Standard Oil Company of New York.
Vacuum Oil Company.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Established 22nd Septr. 1836.

COMMITTEE FOR 1898.

Hon, R. H. Macaulay. Chairman.
F. C. Macrae Esq. Deputy Chairman.
C. H. Armstrong Esq. Major H. D. Oliver.
F. W. Bicket Esq. C. G. Giro Esq.
G. X. Fairclough Esq.; I Mshields Esq.
A. F. Simpson Esq. and the Secretary.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 3rd February 1897.

I. The object and duties of the Chamber shall be to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency; to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and other means assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places, and with individuals on all subjects of general mercantile interest; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

II. All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber, and disposed to aid in carrying into effect the objects of the same, shall be admitted Members by the vote of a majority of not less than two-thirds of those voting at a General Meeting: as provided for in Rule III; the names of candidates with their proposers and seconders to be circulated to Members three clear days before the meeting; or by a majority of two-thirds of the votes taken by ballot in the rooms of the Chamber at which at least one-fourth of the Members of the Chamber have registered their votes. The ballot to take place after seven clear days' notice to the Members stating the names of the candidates

proposed with their proposers and seconders, and the ballot shall remain open at least three clear days.

III. One-fourth of the firms constituting the Chamber shall be held sufficient to form any General Meeting when the same has been regularly called together—one partner representing a firm; but two or more partners of one firm being present only to count as one Member of the Chamber. That seven clear days' notice shall be given before any resolution proposing changes in the Rules of the Chamber be brought forward, and that such notice be given in writing to the Secretary, who shall circulate it for the information of the Members of the Chamber.

IV. The Chamber reserves to itself the right of expulsion in case of need, to be decided at a General Meeting by a majority of three-fourths of the Members present at such General Meeting duly convened.

V. The subscription of each firm or Member of the Chamber shall be Rs. 15 per month, and the charge for a copy of each of the publications to Members be Rs. 20 per mensem.

VI, The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of nine ordinary Members, consisting of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Chamber and seven Members; and in the event of the elected representative of the Chamber in the legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor in Council not being a Member of the Committee at the time of his nomination, he shall also be *ex-officio* a Member of the Committee during his term of office. The Chairman or Deputy Chairman, as the case may be, shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee, and in their absence the Committee shall elect their own Chairman. Three to be a quorum.

VII. The following shall be the rules with respect to the election of the Committee:—

1. The Committee shall consist of nine ordinary Members one of whom shall hold the office of Chairman, and another that of Deputy Chairman of whom the two latter officers shall be elected by ballot. The elected representative of the Chamber in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay shall also be *ex-officio* a Member of Committee during his term of office.

2. A separate ballot for the election of Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall take place annually on different days, between the 1st and 20th of December in each year, as may be fixed by the then sitting Committee: the election of Chairman shall take place first. The new Committee shall take office on the 1st of January in each

year, and continue to act until the 31st December following. Should any delay take place in the election of the new Committee the retiring Committee shall hold office until the new Committee is formed.

3. In order that the various interests connected with the Chamber may be fully represented on the Committee, there shall be at least four Mercantile Members, and it is desirable that the remainder should severally represent the Banking, Railway and Shipping interests.

4. Two members of one Firm shall not be on the Committee at the same time.

5. No Member of the Chamber shall give more than one vote for a candidate.

6. The Secretary of the Chamber shall circulate among the Members the name of all the gentlemen who are eligible for election, seven clear days before the election takes place.

7. The retiring Committee shall appoint two days for the election of Chairman, and two days for the election of Deputy Chairman, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. on each day.

8. The voting shall be by papers signed by the Members and deposited in the ballot-box on the days appointed by the Committee.

9. The retiring Committee shall appoint two Scrutineers, who, at 6 P. M. on the second day of each ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

10. Those who have the largest number of votes for the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman, shall be considered duly elected. In the event of the gentleman at the head of the list for the Chairmanship or Deputy Chairmanship refusing to act, or of both refusing to act, there shall be a fresh election for either or both offices.

11. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of either office-bearer, the Members of the Chamber shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down.

12. The remaining Ordinary Members of the Committee shall be nominated by the retiring Committee, in conjunction with the newly elected chairman and Deputy Chairman; and such nomination to be submitted to the Chamber at a General Meeting for confirmation.

13. In the event of a vacancy in the Committee, the remaining Members shall, have the power of filling it up, unless it be a vacancy in the Chairmanship which shall in all cases be the subject of a special ballot. A vacancy shall be considered *ipso facto* to occur if a Member remain absent from Bombay for more than two months.

14. Those eligible for seats on the Committee are partners in firms who are Members, or managers holding powers of attorney; the officers in charge of Banking and Shipping establishments; the representatives of Railways and Joint Stock Companies; and those who are Members in their own right.

VIII. All questions before the Committee shall be decided by a majority, the Chairman having a second or casting vote in case of an equality of voters.

IX. The Committee shall meet on Friday, or on such other day as may be found by them most convenient, of every week, to receive and dispose of all communications and references, and to take under their consideration generally all matters embraced in the objects of the Chamber; and their proceedings shall be laid on the table for the inspection of all Members, subject to such regulations as they may make.

X. General Meetings of the Chamber shall be held quarterly, and at such other times as may be decided upon by the Committee, for the purpose of discussing any measures of public interest which may arise, and the Committee of the Chamber shall be entrusted with the selection of subjects for discussion at such Meetings, and they shall give notice of the same to the Members at least three days before the Meeting. The annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of January, on such day as the Committee for the time being shall direct, and seven days' notice shall be given of such Meeting. A Special General Meeting shall be called by the Chairman, or by his order, or, if there be no Chairman, by the Secretary, within seven days after the receipt of a requisition from any three Members of the Chamber, but a majority of Members qualified to vote at a Meeting shall be required to constitute such General Meeting. All General Meetings of the Chamber shall be advertised in the newspapers.

XI. The Committee are authorised to provide suitable accommodation for the meeting of the Chamber, to pay all expenses of the establishment, and to control generally the management of the affairs of the Chamber.

XII. All moneys or funds of the Chamber, as received, shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being, and the same shall be available by cheques signed by the Chairman

or in his absence by the Acting Chairman for the time being, and by one other Member of the Committee; and an Auditor shall be appointed by the Members annually to audit the accounts of the Chamber.

XIII. A Secretary shall be appointed by a majority of Members in such way as the Committee for the time being may point out; and it shall be the duty of such Secretary to keep the records and accounts of the Chamber, to collect subscriptions, handing the same over to the Treasurer, to conduct correspondence, and to act generally under the directions of the committee.

XIV. All the proceedings of the Committee shall be, subject to approval or otherwise of General meetings duly convened,

XV. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of Members.

XVI. *Honorary Members.*—Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or eminent in commerce and manufactures, may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber, and as such shall be exempted from paying subscriptions.

XVII. An Annual Report of the proceedings shall be made and copies sent to the similar Associations in India, China, and elsewhere.

XVIII. The foregoing Rules shall be added to, or altered, only by a majority of Members of the Chamber.

XIX. The foregoing Rules shall be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Chamber, and shall be printed, and a copy delivered to each Member.

COMMITTEES OF ARBITRATION.

Seeing it to be desirable that questions affecting the prevailing customs of trade in Bombay should be settled in such a way that the decisions arrived at may be properly recorded, and stand thereafter as precedents to regulate the settelement of similar disputes, it was decided by the Chamber, at a General Meeting held on 3rd August, 1880, to try and institute such a system as it might be hoped would attain this object. References to the Chamber shall be open to all persons; and if any question affecting, or subject to, the custom of the trade of Bombay be submitted, with the mutual consent of those interested, to the Committee of the Chamber, the latter will take it into consideration, and, if they consider it desirable,

will appoint a Special Sub-Committee of Arbitration for its settlement under the follwing Regulations :—

1.—A Sub-Committee shall consist of three members, of whom at least one should belong to the General Committee of the Chamber.

2.—A record book shall be kept in which all details shall be entered both as to the questions in dispute, the decisions of the Committee, &c., &c. This book shall be open to all members of the Chamber.

3.—The Sub-Committee may refer to the General Committee for instructions on any point of difficulty.

4.—With the concurrence of those interested, the Sub-Committee may take counsel's opinion or the evidence of experts, at the expense of the disputants.

5.—The Sub-Committee may decline to express an opinion on the plea that points of law are involved in the case.

6.—A unanimous opinion expressed by the Sub-Committee shall be at once communicated to the parties interested by the General Committee.

7.—Any member of the Sub-Committee dissenting from the conclusion arrived at by the other two may communicate his reasons for dissenting when the Report is handed in to the General Committee.

8.—An opinion given by the Sub-Committee from which dissent is expressed by any of the members shall be reconsidered by the General Committee.

9.—If out of the General Committee, not less than three members consider that the expression of dissent is justified, the Sub-Committee may be asked to reconsider the case.

10.—If, on reconsideration, the opinion of the Sub-Committee remains unchanged, the decision shall be communicated to the parties interested by the General Committee.

11.—It shall be open to the General Committee to record, in such way as they may consider best, any cases which may be useful as precedents in establishing the custom of the Port.

12.—A fee of Rupees Thirty shall be payable to the Secretary of the Chamber by each of the parties to the Arbitration on filling their case, and shall be distributed as follows:—Rs. 15 to the General Funds of the Chamber, and the remainder equally among the arbitrators.

13.—In a laborious case, involving the taking of evidence and more than two sittings, the fees shall be fixed by the General Committee, and distributed in the proportions above indicated. Any extra expenses incurred shall be borne by the disputants.

The following addition to the regulations for Committees of Arbitration was passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 18th January 1891. :—

In the event of both parties to a dispute wishing to refer the matter to the settlement of the Chamber without, in the first instance, appointing a surveyor on either side, the Committee may undertake to deal with such disputes provided both parties agree to abide by the Chamber's decision. The fee in such cases shall be Rs. 20, of which Rs. 15 shall be paid to the arbitrator and the balance to the General Funds of the Chamber.

RULES FOR SURVEYS AND ARBITRATIONS ON PIECE-GOODS.

As agreed upon with the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, 28th January 1885.

I.—Buyer and seller to have the option of selecting either an European or a Native Surveyor.

II.—The Native Surveyors to be chosen from among the following gentlemen :—

Mr. Damodher Gokuldas, of Messrs. Morarji Gokuldas & Co.

„ Mowji Premjee Toolasidas, of Premji Toolasidas, Esq.

„ Purshotam Cooverjee, of Tricamdas Purshotam, Esq.

„ Ramjee Lakhmidas.

„ Hemraj Canji.

„ Lakhmidar Bhimjee, of Messrs. Bhimjee Rowjee Sons & Co.

„ Canjee Dharamsey, of Kalidas Dharamsey, Esq.

„ Rattonsey Damodher, of Megjee Hemraj, Esq.

„ Dharamsey Kallidas, of Ranchod Kallidas, Esq.

„ Purshotam Govindjee.

„ Burjorjee Cawasjee, of Cawasjee Temuljee, Esq.

„ Jivram Vishanjee, of Jagjeewan Govindjee, Esq.

„ Rowjee Naranjee, of Ruttonsey Canjee, Esq.
„ Liladhur Jeyram Naranji of Messrs. Vishram Mowji & Co.
„ Narandas Thakersey Moolji, of Messrs. Thakersey Moolji Sons&Co.
„ Madhowjee Thakersey.
„ Laljee Jivraj, of Ghella Dayal, Esq.
„ Vishanjee Purshotam, of Megji Govind, Esq.
„ Jadowjee Jagjeewan, of Jagjeewan Hemraj, Esq.
„ Purshotam Govindjee, of Damodhar Haridas, Esq.
„ Chaturbhoj Shivjee, of Gokuldas Shivjee, Esq.
„ Purshotam Naranjee.
„ Vithaldas Khetsey, of Purshotam Lakhmidas, Esq.
„ Mathradas Mowjee, of Gokuldas Morarji, Fsq.
„ Jivandas Tricumdas.

III,—In the event of a dispute between Surveyors, the Surveyors to have the right, with the consent of their principals, to choose any umpire they can agree on.

But in the event of both principals not consenting, or in the event of the Surveyors not being able to agree together on an umpire, then the dispute must be referred to the Special Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for purposes of arbitration.

IV.—This Special Committee will be composed of the following gentlemen or others as the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the time being may select:—

Mr. H. E. E. Procter, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ C. H. Armstrong, of Messrs. Lyon & Co.
„ M. F. Reid, Bombay Company, Limited.
„ J. Fairclough, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ M. Ostermayer, of Messrs. M. Ostermayer & Co.
„ R. R. Owen, of Messrs. Owen & Okell.
„ John M. Heyn, of Messrs. John M. Heyn & Co.
„ W. G. Mayhew, of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co., Ld.
„ S. A. Nichols, of Messrs. J. Duxbury & Co., Ld.
„ Paul Masotti, of Messrs. A. Blascheck & Co.
„ L. B. Ker, of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
„ Frank M. Flower, of Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.
„ A. Abercrombie, of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co.

„ H. Holmes, of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co.

„ T. Sharples, of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck & Co.

„ A. H. Hammond, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.

„ O. Schillizi, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

„ J. Brandenburg, of Messrs E. Spinner & Co.

„ J. W. Brown, of Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co.

„ F. W. Shaw, of Messrs. Fleming, Shaw & Co.

„ John Pollard, of Messrs. Fleming, shaw & Co.

„ E. F. Allum, of Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon & Co., Ld.

V.—The selection of arbitrators from this Special Committee will rest with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the time being, one arbitrator being appointed to decide each appeal.

VI.—The fee for each arbitration will be Rs. 15, of which Rs. 5 to be paid to the Chamber and Rs. 10 to the arbitrator, loser paying subject to the provisions of the rule following.

VII.—It is to be understood that in the event of it being proved to the satisfaction of Surveyors that the importing house had previously offered an allowance in settlement of the dealer's claim equal to, or more than, the allowance granted by the Surveyors, then the whole cost of the survey shall fall on the dealers. On the other hand, if it be proved to the satisfaction of Surveyors that the dealer had offered to accept an allowance equal to, or less than, the allowance decided on by the said Surveyors, then the whole cost of the survey shall fall on the importing house.

VIII.—The award of the umpire whether chosen by the arbitrators or appointed by the Committee of the Chamber is to be final, and his decision need not necessarily coincide with the opinion of either of the two previous arbitrators.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the Measurement by Callipers upon Exports from Bombay of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, and other Pressed Bales.

I. Callipers shall from time to time be submitted to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and, if found correct, shall be branded with a stamp bearing the name of the Chamber, to indicate the same.

II. If, from use or otherwise, any Calliper should get out of order and be objected to, the party objecting shall send the Callipers to the Chamber

for examination, and should the objection be valid, the Chamber's stamp shall be defaced by the Secretary. If, however, the objection is found to be groundless, the Secretary shall give a note to that effect, and the party objecting shall be bound by his decision.

III. Any Callipers found incorrect, and on which the stamp has been defaced, may be restamped after adjustment.

IV. No measurements shall be held good except such as are taken by Callipers bearing the Chamber s stamp.

V. Public Measurers shall be appointed under the authority of the Chamber of Commerce, and stationed at the different Bunders, to measure pressed bales of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, and other merchandise.

VI. A Fee, the amount of which shall in no case exceed half an anna per bale, but which may be regulated by the Chamber from time to time in order to meet the expenses of the necessary establishment, shall be levied on all bales measured by the duly appointed Measurers.

VII. No bales shall be measured without the production of the Custom House Pass bearing the endorsement of the Measurement Fee Clerk, to the effect that the Fee has been paid.

VIII. The Measurers shall measure not less than five bales in every hundred, ascertaining the length of the bale and the greatest width and depth over the lashings, and as near the centre of the bale as possible, but not over the knots.

IX. The Measurer shall give a Certificate of Measurement, which must accompany the bales to the ship or steamer, and shall furnish the Shipper with a copy thereof. This Certificate, which shall be retained by the ship, shall state—

The date and hour of measurement,	The name of the ship or steamer,
The number of the boat,	The number of bales,
The name of the tindal,	The marks of the bales,
The name of the shipper,	The measurement.

X. The Shipper shall, if required, in writing, give the Agent of the ship or steamer notice in writing, of the time when, and the name of the Bunder on which his bales will be measured, in order that the ship or steamer may be represented.

XI. The bales shall be alongside the ship or steamer within 36 hours after measurement, weather permitting, or the certificate shall be void and the bales shall be re-measured on board, written notice, however, in such case being given to the shipper, so that he may have the option of attending.

XII. The salaries of the Measurers, and all other expenses connected with this scheme of measurement, shall be paid by the chamber from the Free Fund raised under these Rules.

XIII. All matters pertaining to the measurement of Cotton as defined above, including the appointment of the Measurers, the fixing of their salaries, the payment of the same, and the doing of all things necessary for a proper and economical working of the scheme, shall be placed in charge of the General Committee of the Chamber.

XIV. No refund of Measurement Fees shall be allowed for sums under one Rupee.

XV. No claim for refund shall be allowed, unless presented within one month from the date of vessel's departure.

GENERAL RATES OF COMMISSION.

Table of General Rates of Commission Chargeable in Bombay, as revised by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and adopted at the General Meeting held on the 20th June, 1889.

Import, and General Business.

	Per Cent.
1. On effecting insurance on amount insured	½
2. On settling insurance losses, whether partial or total, also on procuring return of premium, exclusive of commission on receipt of cash	1
3. On the sale or purchase of goods of all denominations (except as under)	2½
4. On purchases of all kinds with the proceeds of goods sold, and on which a commission of 2½ per cent. has been previously charged	1
5. On the sale or purchase of ships, of opium, and of diamonds, pearls, and jewellery of all descriptions	1
6. On the sale or purchase of treasure or bullion ...	1
7. On the sale or purchase of cattle	5
8. On goods consigned which are disposed of by auction or sent to a shop, on net proceeds	2½
9. On goods consigned and afterwards withdrawn, invoice cost.	1
10. On guaranteeing the responsibility of persons to whom goods are sold on the amount of sale	1

11. On attending the delivery of contract goods to the Government or individuals 1
12. On collecting house rent 1
13. On sale or purchase of private Bills of Exchange ... $\frac{1}{8}$
14. On effecting remittances by Bills of Exchange ... ... $\frac{1}{8}$
15. On exchanging Government Securities of all descriptions, or investing money therein, and on transferring Government Paper from one constituent to another $\frac{1}{4}$
16. On surrendering or depositing in the Treasury Government Securities of all descriptions ... ... $\frac{1}{4}$
17. On recovering of bonds, or of bills for absentees overdue at the time of their being placed in the possession of the Agent. 1
18. On debts when a process at law or by arbitration is necessary ... ... $2\frac{1}{2}$
19. On debts when recovered without process of law or arbitration. ... ... $2\frac{1}{2}$
20. On managing the affairs of the estate for an executor or administrator 5
21. On recovreing funds from a bankrupt estate ... ... $2\frac{1}{2}$
22. On guaranteeing bills, bonds or debts in general, by endorsement or otherwise... ... ... $\frac{1}{2}$
23. On bills of exchange returned, noted or protested ... $\frac{1}{4}$
24. On granting and cashing letters of credit 1
25. On depositing Government paper as security for constituents $\frac{1}{2}$

NATIVE CONSIGNMENTS.

26. The recognised rate of commission in England on the sale of consignments from Bombay shall be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and the same is added to the Scale of Commissions sanctioned by the Chamber

Shipping Business.

27. On procuring freight ... ... $2\frac{1}{2}$

"When the freight is payable in sterling, the Commission shall be calculated on the sterling amount at the following rates for Bank Bills, *viz.*, at the rate for 6 months, sight Bank Bills when the freight is by sailing ships, and at the rate for 3 months' sight Bank Bills when by steamers."

Brokerage, when actually incurred, shall be considered a legitimate charge in ship's accounts.

28. On collecting freight 2½

29. On tendering a vessel (if accepted) for the conveyance of troops; on the amount of charter party 2½

30. On shipping goods of every description on which no commission for the purchase has been charged 1

31. On shipping treasure, bullion, and jewellery ... ... ½

32. On ship's disbursements when not in funds 1

33. On account of passage-money, whether the same passes through the Agent's hands or not 5

34. For executing orders to Charter or engage Tonnage in Bombay or at outports 2½

35. On realizing Bottomry Bonds or negotiating any loan on *respondentia* 1

36. On Landing and re-shipping goods from any vessel in distress, stranded, or wrecked, or on landing or selling by auction damaged goods from any such vessel, and acting as Agent for the Master on behalf of all concerned,—on the declared value of all such goods as may be re-shipped, and on net proceeds of all such goods as may be publicly sold 1

If Opium, Indigo, Raw Silk or Silk Goods ... ... ½

If Treasure, Precious Stones, or Jewellery ... ... ¼

37. On moneys expended, *i.e.*, on all disbursements made in efforts to save Ship or Cargo 2½

Note applicable to Rates of commission generally.—When the amount on which commission is payable is stated in rupees, the commission shall be calculated in that currency; and when in sterling at the rate provided for under Rule 27 of the General Rates of Commission which fixes the rate "on procuring freight."

SHIP FREIGHT INWARDS TO BOMBAY.

Payable in Bombay.

The Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on the the 22nd March, 1871, regulating the payment in Bombay o

Freight Inward to Bombay, were, at the General Meeting on the 9th August, 1876, in consequence of the altered condition of Exchange, cancelled as on the 1st January, 1877, from which date payment will be regulated in conformity with the following Resolution:—

> "That the conversion into Indian currency of sterling freight inward to Bombay, payable in Bombay, shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be made at the rate for Bank Bills on London payable on demand; and that the rate ruling at the close of a mail shall be the rate applicable to such purpose during the subsequent week."

SHIP FREIGHT OUTWARDS FROM BOMBAY.

Payable in Bombay.

Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 25th January 1888:—"That the resolution passed by the Chamber on 31st October, 1876, regarding ship freight outwards from Bombay, payable in Bombay be altered as follows:—That freight out was from Bombay, stated in sterling, payable in Bombay (in the absence of any stipulation in the shipping order or charter party to the contrary), shall be converted into Indian currency at the rate for bank bills on London payable on demand; and that the rate ruling at the close of a mail shall be the rate applicable for bills of lading presented during the subsequent week; on difference of freight 4½ per cent. as customary in the case of sailing ships and 2½ for steamers being allowed as discount to cover cost of insurance and interest until the due date of the freight."

ANTE-DATING BILLS OF LADING.

Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on 22nd July, 1881:—

"That having considered the question of ante-dating bills of lading, either on dock receipts or for goods alongside, the Chamber is of opinion that such a proceeding is open to most serious objections and might involve grave responsibilities."

SHUT-OUT CARGO.

RESOLUTION passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 30th January, 1889:—

"That the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on 22nd July, 1881, respecting shut-out cargo, be amended as follows:—That in cases when shipping orders have been issued without any special stipulation in respect of shut-out cargo, the shipper, provided he has fulfilled the terms of his shipping order, shall have the right to demand a fresh shipping order in the first going vessel for the same port from the agent of the vessel that has failed to take in his cargo, and shall also be entitled to recover any losses and additional expenses which he may have incurred through his cargo being shut-out. If the agent declines or omits to grant this, the shipper should himself have the power to engage the necessary tonnage, and to claim on the said agent for any difference in freight or other expense to which he may have been put."

DETENTION OF CARGO BOATS ALONGSIDE VESSELS.

RESOLUTION passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on 22nd July, 1881:—

"That while recognizing the grievance which exists, the Chamber is unable to recommend a remedy that would be mutually satisfactory to those interested".

SCALE OF LANDING CHARGES.

CHARGEABLE TO CONSIGNEES FOR THE LANDING OF GOODS.

Sanctioned by the Bombay chamber of Commerce, at the Annual General Meeting of the Members held on 30th of October, 1877

[These rates are understood to be maximum rates and to cover landing, cranage, and delivery on the Bunder, but not Bnder Fee.].

Articles.	How Charged.	Rs.	a.	p.
Almonds	Bag.	0	1	0
Alum	Ton.	1	4	0
Arowroot	In moras of 1½ cwt.	0	2	0
Do.	In cases of 1 cwt.	0	2	0
Asphalte	Ton.	1	4	0
Assafœtida	Bag.	0	6	0
Beer and Porter	Hogshead.	0	8	0
Beads	Case	0	5	0
Boilers	...	Special.		
Books	Ordinary Case.	0	5	0
Boots	Case.	0	5	0
Borax	Do.	0	5	0
Brassware (with cranage)	Ton.	1	12	0
Do. (without do.)	Do.	1	4	0
Brass Leaves	Case.	0	2	0
Bricks, Fire	Ton.	1	4	0
Bullion	...	Special.		
Camphor	Case.	0	4	0
Do.	Tub.	0	1	6
Candles	Cwt.	0	3	0
Canvas	Bale.	0	5	0

Articles.	How Charged	Rs.	a.	p.
Cardamums	Bag.	0	2	0
Do	In cases of 2 cwt.	0	6	0
Carpets	Package.	0	7	0
Carriages	Each.	8	0	0
Cashewnuts	Bag.	0	2	0
Cassia	case.	0	3	0
Cement	Ton.	1	12	0
Chalk	Do.	1	4	0
Chillies	Bag.	0	1	0
Cheroots	In cases of 10,000	0	8	0
Clay, China, or Fire	Ton.	1	12	0
Cloves	Bag not exceeding 1½ cwt.	0	1	3
Cohineal	Case.	0	5	0
Cocoanuts	Bundle.	0	2	0
Coal (on the South of the P. & O. Co.'s Dock)	Ton.	0	12	0
Do. (on the North of the P. & O. Co.'s Dock)	Do.	1	0	0
Coffee (in Bags)	Do.	1	8	0
Coir	In bundles of cwt.	0	1	0
Copper and Yellow Metal (in Cases ...	Ton.	1	12	0
Do. do. (in Cakes or Slabs)...	Do.	1	6	0
Copra	Bag.	0	1	0
Do.	Robbin.	0	2	0
Copperas or Sulphate of Copper ...	Ton.	1	12	0
Cotton, Full-pressed Bales	Bade.	0	5	0
Do. (Unpressed) in Docras and Half-pressed Bales ...	Cwt.	0	1	6
Crackers	Case.	0	4	0
Crockery	Cask or Crate.	1	0	0
Dates, dry (in Mats or Bags) ...	Cwt.	0	1	0

Articles.	How Charged.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dates, wet (in mats or Bags) ...	Cwt.	0	1	0
Drugs	Bag or Case.	0	5	0
Fishmaws and Sharkfins	Bag.	0	4	0
Flax	Bale.	0	5	0
Flour	Ton.	1	12	0
Fruits, dried (in Bags, &c.) ...	Cwt.	0	1	0
Ghee	Dubber.	0	4	0
Ginger, dried	Case or Bag.	0	3	0
Glass, Window	Case.	0	2	0
Grain of all sorts	Bag.	0	1	0
Groundnuts	Do.	0	1	0
Gum (in Bags)	Cwt.	0	1	0
Gunny Bags	Bale.	0	6	0
Do. Bundles (Bundle of 50) ...	Bundle.	0	1	0
Haberdashery and Millinery ...	Small Case.	0	4	0
Do. do.	Large do.	0	6	0
Hardware (with cranage)	Ton.	1	12	0
Do. (without do.) ...	Do.	1	4	0
Hides (in pressed Bales)	Cwt.	0	1	0
Indigo	Case.	0	6	0
Ironmongery (with cranage) ...	Ton.	1	12	0
Do. (without do.) ...	Do.	1	4	0
Iron (Loose and in Bundles) ...	Do.	1	4	0
Do. Pig	Do.	1	0	0
Jaghery	Bag.	0	1	0
Jute	Bale.	0	5	0
Lashings	Do.	0	5	0
Lead Sheets	Ton.	1	12	0
Lead, Pig	Do.	0	4	0
Mace	Case.	0	3	0

Articles	How Charged.	Rs.	a.	p.
Machinery (weight or measurement as per Bill of Lading)	In pieces under a ton, per ton.	1	12	0
Marble Slabs	Do.	2	0	0
Matches	Case.	0	5	0
Mats of sorts	Cwt.	0	1	0
Medicine	Case.	0	5	0
Millinery and Haberdashery... ...	Small Case.	0	4	0
Do. do.	Large do.	0	6	0
Nuts of sorts (in Bags)	Cwt.	0	1	0
Nutmegs (in Bags or Cases) ...	Do.	0	1	0
Oils (in Casks)	Ton.	2	0	0
Oil (Kerosine)	Case.	0	1	0
Oilmanstores	Large Case.	0	3	0
Do.	Small do.	0	1	0
Paper	Bale or Case.	0	5	0
Do. China	Do.	0	3	0
Paint (in Oil)	Ton.	2	8	0
Pepper (in Bags)	Cwt.	0	1	0
Pianos	Each.	5	0	0
Piece Goods from Europe	Bale or Case.	0	5	0
Porter and Beer	Hogshead.	0	8	0
Quicksilver	Bottle.	0	3	0
Red Lead	Ton.	1	12	0
Rice	Bag not exceeding 1½ Cwt.	0	1	0
Rope (with cranage)	Ton.	2	0	0
Do. (without do.)	Do.	1	8	0
Saffron	Case.	0	5	0
Safflower	Bag.	0	2	0
Saltpetre (in Bags)	Cwt.	0	1	0
Seeds, in Bags	Do.	0	1	0

Articles.	How Charged.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sharkfins and Fishmaws	Bag.	0	4	0
Shells (Mother-o'-Pearl), in Bags ...	Cwt.	0	1	0
Shellac	Case.	0	4	0
Silk, China	Bale.	0	6	0
Do, Pieces	Case.	0	6	0
Skins, Goat (in Bales or Bundles) ...	Cwt.	0	1	0
Spelter	Ton.	1	4	0
Spices, in Bags or Cases	Cwt.	0	1	0
Spirits, Wine and Beer, per dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints	Dozen.	0	1	0
Stationery	Package.	0	5	0
Steel (in Kegs and Loose)	Ton.	1	4	0
Sugar	Bag not exceeding 1½ Cwt.	0	1	3
Sulphur	Ton.	1	12	0
Tallow	Cask.	0	5	0
Tea	Half Chest.	0	1	0
Do.	Whole do.	0	2	0
*Tiles (Roofing and Flooring) ...	Ton.	1	4	0
Timber, Logs and Squares	Ton of 50 C. Feet.	1	4	0
Do. Scantlings, Shingles, &c. ...	Do.	1	8	0
Tin Plates (in Boxes)	Ton.	1	4	0
Tobacco	Case.	0	4	0
Turmeric	Bag.	0	1	0
Tusks, Elephant	Bundle.	0	6	0
Do. do.	Piece.	0	2	0
Twist or Yarn	Bale.	0	5	0
Umbrellas	Case.	0	5	0
Vermilion	Do.	0	4	0
Wine and other Liquors ...	Hogshead.	0	10	0

*Sanctioned at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 13th January, 1886.

Articles.	How Charged.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wine and other Liquors	Quarter-Cask.	0	5	0
Wool, Pressed	Bale.	0	5	0
Do. Unpressed	Bora.	0	8	0
Yellow Metal and Copper (in Cases) ...	Ton.	1	12	0
Do. do. do. (in Cakes & Slabs) ...	Do.	1	6	0

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—From 1st January to 31st December 1897.

Dr. *Cr.*

To		Amount.		By		Amount.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs, A, P,			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rent.....Rs. 3,120 0 0				By balance on 31st December 1896.....		.....	36,517 4 6
Less amount charged to Millowners' Association „ 720 0 0		2,400 0 0		Subscriptions.....		13,805 5 10	
Printing—				Publications		17,577 3 5	
Miscellaneous Papers...Rs. 772 8 0				Measurement Fee Account—			
Annual Report for 1896...„ 1830 0 0		2,602 8 0		Measurement Fee Receipts	Rs. 33,957 11 6		
Advertisements		421 15 6		Less salaries to measurers, callipermen, &c....	„ 22,484 9 11		
Newspapers and Books.....		760 6 8				11,473 1 7	
Office Salaries, Postage and Receipt Stamps, Petty Charges, &c.....		14,928 0 9		Interest on Fixed Deposits		1,447 10 9	
Telegrams, Stationery, and cost of Weather and Crop Reports.....		3,224 15 9		Miscellaneous Receipts for copies of Tonnage scale, Duplicate measurement certificates, &c.		163 5 11	
Statistical establishment for preparing Daily and Weekly Trade Returns, Manifests, and other Statistics and Stationery.....Rs. 9,052 9 6				Millowner's Contribution to the Chamber's Statistical Department.....		1,200 0 0	
Printing do..... „ 15,625 12 4		24,678 5 10		Balance of receipts over expenditure on Arbitration Fees		165 0 0	
Law charges		60 0 0		Amount recovered from balance of Fixed Deposit of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (in liquidation)....		836 1 3	49,637 12 9
Millowners' Association Establishment, Wages for Clerks and Sepoy.....		993 15 0					
Auditor's Fee for the year ending 31st December 1897		100 0 0					
Telephone Company from 1st March 1897 to 28th February 1898..		200 0 0	50,370 3 6				

Funds of the Chamber as under:—					
Fixed Deposit Receipt of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ld., bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum.	10,000 0 0				
Do. of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, at 4 per cent. per annum.....	10,000 0 0				
Do. of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation @ 4 per cent. per annum.....	10,000 0 0				
Do. of the National Bank of India, at 4 per cent. per annum	8,000 0 0				
Bank of Bombay Current Deposit account.....	1,881 1 0				
Cash in hand.....	145 4 6				
Amount due by the Bombay Millowners' Association and others for rent, contribution, and subscription for statistical returns.....	222 7 0				
	40,248 12 6				
Less wages, &c., for December, unpaid.	7,433 14 9				
Net Balance to carry forward		32,814 13 9			
Total Rs.....		83,185 1 3	Total Rs.....		83,185 1 3

* Final dividend.

Examined and found correct,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Auditor.

Bombay, 19th January *1898.*

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Established 1st February 1875.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Ahmedabad Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Ld.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Apollo Press Estate.
Baroda State Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited.
Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited.
Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.
Britannia Mills, Limited.
Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Ld.
China Mills, Limited.
City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.
Connaught Mills Company, Limited.
Coral Mills Company, Limited.
Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited.
Damodhar Lukhmidas Mills Company, Limited.
David Mills Company, Limited.
Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
George Gahagan and Company.
Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Goolambaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Limited.
Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Hinguughat Mill Company, Limited.
Hope Mills, Limited.
Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Julgaon Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Julgaon Cotton Ginning Company, Limited.
James Greaves Mills Company, Limited.
Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Khatao Mukanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Lakhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Ld.
Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Madhavjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Company Limited.
Madras United S. and W. Mills Company, Limited.
Madura Mills, Limited.
Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Manore Mills.
Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Nicol Mills.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Presidency Mills Company, Limited.
Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Saraswati Mills Company, Limited.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.

Southern Maratha S. and W. Company, Limited.
Standard Mills Company, Limited.
Star of India Mills, Limited.
Surat Press Factory.
Svadeshi Mills Company, Limited.
Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Union Mills, Limited.
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Veeramgam Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Ld.
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Wallace Flour Mills Company.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Wadia Mills, Limited.

COMMITTEE FOR 1898,

Sir George Cotton, Kt. *Chairman.*
N. N. Wadia, Esq. C. I. E., *Deputy Chairman.*
Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq.
F. C. Macrae, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
Dinshaw E. Wacha, Esq.
Damoderdas Tapidas, Esq.
K. R. Cama, Esq.
Dhuramsey Soonderdas, Esq.
Gordhandas Khataw, Esq.
Runchordas Narotamdas, Esq.
Sassoon J. David, Esq.
John R. Greaves, Esq.
Manmohandas Ramjee, Esq.
Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Esq.
D. J. Tata, Esq.
D. C. Shroff, Esq.
Vithuldas Damodhur Thackersey, Esq.
Jamshedji Ardaseer Wadia, Esq.
Sir J. Cowasjee Jehanghir.
Secretary.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

From 1st January to 31st December 1897.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Office rent	720 0 0	
„ Officers' Salaries	3,420 0 0	
„ Printing	1,629 4 0	
„ Advertisements	363 5 0	
„ Miscellaneous expenses, Telegrams, Stationery, &c.	507 7 0	
„ Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department.	1,200 0 0	„
„ Law charges	30 8 0	
„ Auditor's Fee	50 0 0	
		7,920 8 0
„ Association's contribution to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1897-98		2,000 0 0
„ Expenses in connection with the importation of labour from the North-West Provinces; cost of silver casket and Address to Sir George Cotton, and expenses in connection with experiments relating to ventilation in mill buildings		4,025 7 5
Balance as under:—		
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 14,000—cost ...	14,221 14 0	
Fixed Deposit with the National Bank of India for 12 months at 4½ o/o ...	10,000 0 0	
Cash in the Bank of Bombay ...	3,182 7 5	
Balance of Subscription for Membership since received ...	72 13 6	
	27,507 2 10	
Less—Amount due for wages for December and Auditor's Fee ...	723 12 6	26,783 6 4
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 3,000 of Travelling Agency Fund Account Cost	2,934 6 0	
Cash in the Bank of Bombay do. ...	323 0 3	3,257 6 3
Total Rupees ...		43,986 12 0

Examined and found correct

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,

Auditor

Bombay, 3rd May 1898

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

From 1st January to 31st December 1897.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1896:—		
General Fund	26,736 9 0	
Travelling Agency Fund ...	3,157 1 7	29,893 10 7
„ Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1897.	12,555 4 11	
„ Miscellaneous Receipts	174 12 0	
„ Interest on Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund and Travelling Agency Fund	1,063 0 6	
„ Donation from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co...	300 0 0	14,093 1 5
Total Rupees...		43,986 12 0

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting held on 31st May 1892.)

I. That the objects and duties of this Association shall be to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among Millowners and users of steam and water power on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect in any way which may seem best the interests of Millowners and users of steam and water power, especially of those who may be members of this Association, to collect and classify information on all matters of general interest, to obtain the removal, as far as this Society can, by all legitimate means, of all acknowledged grievances affecting Millowners and users of steam and water power as a body, to receive and decide references on matters in dispute which may be laid for arbitration before the Association, and to communicate with the public authorities and with any individual or corporation, when it may be needful to do so, on all subjects of general interest to members of the Association.

II. That all persons owning mills or in any way interested in spinning or weaving concerns within the limits of this Presidency, or any other part of India, as well as any other users of steam and water power, be eligible as members, on payment in advance of the annual subscription, and on signing a copy of the Rules and Regulations. Any member may be expelled by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting specially called for that purpose.

III. That one-fourth of the members of the Association shall be held a sufficient quorum to form any General Meeting, when due notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given in manner hereafter set forth. Each individual or firm being a member of the Association shall be represented at any meeting of members by a partner or person signing *per procuration* for the said individual or firm, and each public company being a member of this Association shall be represented at any meeting, either by one of the Board of Directors, by the Agent or Manager of the Company, or by the individual or a member of the firm acting as Secretary and Treasurer or Agent, or by a person authorised by that individual or firm to sign *per procuration*. That if two or more individuals representing or connected with the same firm or joint-stock company be present at any meeting, then only one shall vote.

IV. That the subscriptions for each member shall be—for Spinning

and Weaving Companies Rs. 5 for every 1,000 spindles, and Rs. 5 for every 100 looms set up in the factories; and for other factories at Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, buildings or land.

V. That the affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of twenty members, consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and eighteen members, who shall be appointed annually at the General Meeting of the Association; and of whom seven members shall retire every year, but be eligible for re-election. The Chairman of the Committee shall preside at all general meetings, as at Committee meetings, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, and failing both these, one of the members of the Committee to be appointed by the members, present at each meeting of Committee or at each general meeting. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Committee, or his refusal to serve after nomination, then the other members of the Committee shall fill the vacancy.

VI. That the names of the members whom it is proposed to elect as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and members of Committee for each year be circulated amongst the members at least seven days before the annual meeting, and no two members of any one firm or company shall be eligible to serve on the Committee at the same time.

VII. Each member or the Committee shall have one vote, and in case of a tie, the Chairman for the time being shall have the casting vote.

VIII. The Committee shall meet at least once in each month, or oftener if need be.

IX. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and regularly entered in a minute-book to be kept by a Secretary to be appointed. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member at any reasonable time.

X. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and pay all necessary expenses and generally manage its affairs. They may disburse money from the Association's funds either by way of loan or gifts for the purpose of furthering any of the objects for the carrying out of which the Association is formed. They may advance money either by way of loan or gift to any member of the Association to assist him in defending or filing a law-suit, or carrying on an arbitration if in their opinion the principles involved in the said suit or arbitration affect the interests of Millowners as a body, and they may do

all other things calculated to promote the general objects of the Association. Provided always that no one sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 shall be advanced by way of loan or gift by the Committee wtihout the sanction of a majority the members present at a general meeting to be called to sanction such gift or loan, and that, if at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee, after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as Secretary's salary, printing, stationery, &c., amount to seven-eighths of the funds remaining in hand, then the Committee shall call a general meeting and lay the accounts before the members of the Association. For every annual general meeting the Committee shall prepare a Statement of the accounts of the Association, which shall be circulated amongst the members seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

XI. The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held at such time as the Committee may appoint, and the Committee shall at any time call a general meeting for the purposes referred to in clause X, should that be necessary, or if it should appear to them to do so. Seven days' notice of the annual general meeting, and of any other meeting, shall be given by an advertisement in one or more of the English and one or more of the Vernacular newspapers. Any five members may, by a requisition addressed to the Committee, request them to call a general meeting of members, and the Committee, on receipt of such a requisition, shall call a meeting on the earliest convenient day.

XII. All moneys or funds of the Association as received shall be paid into an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Association. All cheques on that account shall be signed by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Acting Chairman and one member of Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association, unless he be absent.

XIII. That a Secretary be appointed by the members, and that his remuneration be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions, paying the same into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Association's account, to consider all proposed legislative measures or the action of any individuals or corporation which may affect the interest of the Association, and generally to act in the Association's interest under the orders of the Committee.

XIV. That Solicitors to the Association be appointed, with whom the Committee may advise in case of need.

XV. That neither the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, nor members of Committee or Secretary, shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, or for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, or for any collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, or for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman or member of the Committee, or by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, or otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or a member of the Committee, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages, and expenses whatsoever, incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his powers or duties, and every person having been. or being a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or member of Committee, or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association, against all actions, suits, claims, and demands whatsoever, brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association, save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

XVI. That an annual report of the proceedings of Association be prepared and printed for circulation amongst the members, and that copies be sent to any similar Association or individuals or corporations whom it may be likely to interest.

XVII. No member of the Association will employ any operative or mechanic while under engagement for a fixed period of time in another mill, also a member of the Association, without such operative or mechanic first producing a certificate in writing from his employers that his application is made with their sanction or that his services have been dispensed with.

XVIII. That the foregoing rules shall be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Association, and signed by all members, and that copies be printed and distributed to all the members, and that these rules shall not be altered save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at any meeting.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

(Resolution Passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 13th February 1886.)

"That all the members of this Association agree to register on or before the 1st March, in the books of the Association, all the trade-marks and tickets to which they lay claim, and from this date the following rules shall be adopted for the settlement of any disputes arising in connection with trade-marks:—

(*a*) All disputes arising between members of the Association shall be referred to the arbitration of two disinterested parties, one to be chosen by each disputant.

(*b*) In event of the arbitrators not being able to arrive at a decision, then they shall refer the matter to an umpire, to be agreed upon between them (with the consent of their principals), whose decision shall be final.

(*c*) Should the arbitrators not agree upon the appointment of an umpire, the matter shall be referred to the Committee of the Association, who shall appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

(*d*) No member shall be considered to have any prior right in a trade-mark or ticket unless the same shall have been previously registered in the books of the Association kept for that purpose."

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PORT TRUST ACT OF 1879.

Constitution of the Board of Trustees:—Chairman appointed by Government—Five elective Trustees elected by the Chamber of Commerce, seven Nominee Trustees nominated by Government provided always that not less than three of the Trustees shall be Natives of India residing in the City of Bombay.

Term of Office:—Two years. The Chairman to hold office during the pleasure of Government.

Acting Trustees:—If a Trustee departs from Bombay with an intention

of being absent for a longer period than three months or if a Trustee shall have been absent for such period a person shall be elected or appointed to act for such Trustee during his absence or until he shall cease to be a Trustee.

Disqualification—Absence from the Meetings of the Board for a period exceeding twelve consecutive months or without the permission of the Board from six consecutive meetings of the Board.

Salaries—The Chairman to receive such salary as Government may determine. Every other Trustee to receive a fee of Rs. 30 for each meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present and business transacted and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof provided that if more than one such meeting is held in any one week, no more than thirty Rupees shall be paid to any Trustee for his attendance at all such meetings during that one week.

Chairman—To attend every meeting of the Board unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause. To be the responsible Executive Head, disposing, of all questions regarding the pay, promotion &c. of the officers and servants of the Board (under certain conditions) to supply to Government such information as they may require—Leave, Allowance &c. to the Chairman to be granted by Government.

Officers and Servants—The Board to prepare and sanction a Schedule of Officers and Servants necessary such schedule to set forth the salaries, fees, allowances &c which the Board sanctions for each such officer or servant. The Board to frame from time to time regulations for granting leave, allowances, &c. Subject to the provisions of the Schedule appointments in the case of officers and servants whose monthly salary does not exceed three hundred Rupees to be made by the Chairman in every other case by the Board. Every order or regulation made by the Board so far as the same relates to the Secretary, Engineer, Traffic Manager, or Chief Accountant shall be subject of the sanction of the Board.

Property and Liabilities:—No sale of immoveable property and no lease of any such property for a term exceeding fifty years is valid without the previous sanction of Government.

Liabilities—Sections 33-35 provide for the payment of the Captial Debt of the Trustees, with interest in certain cases. Section 36. refers to a Lump payment by the Board in lieu of municipal consolidated rate at rate to be fixed by Government. In consideration of such payment

the Municipality to maintain, under certain conditions, Roads and thoroughfares constructed by the Board. And such roads and thoroughfares not to be stopped up without the consent of the Board. Disputes to be settled by Government.

Borrowing Powers:—Governor in Council may advance money to the Board. (Sec. 39) or with the consent of Government the Board may raise loans, provided always that no expenditure shall be charged to capital, without the express sanction of Government.

Revenue and Expenditure—The Board to frame a scale of rates to be levied:—(*a*) for the landing, shipping, wharfage, storage, or demurrage of goods @ (*b*) for permission for vessels or boats to approach or be alongside, and (*c*) for animals or Vehicles carrying goods to or from or entering upon or plying for hire at or on, any wharf, dock, pier, land or building in the possession of the Board and so much of the Wari Bunder and of the Gun Carriage Reclamation as is in the possession of the G.I.P. Ry. and the B. B. & C. I. Ry—provided that no such toll, due, rent, rate or charge shall be leviable at the said Reclamation, in respect of any goods, vessels, animals or Vehicles belonging to the said Railways.—such scale to be sanctioned by Government Toll or Troops to be paid by Government at the rate of Rupee one per head. The Board is empowered to charge for landing, shipping and transhipping also for tonnage.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, B. E., M. Inst. C. E. — *Chairman.*

A. Abercrombie, Esq.	Elected by the Chamber of commerce.	Trustees.
J. L. Symons, Esq. (On leave.)		
N. S. Glazebrook, Esq. (Acting.)		
R. G. Currie, Esq.		
The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Macaulay		
I. M. Shields, Esq.		
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E.	Nominated by Government.	
Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N.		
Navrosjee Nasarwanji Wadia, Esq., C. I. E.		
W. T. Morison, Esq. I. C. S.		
W. L. Harvey, Esq., I. C. S.		
The Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram		
J. Willcocks, Esq.		

OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

F. G. Dumayne, Esq., Secretary.
W. N. Shilstone, Esq. Asst. Secretary.
Commander George Wilson, R. I. M., Port Officer.
Commander G. S. Hewett, R. I. M., Asst. Port officer.

P. G. Messent, Esq., M. Inst. C. E. Engineer.
A. C. W. Fosbery, Esq., Asst. Engineer
J. Hand, Esq., Docks Superintendent.
A. Panton, Esq., Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY PORT LIMITS.

To the North.—A line drawn from the north-west point of Hog Island straight towards and to the town of Trombay, and thence continued in a south-western direction along the shore, passing Pau-Peer, to the south-west point of the island of Trombay, whence it is produced straight to Sewree Fort, on the island of Bombay.

To the West.—The eastern shore of the island of Bombay from the Fort of Sewree to the Lighthouse, and the shore of Back Bay from the Colaba Lighthouse to Malabar Point, thence a line drawn to the Outer Light Vessel and continued to the west point of Kundaree island, and thence along the eastern shore of the island to the south point thereof.

To the South.—A line drawn from the south point of Kundaree through the south point of Condaree to a boundary mark on the mainland south of the village of Navagaum.

To the East.—A line commencing at the south limit along the shore to Nocar Point, thence in a straight line due north to the high land at the south shore of the island of Carunjah, thence along the western shore of that island to its northernmost point, and thence in a straight line to the north-west point of Hog Island.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING OFFICE

Registry and Seamen's money-order office.

R. G. C. Westbrook Esq.—Shipping master.
D. R. Chichgar Esq. Shipping Agent.
J. Kelingelhoefer Esq. Dy. Shipping master.
J. F. Rodrigues Esq., Hd. clerk.

Offices:—Town Barracks Fort; Branch—Mazagon.

Fees for engagement or discharge of crew.

In ships	under 100 tons	Rs. 3 a.	For ships of larger Tonnage adding Rs. 2. 8. for every 100 Tons above 1000 Engagement or discharge of seamen separately one Rupee for each seaman.
From	100 to 200	7	
„	200 „ 300	10	
„	300 „ 400	12 8	
„	400 „ 500	15	
„	500 „ 600	17 8	
„	600 „ 700	20	
„	700 „ 800	22 8	
„	800 „ 900	25	
„	900 „ 1000	27 8	
Above	1000	30	

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, & Abkari.	Dr. J. Pollen M. A. L.L.D. C. I. E.
Collector of Customs.	R. M. Kennedy Esq. I. C. S.
1st Asstt. Collector.	I. McNeill Esq. I. C. S.
2nd „ „	A, L. M. Wood Esq. I. C. S.

Personal Asstt. to the Commissioner. V. Sequeira.

ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

J. D. Framjee Esq. Bar. at Law. Robert John Shernan Esq. 4th.
W. Almon Esq. Ag. Asstt. Collr. Rustomji Pestonji Jehangir Esq.5th
W. E. Young 2nd.
Hubert Crawford Esq. 3rd.

CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

John Walsh. Esq. Superintendent; R. Oliver Esq. Dy. Supdt 4 Inspectors. 10 First, 10 Second, 10 Third 25 Fourth grade officers and 15 wharfingers.

RAILWAYS

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Incorporated 1st. August 1849 by 12 & 13 Vict. Ch. 83.

DESCRIPTION OF LINE.

Gauge: 5 ft. 6 in. (Standard). *Mileage*: Company's line 1,286¾ (462 double). State lines worked:—Dhond and Manmad, 145½ Khangaum 7½ Oomrawuttee 5½, Wardha Coal 44¾. Total 1,490 miles.

Route: The *North Eastern* line proceeds from *Bombay* to *Bhusawal* and *Jubbulpore* (the junction with the East India Railway), and from *Bhusawal* to *Nagpur*, the junction with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. [Other junctions at *Manmad*, *Khandwa*, and *Itarsi*.] The *South Eastern* line proceeds from *Bomboy* to *Raichur*, the junction with the Madras Railway. [Other junctions at *Dhond*, *Poona*, *Hotgi*, *Wadi*.]

CONTRACTS WITH GOVERNMENT.

Dated 17th August, 1849. 30th November, 1870.

Guarantee: Secretary of State undertakes to pay half-yearly, in London, interest at 5 per cent. per annum on Share Capital, and agrees to Company retaining *one-half* the Surplus profits of each *half-year*, no account being taken of any deficit when net receipts are insufficient to meet the interest on Capital.

Rates and Fares: Maxima approved by Secretary of State, who may require them to be reduced when net receipts exceed 10 per cent. on Capital outlay.

Purchase: Within six months of 17th of August, 1899, Secretary of State may give notice of his intention to purchase Undertaking, and in that event may acquire it either on the 30th June or 31st December, 1900, according as notice is given before or after 1st January, 1900.

Repayment: If made at this period, repayment of Share Capital to be (at Secretary of State's option) either in *Cash* or by an *Annuity* expiring 16th August, 1948 [See Note], the amount being determined by the average price of the Stock for the *three* years previous to the date of notice to purchase.

NOTE.—"The Annuity should be at such a price as would enable the person to "whom it was given to obtain the same cash for it by sale as he would have "got if he had been paid in cash." *Evidence of the late Government Director of Indian Railways before the Select Committee on East India Finance, April*, 1872.

General: Secretary of State *may* also determine the Contracts at any time (after three months' notice) *if the Company fail to observe its obligations.* The Company *may* surrender after six months' notice at any time. In either of these events only, the Capital *expended* is repayable.

Mileage—Worked during 96-97 was 1490,351.

Bombay to Jabulpore, Bhusawal to Nagpur and Kalyan to Raichur.

Capital—Total authorised... Rs. 29,09,09,084.

Total paid into treasury 27,75,26,268.

„ Capital Expenditure 27,90,29,173.

Revenue—The gross earnings were Rs. 3,44,19,629.
and the working expenses „ 1,83,55,735.
the Net earning being „ 1,60,63,894.
and the percentage of earnings on Capital bearing interest 5·80.

BOMBAY OFFICERS.

Agent	G. A. Barnett Esq. C. I. E.
Sec. to Agent	H. I. P. Thompson Esq.
Chief Auditor	S. Gore Broune Esq.
Chief Engineer	H. Wender. Esq.
Loco. Superintendent	S. J. Sarjant Esq. (Ag.)
General Traffic manager	A Muirhead Esq.
General Store keeper	A King Esq.
Supdt. Surgeon	Dr. W. Kay M. D.
Cashier	S. W. Shart Esq.

Offices:—VICTORIA TERMINUS., Fort.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Incorporated 2nd July 1855 by 18 & 19 Vict Ch. 113.

DESCRIPTION OF LINE.

Gauge: Main line 5 ft. 6 in. (Standard), other lines (*various*), *Mileage:* Company's line 461 (71 double). Foreign lines;—Rajputana-Malwa and Cawnpore-Achnera systems, *Metre* gauge 1674, *Standard* gauge 115; H. H. the Gaekwars's 177 $\frac{3}{5}$, and Palanpur Deesa (Metre gauge) 17$\frac{1}{4}$. Total 2445 miles.

Route: Standared Gauge Lines—*Bombay*, viâ *Ahmedabad* and *Sabarmati* to *Wadhwan* and to *Patri*, also a branch to *Godhra*, the junction with the Godhaa-Rutlam (standared gauge) State Railway. METRE GAUGE LINES—The Rajputana-Malwa system extends from *Khandwa* (G. I. P. Railway) and *Sabarmati* respectively to *Ajmere*, thence (1) viâ *Rewari* to *Delhi* and *Ferozepore*; (2) viâ *Achnera* to *Agra*. The Cawnpore-Achnera line extends this metre-gauge system from *Agra*, viâ *Hathras*, to *Cawnpore*.

CONTRACTS WITH GOVERNMENT.

Dated 21st Nov., 1855. 2nd Feb., 1859. 17th Nov., 1871, *et seq.*

Guarantee: Secretary of State undertakes to pay half-yearly, in London, interest at 5 per cent. per annum on Share Capital, and agrees to Company retaining *one-half* the Surplus profits of each *half-year*, no account being taken of any deficit when net receipts are insufficient to meet the interest on Capital.

Rates and Fares: Maxima approved by Secretary of State, who may require them to be reduced when net receipts exceed 10 per cent. on Capital outlay.

Purchase: Within six months of 1st May, 1905, Secretary of State may give notice of his intention to purchase Undertaking, and in that event may acquire it either on the 31st December, 1905, or 30th June, 1906, according as notice is given before or after 1st July, 1905.

Repayment: If made at this period, repayment of Share Capital to be (at Secretary of State's option) either in *Cash* or by an *Annuity* expiring 30th April, 1954 [See Note], the amount being determined by the average price of the Stock for the *three* years previous to the date of notice to purchase.

NOTE.—"The Annuity should be at such a price as would enable the person to "whom it was given to obtain the same cash for it by sale as he would have "got if he had been paid in cash." *Evidence of the late Government Director of Indian Railways before the select Committee on East India Finance April, 1872.*

State Lines:—After deduction for Capital outlay by Government on the *Rajputana-Malwa* (including the *Godhra-Rutlam*) interest at 5 per cent., and for that on the *Cawnpore-Achnera* interest at 4 per cent., the Company retains *one fifth* of the balance of net earnings,

General:—Secretary of State *may* also determine the Contract at any time (after three months' notice) *if the Company fail to observe its obligations.* The Company *may* surrender after six months' notice at any time. In either of these events only the Capital expended is repayable.

Mileage—438·78.

Capital—Total authorised	Rs.	11,68,74,545.
Subscribed	„	10,38,30,196.
Expenditure	„	10,31,57,107.
Revenue—Gross earnings	„	2,10,21,002.
Working expenses		95,55,625.
Net earnings		1,14,65,377.
Percentage of earnings on outlay.		7·63.

BOMBAY OFFICERS.

Agent.	Major H. D. Oliver R. E.
Sec. to Agent.	A. C. Owen Esq.
General Traffic Manager—C. A. R. Crommelin Esq.	
Chief Engineer.	H. I. B. Hargreaves Esq. M. I. C. E.
Loco. Supdt.	E. S. Luard Esq.
Chief Storekeeper.	R. Woolcombe Esq.
Medical Deptt.	A. H. Deane Esq.

LIST OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Bank	Manager or Agent	Offices	Shares	Value	Paid up	Divd.
Agra	S. L. Wyatt.	Esplanade Road.	100,000	£ 6.	all.	3 p. c.
Bengal	E. M. Slater	Elphinstone Circle	40,000	Rs. 500	all.	10 p. c.
Bombay	J. H. Sleigh.	" "	20,000	" 500	all.	10 p. c.
Chartered	J. Wilson	" "	40,000	£ 20	all.	9 p. c.
Commercial	T. D. Stranack	Rampart Row.	10,000 15,000	Rs. 100	100 25	8 p. c.
French	H. Joly	" "	£ 40,00,000	...	...	...
Cr. Lyonnais	G. Trost	" "	£ 80,00,000	...	...	...
Hongkong & S.	W. B. Thomson	Chruch Gate	80,000	£ 125	all.	£ 1—5
Persia	A. F. Sempson	Apollo Street	£ 6,50,000	...	...	...
Mercantile	G. K. Moir	Elphinstone Circle	£ 5,62,500	...	...	...
National	H. Chalmers	Esplanade Road	£ 40,000	£ 25	£ 12½	8 p. c.
Yokohama	Y. Matsuo	Apollo Street	yen 75,70,000	...	...	...

NAME OF MILLS	NAME OF AGENTS OR OWNERS	WHERE SITUATED	CAPITAL				NUMBER OF SPINDLES			Number of Looms	Total approximate number of Operatives employed during the year in reeling of Yarn &c.	Average Number of Hands employed daily	LAST DIVI-DEND
			Number of Shares	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Mule.	Throstle.	Total.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
1. Alexandra Mill	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Owners)	Gunpoke Road, Chinchpoogly	—	—	—	—	11,376	18,096	29,472	408	2,376	2,150	—
2. Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd	Messrs. Cawasjee, Cotton & Co., Agents	DeLisle Road	3,341	100	100	8,35,000	31,600	15,912	47,512	—	6,000	621	30%
3. Alliance Cotton, Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Tarachee Varachee & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.	Tardeo	2,000	1,000	1,000	19,00,000	13,824	17,160	30,984	432	3,972	1,040	—
4. Anant Vijaya Mills, Limited	Messrs. Anant Vijaya & Sons, Agents	Ferguson Road, Parel	3,000	500	500	7,50,000	17,280	—	17,280	—	1,779	900	—
5. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Cawasjee & Co., Agents	Kala Chowkie Road, Chinchpoogly.	3,000	500	500	6,00,000	17,808	2,736	20,544	—	2,341	544	8½ 0/0
6. Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Machinery Nazar) & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Sewree	700	1,000	1,000	4,87,110	24,794	—	24,794	—	4,240	319	—
7. Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Nowrojee Wadeejee & Co., Agents	Clare Road Readymoney	900	1,000	1,000	9,00,000	17,304	15,144	32,448	432	4,248	1,102	8½ 0/0
8. Bonnerjee Mills, Limited	Messrs. Nowrojee Wadeejee, Sons & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Ferguson Road, Parel	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	20,592	12,744	33,672	—	5,201	1,047	8½ 0/0
9. Dhin Mills, Limited	Messrs. Dinshaw & Co., Secretaries and Agents.	Sewree	1,500	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	32,832	12,312	45,144	—	7,216	1,781	7 0/0
10. City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Manockjee Cowasjee Banajee & Co., Agents	Albert Road, Chinchpoogly	700	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	27,624	12,840	40,464	—	6,655	806	7 0/0
11. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited	A. M. No. 1. H. Cama, Secretary	Colaba	4,000	750	750	29,99,880	6,080	18,120	24,184	332	3,452	818	30%
12. Ashanglee Wadia Mill			447	500	500		—	5,064	5,064	—	1,450	319	8%
13. Connaught Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Cawasjee, Cotton & Co., Agents	DeLisle Road	804	500	250	2,71,000	—	32,760	32,760	—	6,116	749	—
14. Currie Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Cawasjee Jehangeer & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Currie	1,800	1,000	1,000	13,00,000	22,812	17,892	40,704	362	5,744	1,213	8½ 0/0
15. Crystalline Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Cawasjee Khoshjee & Co., Agents	DeLisle Road	800	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	20,232	13,140	33,372	—	5,710	977	7 0/0
16. Dawnbee Lalljeebee Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Cawasjee Khoshjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Ferguson Road, Parel	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	24,624	20,760	45,384	—	6,122	1,024	—
17. David Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Agents	Carnac Road, Parel	1,800	500	500	8,00,000	—	20,000	20,000	—	6,002	1,005	12 0/0
18. Dhin Mills, Limited	Messrs. J. A. Howarjee & Co., Agents	Parel	400	1,000	1,000	4,10,000	17,604	—	17,604	—	4,258	406	5%
19. Dharamsey Purshotam Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Dharamsey Purshotam & Co., Agents	DeLisle Road	800	1,000	1,000	8,01,000	23,184	3,240	26,424	—	3,457	418	—
20. Fergusson Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Cawasjee Cowasjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	DeLisle Road, Chinchpoogly	2,000	500	500	14,57,551	29,592	2,016	31,608	—	5,001	670	10
21. New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.			2,914	500	250		—	41,364	41,364	—	7,401	1,000	—
22. N. D. Sassoon Mill	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Owners)	Kala Chowkie Road, Chinchpoogly.	—	—	—	—	40,400	10,872	50,784	740	6,872	1,731	—
23. Phoenix Palm Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Nowrojee Wadeejee Petit, Sons & Co. Agents.	Mazagon	1,000	1,000	1,000	18,00,000	—	8,616	8,616	672	2,571	—	—
24. Ruttonjee Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.	Sewri and Sewree Roads, Byculla Flats.	White 2,272 Quarter 125	500	500	12,10,000	24,960	7,440	32,400	252	4,004	1,150	10%
25. Sassoon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Cowasjee Thackersey Mooljee & Co. Agents.	Chinchpoogly Cross Road	1,400	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	18,774	4,800	23,574	328	4,170	987	—
26. Sirpe Mills, Limited	Messrs. Sorabjee Hirjeebhoy & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	DeLisle Road, Chinchpoogly	650	1,000	1,000	5,95,000	—	29,856	29,856	—	6,420	1,005	10
27. Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Cawasjee, Cotton & Co., Agents	DeLisle Road	1,1[illegible]	500	500	7,48,250	—	45,432	45,432	—	7,573	797	10
28. Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Cawasjee Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Sewree Road	1,500	500	500	6,80,000	27,792	—	27,792	—	3,401	637	15
29. Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Jamsetjee Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Sewree Road	White 800 Quarter 1184	1,000	1,000	9,00,000	24,192	8,880	37,472	600	2,217	1,151	12
30. Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Jehangeer Munjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Jakaria Bunder, Sewree	700	1,000	1,000	5,81,000	20,800	9,504	30,304	—	5,170	687	—
31. Jacob Sassoon Mills	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Owners)	Sewri and Parel Roads	—	—	—	—	37,240	10,584	51,824	1,710	12,255	3,013	
32. Jam Manufacturing Company	Messrs. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Parel	—	—	—	—	4,040	13,032	18,080	401	1,810	702	
33. James Greaves Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Haines Road	2,000	500	500	8,80,000	28,224	1,824	30,048	—	6,107	704	10
34. Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Nowrojee Wadeejee & Co., Agents	Ferguson Road, Parel	1,054	250	75[illegible]	2,63,500	14,040	10,464	30,456	—	2,300	729	7½
35. Jeejeebhoy Mills, Limited	Messrs. Dadabhoy Framjee & Co., Agents	Tardeo	White 800 Quarter 400	1,000	1,000	11,00,000	19,200	15,672	34,872	472	5,681	871	7½
36. Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Framjeemaw, Jeejeebhoy & Co., Agents.	Sewree Kaw Road	600	1,000	1,000	6,42,000	13,800	13,800	28,992	—	3,527	670	10
37. Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company	Messrs. C. Hallowelles & others (Private Owners)	Chinchpoogly	—	—	—	—	15,840	12,096	28,896	275	3,400	800	—
38. Kamee Mahanjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kamee Mahanjee & Co., Agents	Sewree Road, Byculla	1,000	1,000	1,000	8,00,720	21,312	11,304	32,616	320	4,218	1,126	10
39. Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimjee, Sons & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Ferguson Road, Parel	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	23,[illegible]	7,320	30,[illegible]	—	7,856	1,027	5%
40. Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Haines Road	2,500	100	100	2,50,000	16,728	—	16,728	—	3,319	240	7-14
41. Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Kessler & Co., Agents	Off Ferguson Road, Parel	425	1,000	1,000	4,85,000	19,344	4,200	23,544	312	3,202	675	10
42. Mallesjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gopaldas Mallesjee, Sons & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Foras Road, Tardeo	2,000	500	500	6,75,000	10,800	10,224	29,520	—	6,764	971	
43. Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Khimjee Goculdas & Co., Agents.	Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvie Road, Chowpatti	650	1,000	1,000	6,50,000	18,168	8,736	34,904	—	5,337	878	7½
44. Mahendra Mills	Messrs. Hajeebhoy Habib Allee & Co., (Private Owners)		—	—	—	—	10,080	4,824	14,904	—	2,842	880	
45. Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	Messrs. J. N. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents	Tardeo	4,000	1,000	1,000	40,00,000	17,120	34,824	51,944	1,242	14,742	3,627	12
46. Manockjee Petit Mills		Parel					—	24,864	24,864	672	3,243	1,011	
47. Dawkjee Petit Mills		Matunga					—	21,672	21,672	480	2,408	1,404	
48. Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Manockjee Nanockjee Petit, Sons & Co. Agents.	Mother Parkhodes, Mazagon	3,000	250	250	43,50,000	—	6,720	6,720	480	6,147	884	5
49. Meerut Fine Spinning Mill			3,000				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. Muncy Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Mr. Muncy Mottel (Private Owner)	Tardeo	1,110	1,000	1,000	11,10,000	6,048	14,016	20,064	780	2,870	304	
51. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Khimjee Goculdas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Parel, Sewribeag	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	13,272	23,712	40,984	—	6,000	1,240	10
52. Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Cowasjee D. Nanjee & Co., Secretaries and Agents.	Chinchpoogly, Parel Road	1,400	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	13,272	20,616	34,984	1,120	8,926	1,242	10
53. Do. do. do.	Messrs. J. N. Petit & Co., Agents	Tardeo	4,720	625	625	29,75,000	17,112	16,512	33,624	1,140	7,486	1,761	20
54. Parsee Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Cawasjee, Sassoon & Co., Agents	Colaba	1,000	500	500	8,24,000	5,440	13,536	18,976	320	3,061	745	
55. Tardeo Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Framjee Rustomjee & Co., Agents	Elphinstone Estate Road	1,000	1,000	1,000	8,24,000	24,240	—	24,240	—	3,517	691	
56. Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. J. N. Hormusjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Ferguson Road, Parel	1,000	1,000	1,000	8,45,000	—	33,792	33,792	924	4,540	924	40
57. Rajee Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Cawasjee F. Jeejeebhoy & Co. Agents	DeLisle Road, Parel	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,39,000	24,336	—	24,336	—	7,005	675	40
58. Sassoon Mills, Limited	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Agents	Rajee Road, Byculla	1,500	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	21,744	7,344	29,088	—	6,706	611	15
59. Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Agents.	Sewribeag, Parel	800	500	500	4,00,000	—	21,000	21,000	—	5,000	850	30%
60. Scott Manufacturing Co., Ltd.		Mount Estate, Mazagon	1,500	1,000	1,000	21,27,273	24,000	27,240	51,240	1,024	9,000	2,163	10
61. Soonderjee Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. H. Soonjee & Co., Agents		1,500	1,000	1,000								
62. Star of India Mills, Limited	Messrs. Cawasjee Jeejeebhoy & Co., Agents	Dadar	2,000	500	500	4,25,720	—	7,224	7,224	—	—	—	—
	Messrs. Cawasjee Framjee & Co. Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Byculla Flats	600	1,000	1,000	6,50,000	7,200	13,920	21,120	324	3,194	954	17
		Ferguson Road, Parel	2,500	1,000	1,000	8,22,000	21,504	9,864	41,352	—	6,340	626	30%
63. Standard Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Agents			500	500	7,80,000	20,160	13,104	33,264	360	6,319	1,020	15
64. Sun Mills, Limited	Messrs. Framjee & Co., Agents	Pokhadevi Road	1,500	500	Shares,								
		Ferguson Road, Parel	8,000	250	$1,000=$333 $1,500=$1	3,30,000	24,264	4,320	28,824	—	7,240	720	10
65. Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Tata & Sons, Agents	Coorla	4,000	500	500	20,00,000	4,344	42,720	46,944	1,720	13,168	3,000	10
66. Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia & Sons, Agents	Elphinstone Road, Parel	2,000	200	200	14,00,000	—	20,424	20,424	—	9,019	1,013	—
67. Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited	Messrs. Cawasjee Framjee & Co. Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Sewree Cross Roads, Dadar											
68. Union Mills, Limited	Messrs. Cawasjee Framjee & Co. Agents												
69. Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Goculdas Gopaldas & Co., Agents	Dadar	930	1,000	1,000	8,30,000	20,400	—	20,400	—	6,202	611	10
70. Western India Spinning & Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Framjee Cawasjee & Co., Agents	DeLisle Road, Parel	740	1,000	1,000	7,40,000	20,544	10,744	31,288	—	6,402	958	10
71. Wadia Mills, Limited	Messrs. Jehangeer Framjee & Co., Agents	Sewribeag	800	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	8,304	13,140	21,444	—	3,950	405	5%
72. Waterloo Mills	Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Moolji, Sons & Co., Agents	Chinchpoogly	1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	13,152	17,424	30,576	372	5,201	958	10
	Messrs. Framjee Nanajee, Sons & Co., Agents	DeLisle Road, Parel	1,500	1,000	1,000	3,75,000	20,872	—	20,872	—	5,213	630	—
	Messrs. Framjee Nowrojee Framjeekhar & Co. (Private Owners).	Sewribeag, Parel	Allotted 632	—	—	4,00,000	4,752	13,200	17,952	330	3,509	604	—
					Total...	6,01,37,558	11,52,161	14,91,521	26,43,682	21,378	4,78,084	107,228	
MILLS PROJECTED AND IN COURSE OF ERECTION.													
91. New David Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co.	Sewree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92. Diamond Mills, Limited	Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia & Co., Agents	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Framjee Nowrojee & Co., Agents	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
94. Moon Mills, Limited	Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia & Co.	Do.	2,000	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95. Narayan Mills Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Framjee Patel & Co., Agents	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96. Tayabjee Varjhee Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Tayabjee Varjhee & Co.	Do.	—	700	1,000	4,91,000	10,000	11,000	21,000	—	—	—	—
97. Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Co., Agents	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98. Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Framjee Rustomjee & Co.,	Do.	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. Tramway Mill Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Framjee Cowasjee & Co., Agents	Do.	2,000	500	—	—	3,500	20,000	23,500	—	—	—	—
100. Jeejeebhoy Lalljee Manufacturing Co., Ltd.		Do.	2,000	1,000	750	7,12,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101. The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia & Sons, Agents	Do.	1,000	1,000	500	—	20,000	13,000	48,000	—	—	—	—
			4,000	—	250	—	—	21,840	21,840	—	—	—	—

PART V.

CORRIGENDA.

VICEROY AND HIS COUNCIL.

For the names at page 21, Part I., please substitute the following, corrected up to 1st January 1899:—

President :

H. E. Lord Curzon, P. C., Viceroy and Governor-General.

Extraordinary Member :

H. E. General Sir William S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B.

Ordinary Members :

Hon. Clinton Dawkins.
Hon. M. D. Chalmers.
Hon. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
Hon. Major-Genl. Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Hon. Sir Arthur C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.

Financial Minister :

Hon. Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I.

Additional Members to make Laws and Regulations only :

Hon. Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu.
" Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
" J. J. D. La Touche, C.S.I.
" Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
" G. M. Chitnavis, C.I.E.
" Allan Arthur.
" P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
" Nawab Mamtaz-ud-Daula M. Faiyaz Ali Khan.
" D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
" J. K. Spence, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" G. Toynbee.
" J. D. Rees, C.I.E.

Law Secretary :

J. M. Macpherson, Bar.-at-Law.

Law Dy. Secretary :

H. W. C. Caraduff, I.C.S.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

For the names at pages 26, 27, and 31, Part I., please substitute the following, corrected up to 1st January 1899.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble WILLIAM, BARON SANDHURST, G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council. Took his seat 18th February 1895.—Pay Rs. 10,000.

J. W. Smith, Esq., M. [illegible], Special Drainage Engineer.
C. C. James, Esq., Drainage Engineer.
A. F. Bruce, Esq., Water Engineer.
Lieut.-Col. T. S. Weir, Health Officer.
R. P. Brunton, Esq., Assessor and Collector.
W. E. White, Esq., Chief Accountant.
Douglas Bennett, Esq., Supdt. of Markets and Slaughter-houses.
J. Leask, Esq., Assistant Health Officer.
W. Pearson, Esq., Revenue and Refund Audit Officer.
H. Holmes, Esq., Assistant to the Commissioner.
S. P. Master, Esq., Supdt. of Licenses.
N. D. Massani, Esq., Secretary, Joint Schools Committee.
W. Nicholls, Esq., Chief of the Fire Brigade.
M. N. Wadia, Esq., Municipal Secretary.
N. R. Ranina, Esq., } Auditors.
A. Thomas, Esq., }

From the headings, Part IV., please omit lines 6 and 7.


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